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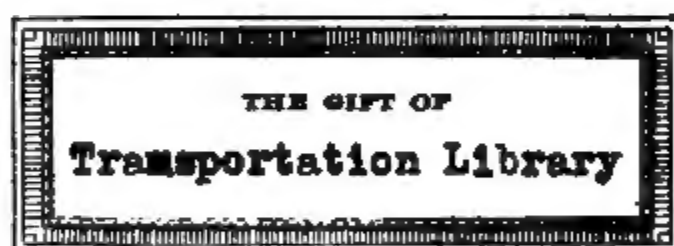
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DOCUMENTS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION,
1832.

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY E. CROSWELL, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
.....
1832.

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5-18-1929

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No. 1.



OFFICIAL LIST

[CORRECTED]

OF THE

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

ELECTED IN NOVEMBER, 1831.

Albany—William Seymour, Philip Lennebacker, Abijah C. Disbrow.

Allegany—John B. Collins.

Broome—Vincent Whitney.

Cattaraugus—George A. S. Crooker.

Cayuga—George H. Brinkerhoff, John W. Sawyer, John Beardsley, George S. Tilford.

Chautauque—Squire White, Theron Bly.

Chenango—Edmond G. Per Lee, Joseph Juliand, Noah Ely.

Clinton—John Walker.

Columbia—Leonard W. Ten Broeck, Medad Butler, Tobias L. Hogeboom.

Cortland—Andrew Dickinson, Jonathan L. Woods.

Delaware—James Hughston, James Coulter.

Dutchess—Robert Coffin, Ely Hamblin, Michael S. Martin, Israel Shadbolt.

Erie—Horace Clark, William Mills.

Essex—Isaac Vanderwarker.

Franklin—James B. Spencer.

Genesee—Henry Hawkins, Seth M. Gates, James Sprague & d.

Greene—Dumah Tuttle, Erastus Hamilton.

Herkimer—William C. Crain, David Thorp, Daniel Dygert.

Jefferson—William H. Angel, Philip Maxwell, Nathan Strong.

Kings—Coe S. Downing.

[A. No. 1.]

~~Livingston—John Young, George W. Patterson.~~
Livingston—John Young, George W. Patterson.

Madison—Nehemiah Batcheler, Daniel M. Gillet, John Head 2d.

Monroe—Samuel G. Andrews, Ira Bellows, William B. Brown.

Montgomery—Peter Wood, Silas Philips, Jacob Van Arnum.

New-York—Silas M. Stilwell, Philip E. Milledoler, Mordecai Myers, Myndert Van Schaick, Charles L. Livingston, James Morgan, Judah Hammond, Gideon Ostrander, Isaac L. Varian, John M'Keon, Nathan T. Arnold.

Niagara—Henry Norton.

Oneida—Daniel Twitchell, David Moulton, Lemuel Hough, Nathaniel Fitch, Rutger B. Miller.

Onondaga—Elisha Litchfield, Elijah W. Curtis, Miles W. Bennett, Ichabod Ross.

Ontario—Francis Granger, Robert C. Nicholas, Jonathan Mason,

Orange—Isaac R. Van Duzer, Charles Winfield, John Barker.

Orleans—William J. Babbitt.

Oswego—Avery Skinner.

Otsego—Amasa Thompson, Gilbert Cone, William Kirby, Samuel Colwell.

Putnam—Reuben D. Barnum.

Queens—John A. King.

Rensselaer—John C. Kemble, Nicholas M. Masters, Hosea Bennett, Henry J. Genet.

Richmond—Jacob Mercereau.

Rockland—Isaac I. Blauvelt.

Saratoga—Oran G. Otis, James Brisbin junior, Ebenezer Couch.

St. Lawrence—William Allen, Edwin Dodge.

Schenectady—Abraham Dorn.

Schoharie—Alexander Crookshank, Jedediah Miller.

Seneca—Reuben D. Dodge, Erastus Woodworth.

Steuben—Edward Howell, John M'Burney.

Suffolk—John M. Williamson, Samuel L'Hommedieu junior.

Sullivan—Hiram Bennett.

Tioga—Nathaniel Smith, Joel Tallmadge junior.

• *Tompkins*—Horace Mack, John James Speed junior, John Ellis.

Ulster—Leonard Hardenbergh, Herman Landon.

Warren—Allen Anderson.

Washington—James Stevenson, John M'Donald, Isaac W. Bishop.

Wayne—Ambrose Salisbury, James Humeston.

Westchester—Israel H. Watson, John W. Frost, Thomas Smith.

Yates—Aaron Remer. 4 1/2

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I certify the preceding to be a true list of the names of members of Assembly elected in this State at the general election held in the month of November last, according to the official returns from the respective county clerks received at this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the
[L. s.] seal of this office, at the city of Albany, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

A. C. FLAGG, *Secretary.*

[No. III.]

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
Executive Department, Concord, Oct. 10th, 1831. }

Sir—

I hereby transmit to you a copy of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of this State at the last session.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL DINSMOOR.

To his Excellency the Governor of New-York.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the more perfect organization of the militia of the several states.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, and also to the Governors of the other States, that the same may be submitted to the Legislatures thereof for their consideration.

Approved, July 1, 1831. (A true copy.)

RALPH METCALF,
Secretary of State.

[No. IV.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Georgetown, March 4th, 1831. }

SIR—

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency, a copy of the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, in relation to the Tariff of the United States, and to internal improvements.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID HAZZARD.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, }
January Session, 1831. }

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the tariff and internal improvements; and to whom was also referred sundry resolutions of the General Assembly of the States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Louisiana, Ohio and Kentucky, approbatory of the tariff of 1828, have had those subjects under consideration, and beg leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That this General Assembly do concur in the resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania by which it is declared, "that the tariff of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight accords with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and that it maintains the true principles of protection to the industry of the country against foreign policy and legislation;" and also in the opinion of the General Assemblies of the States of Louisiana and Vermont, in which they have declared the law of 1828, on the tariff, to be expedient and harmless to the southern States.

Resolved, That the construction of works of internal improvement by Congress, is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, not only within the constitutional powers of the Congress of the United States, but that the exercise of such power is highly expedient.

Resolved further, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of the above resolutions to our Representative and our Senators in Congress; and also to forward a copy to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective Legislatures.

Adopted: January 12, 1831.

JOSHUA BURTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

P. SPRUANCE, JR.
Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF DELAWARE, ss.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Georgetown, Delaware, March 4, 1831. }

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll, remaining on file in this office.

CALEB S. LAYTON,
Secretary of State.

[No. V.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Georgetown, March 4th, 1831. }

SIR—

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, in relation to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, &c.

Very respectfully,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

DAVID HAZZARD.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

In the Legislature of the State of Delaware, at the January session thereof, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, who are not entitled to pensions under any existing law, beg leave to

REPORT:

That, having examined the memorial signed on behalf of the surviving officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution, from the commencement of hostilities, in 1775, to the first day of October, 1780, the period at which the new organization of the army took place—Your committee is deeply impressed with the importance of the services rendered by the memorialists, and which were prompted by a spontaneous and disinterested patriotism. Your committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That the Legislature of this State do fully accord with His Excellency, and with the sentiments expressed in the memorial by him alluded to: and that they feel that not only a debt of gratitude and respect is due to those venerable patriots of the Revolution, but that liberal and ample compensation should be awarded them; and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all proper means for effecting an object at once so laudable, so reasonable and so just.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolu-

[A. No. 3.]

tion to each of our Senators, and to our Representative in Congress.

Adopted at Dover, January 27, 1831.

JOSHUA BURTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

P. SPRUANCE, JUN.
Speaker of the Senate.

The State of Delaware, ss.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, {
Georgetown, Delaware, March 4th, 1831. }

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll, remaining on file in this office.

CALEB S. LAYTON,
Secretary of State.

[No. VI.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Georgetown, March 4th, 1831.

SIR—

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to your Excellency, the following resolutions of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, relative to the Public Lands of the United States.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID HAZZARD.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
January Session, 1831.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the distribution of the revenue arising from the sale of the Public Lands of the Union among the several States for the purpose of education, &c.

REPORT:

That the citizens of this State view with deep solicitude the efforts lately made in the National Legislature to deprive the Atlantic States of their just and equitable rights to the Public Lands of the Union—Rights which they claim to hold in common with all the States, and which were asserted by, and conceded to them at the laying of the foundation of the Constitution of the Union. It is an inheritance which they claim as the purchase of their treasures and of their blood, and is too highly appreciated by them, to be relinquished without an equivalent, and too dearly bought to be wantonly lavished away.

The citizens of Delaware have beheld with pain and anxiety, attempts which have lately been made in Congress thus to deprive them of a conceded right, and dissipate the revenue derivable from those lands by forcing sales within a short period of time and at mere nominal prices. They consider such a scheme as nothing less than a virtual alienation of their right, and a wanton sacrifice of their interest to the cupidity and avarice of speculators, many of whom it would seem are as mercenary and unprincipled in their views, as they are active and vociferous in their support of them. The people of Delaware look forward to the time when the National debt shall have been liquidated (to the payment of which, the revenue accruing from the sales of Public Lands is pledged) as a suitable and auspicious period, after which the said revenue may be distributed among the several States of the Union for the purpose of extending the means of education, and thereby promoting the general welfare of the Union, strengthening its bands and perpetuating its blessings. Your committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That this Legislature views with a jealous eye every attempt to make a partial distribution of the Public Lands of the Union among the States, whether by direct grant to a State, or by nominal sales at reduced prices to the citizens thereof.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the revenue arising from the sale of the Public Lands of the Union, ought to be distributed among the several States, for the purpose of extending the means of education throughout the Republic, as soon as the liquidation of the National debt shall warrant the same.

Resolved, That our Senators and our Representatives in the National Legislature be and they are hereby requested to exert themselves to procure such an appropriation of the funds available from the sales of those lands, as shall foster and promote the cause of education throughout the Union.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do approve most heartily, the manly and able stand maintained by our Representation in the Senate of the United States, in defending and sustaining the right and interest of the State, upon the question of the disposal of the western dominions of the Union.

Resolved, That the foregoing report and resolutions be signed by the Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively, and that a copy be transmitted to each of our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, and that the Executive of each state be furnished with a copy by the Governor, and requested to lay the same before their respective legislatures.

Adopted at Dover, January 28, 1831.

JOSHUA BURTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
P. SPRUANCE, JR.
Speaker of the Senate.

The State of Delaware, ss.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Georgetown, (Delaware,) March 4, 1831. }

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll, remaining on file in this office.

CALEB S. LAYTON,
Secretary of State.

(No. VII.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Georgetown, March 4th, 1831. }

SIR—

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency, the following Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, relative to the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the General Assemblies of the States of Louisiana and Missouri, and to request the same to be laid before the Legislature of the State over which you reside.

Very respectfully, sir,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

DAVID HAZZARD,

*Governor of the State of Delaware.**To His Excellency the Governor of New-York.*

In the Legislature of the State of Delaware, at the January session thereof, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the amendments proposed by the General Assembly of Louisiana and Missouri, to the Constitution of the United States, have given to the subject their serious consideration, and it is the opinion of the committee that it is inexpedient at this time to make the proposed alterations. They therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That this General Assembly does not concur with the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in the proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to extend the term of office of President and Vice-President to six years, and to render the President ineligible.

Resolved by the authority aforesaid, That this General Assembly does not concur with the General Assembly of the State of Missouri in the proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, without the intervention of electors, and that the election of President and Vice-President should, in no case whatever, be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the executives of the

several states, with a request that they be laid before their respective legislatures.

Adopted at Dover, January 28, 1831.

JOSHUA BURTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

P. SPRUANCE, JUN.
Speaker of the Senate.

The State of Delaware, ss.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Georgetown, Delaware, March 4th, 1831. }

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original roll, as the same remains on file in this office.

CALEB S. LAYTON,
Secretary of State.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 7, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Attorney-General, upon the concurrent resolution of April 15, 1831, concerning the commissioners for draining the Cayuga marshes, and their treasurer.

The Attorney-General deems it proper to submit to the Legislature his proceedings under the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the fifteenth of April last, by which he was directed to "proceed in the manner provided by law, to recover of the commissioners heretofore appointed to drain the Cayuga marshes, and their treasurer, all sums of money for which they, or any of them, were accountable to the people of this State." Laws of 1831, p. 435.

By the act for draining the Cayuga marshes, (Laws of 1825, p. 312,) the commissioners were directed to appoint a treasurer, who was to receive all monies advanced by the State for effecting the contemplated improvement, and to pay out the same on the order of the commissioners; And the treasurer was required to give bonds to the people of this State, with sureties, conditioned that he would well and faithfully account for all monies he should receive as such treasurer.

The commissioners alluded to in the resolution, were Jethro Wood and John Jackway; and their treasurer was Jeremiah Foote. A report upon the manner in which they had discharged their respective duties, was made to the Legislature by the Comptroller in January last. (Assembly Documents of 1831, No. 70.) This report so fully exhibits the amount of monies which had come to the hands of the commissioners, and the manner in which they had expended

and accounted for the same, that it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a particular examination of the subject.

It is evident that the commissioners, in the discharge of their duties, have been wanting in that care and prudence which should characterize the acts of every officer entrusted with the expenditure of the public money ; and that some of their transactions were of a character well calculated to induce the suspicions that appear to have been entertained against their moral integrity. But upon a view of the whole case, a doubt was entertained, whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant a proceeding against them, on the ground that they had fraudulently misapplied or retained in their hands any part of the fund committed to their charge.

Upon an examination of the accounts, and without imputing any fraudulent intention on the part of the commissioners, the Attorney-General was of opinion that a balance remained in their hands, for which they ought to account, and upon which interest should be charged. This claim was admitted by Mr. Wood, (the other commissioner not being present ;) and on the fifteenth day of August last, in pursuance of the direction of the Attorney-General, he paid to the treasurer of the commissioners the sum of eleven hundred twenty dollars and eighteen cents, and took from him a proper receipt, which has been filed in the office of the Comptroller. This amount was made up in the following manner :—

The balance remaining in the hands of Mr. Wood on account of the Pierce contract, as settled by the

Comptroller—Report, p. 12,	\$919 12
The over-payment refunded by Mr. Buck—Report, p. 33,	5 00
The note of Mr. Wood—Report, p. 47,	29 50
The sum paid to him by Alfred Wayland—Report, p. 47,	57 00
Interest on those sums, as ascertained by Mr. Foote,	109 56

Total,

\$1,120 18

In relation to the payments made by the commissioners beyond the contract prices for doing the work, it was deemed important to consider whether the whole amount of money received had been fairly earned by the contractor. And although the evidence upon this subject is not very satisfactory, it is not improbable that the labor performed was equal in value to the amount expended ; and the commissioners have not been required to account for those over payments.

It is proper to state, that the money refunded by the commissioners was not received by way of a final adjustment of their account ; nor has any thing been done to preclude a legal investigation of the subject, should the Legislature be of opinion that the public interest requires such a proceeding.

The treasurer was required to adjust his account with the Comptroller ; and on the twenty-third day of June last, Mr. Foote, in addition to former credits, presented vouchers for various payments, amounting to the sum of thirteen hundred sixty-one dollars and seventy-one cents, and which would leave in his hands the sum of three hundred and seven dollars and forty-four cents. Some of those vouchers were allowed by the Comptroller, and others were returned for further explanation ; and Mr. Foote made and left with the Comptroller an admission in writing, that he had in his hands as treasurer the aforesaid balance of three hundred and seven dollars and forty-four cents, and that he held himself accountable for any error or deficiency in the vouchers rendered. He was not required to pay the money in his hands into the State treasury, for the reason that it had been appropriated by law to a specific object, and was held by him subject to the order of the present commissioners.

Subsequent to this arrangement, the treasurer received the amount refunded by the commissioners ; making the whole sum now in his hands, fourteen hundred twenty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents. To which must be added any deficiency that may ultimately appear in the vouchers returned for further explanation.

Respectfully submitted,

GREENE C. BRONSON,
Attorney-General.

Albany, January 6, 1832.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS
Of the Assembly of the State of New-York,

THEIR RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF ALBANY, AND NEAREST POST-OFFICE TO THEIR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON, Speaker, New-York; Eagle Tavern, South Market-street.

<i>Names of Members.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Nearest Post-Office.</i>	<i>Boarding-House.</i>
Allen, William,	St. Lawrence,.....	Parishville,	Merchants' Hotel.
Anderson, Allen R.....	Warren,.....	Bolton,	Paine's.
Andrews, Samuel G.....	Monroe.....	Rochester,.....	Eagle Tavern.
Angel, William H.....	Jefferson,.....	Cornelia,.....	Mansion House.
Arnold, Nathan T.....	New-York,	New-York,	National and Columbian.
Babbitt, William J.....	Orleans,.....	Gaines,	do
Batcheler, Nehemiah,	Madison,	Clocksville,.....	Fort Orange Hotel.
Barker, John,.....	Orange,	Horace,	Gourlay's.
Barnum, Reuben D.....	Putnam,.....	Milltown,	National and Columbian.
Beardsley, John,	Cayuga,.....	.....
Bellows, Ira,.....	Monroe,.....	Pittsford,	Miss Lewis's.
Bennett, Hiram,	Sullivan,	Monticello,	Congress Hall.

Ellis, John,	Tompkins,	Varna,	Miss Mott's.
Ely, Noah,	Chenango,	New-Berlin,	do
Fitch, Nathan,	Oneida,	Verona,	American Hotel.
Frost, John W.,	Westchester,	Courtland town,	National and Columbian.
Gates, Seth M.,	Genesee,	Le Roy,	Miss Mott's.
Genet, Henry J.,	Rensselaer,	Greenbush,	Mansion House.
Gillet, Daniel M.,	Madison, .....	.....	Fort Orange Hotel.
Granger, Francis,	Ontario, .....	.....	Eagle Tavern.
Hamblin, Eli,	Dutchess,	ruver's Corners,	National and Columbian.
Hamilton, Erastus,	Greene,	Greenville,	do
Hammond, Judah,	New-York,	New-York,	do
Hardenbergh, Leonard,	Ulster,	Wawarding,	do
Hawkins, Henry,	Genesee,	Alexander,	City Hotel.
.....	Madison,	Madison,	Fort Orange Hotel.
.....	Columbia,	Ghent,	National and Columbian.
Hough, Lemuel,	Oneida,	Rensen,	American Hotel.
Howell, Edward,	Steuben,	Bath,	Mansion House.
Hughston, James,	Delaware,	Sidney,	Merchants' Hotel.
Humeston, James,	Wayne,	Clyde,	do
Juland, Joseph,	Chenango,	Greene,	do
Kemble, John C.,	Rensselaer,	Troy,	Congress Hall.
.....	Queens,	Jamaica,	Mansion House.
.....	Otsego,	Westford,	Bement's.
.....	Ulster,	Chandlaren,	C. Benjamin's.
.....	Albany, .....	.....	National and Columbian.
.....	Suffolk, .....	.....	Merchants' Hotel.
iel, Jr.,	Onondaga,	Leipm,	do
.....	Tompkins,	Ithaca,	Mansion House.
Mack, Horace, .....	.....	.....	do

Martin, Michael S.....	Dutchess,	Barrytown,	National and Columbian.
Mason, Jonathan,	Ontario,	Allen's Hill,	Miss Mott's.
Masters, Nicholas M.....	Rensselaer,	Scaghticoke,	Mansion House.
Maxwell, Philip,	Jefferson,	Sacket's-Harbor,	Adelphi.
McBurney, John,	Steuben,	Painted Post,	Mansion House.
McDonald, John,	Washington,	Hebron,	Paine's.
McKeon, John,	New-York,	New-York,	American Hotel.
Mercereau, Jacob,	Richmond,	Tamkinnville,	Merchants' Hotel.
Milledoler, Philip E.	New-York, .....	.....	American Hotel.
Miller, Jedediah,	Schoharie,	Lawyersvne,	Gourlay's.
Miller, Rutger B.....	Oneida,	Utica,	Mansion House.
Mills, William,	Erie,	Newstead,	Miss Mott's.
Morgan, James,	New-York,	New-York,	Gourlay's.
Moulton, David,	Oneida,	Floyd,	American Hotel.
Myers, Mordecai,	New-York,	New-York,	do do
Nicholas, Robert C.....	Ontario,	Geneva,	Miss Mott's.
Norton, Henry,	Niagara,	Lockport,	Fort Orange Hotel.
Ostrander, Gideon,	New-York,	New-York,	do do
Otis, Oran G.....	Saratoga,	Ballston Spa,	American Hotel.
Patterson George W.....	Livingston,	Greigsville,	Miss Mott's.
G.....	Chenango,	North-Norwich,	
	Montgomery,	Stratford,	Mrs. Swan's.
	Yates,	Benton,	National and Columbian.
	Onondaga,	Otisco,	Mr. Crosby's.
	Wayne,	Palmyra,	Merchants' Hotel.
Shawyer, John,	Cayuga,	Port Byron,	National & Columbian.
Seymour, William,	Albany,	Albany,	Cor. Columbia and Eagle.
Shadbolt, Israel,	Dutchess,	Clinton Hollow,	National & Columbian.

Skinner, Avery,	Oswego,	Union Square,	American Hotel.
Smith, Nathaniel,	Tioga,	Veteran,	Mansion-House.
Smith, Thomas,	Westchester,	Cross River,	National & Columbian.
Speed, John J. jun.,	Tompkins,	Speedville,	Mansion-House.
Spencer, James B.,	Franklin,	Fort Covington,	Ft. Orange Hotel.
Sprague, James 2d,	Genesee,	Covington,	Miss Mott's.
Stevenson, James,	Washington, .....	.....	Paine's.
Stilwell, Silas M.,	New-York,	New-York,	Eagle Tavern.
Strong, Nathan,	Jefferson,	Radman,	Mansion-House.
Tallmadge, Joel,	Tioga, .....	.....	Merchants' Hotel.
Ten Broeck, Leonard W., ..	Columbia, .....	.....	Mansion House.
Thompson, Amasa,	Otsego, .....	.....	C. Benjamin's.
Thorp, David,	Herkimer, .....	.....	Mr. Crosby's
Tilford, George S.,	Cayuga, .....	.....	National & Columbian.
Tuttle, Dumah,	Greene, .....	.....	do
Twitchell, Daniel,	Oneida, .....	.....	American-Hotel.
Van Arnum, Jacob,	Montgomery, .....	.....	Mrs. Swan's, S. Pearl.
Vanderwerker, Isaac,	Essex,	Ausa Forks, P. M.,	Paine's.
Van Duzer, Isaac R.,	Orange,	Goshen, .....	.....
Van Schaick, Myndert,	New-York,	New-York, .....	.....
Varian, Isaac L.,	do	do	.....
Walker, John,	Clinton,	Rouse's Point,	Merchants' Hotel.
Watson, Israel H.,	Westchester,	Westchester,	National & Columbian.
White, Squire,	Chautauque,	Fredonia,	Ft. Orange.
Whitney, Vincent,	Broome,	Binghamton,	Miss Mott's.
Williamson, John W.,	Suffolk,	Stony Brook,	Merchants' Hotel.
Winfield, Charles,	Orange,	Crawford,	National & Columbian.
Wood, Peter,	Montgomery,	Aurlesville,	Franklin-House.

Woods, Jonathan L.....	Cortland,.....	Courtland Village,	Adelphi-Hotel.
Woodworth, Erastus,.....	Seneca,	Covert,	National & Columbian.
Young, John,.....	Livingston,	Geneseo,	City-Hotel.

FRANCIS SEGER, Clerk, Gourlay's, 89 Washington-street.

DANIEL GOULD, Deputy Clerk, Merchants' Hotel.	JAMES D. SCOLLARD, Sergeant-at-Arms, 100 Washington-st.
WM. L. GOODRICH, do. Mansion-House.	ALONZO CROSBY, Doorkeeper, 57 Maiden-Lane.
LYMAN R. LYON, do. Gourlay's.	JAMES COURTER, do. 57 do.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 7, 1832.

Standing Committees of the Assembly.

JANUARY, 1832.

Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Litchfield,
Mr. Hammond,
Mr. Crain,

Mr. Howell,
Mr. Andrews.

Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Granger,
Mr. Hardenbergh,
Mr. Fitch,

Mr. Colwell,
Mr. Mercereau.

Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Remer,
Mr. Speed,
Mr. Angel,

Mr. Martin,
Mr. Ely.

Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Otis,
Mr. M'Keon,
Mr. Doig,

Mr. Skinner,
Mr. Young.

Committee on Expiring Laws.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Coulter,
Mr. Brinkerhoff,

Mr. Hosea Bennett,
Mr. Batcheler.

Committee on Claims.

Mr. J. Miller,
Mr. Couch,
Mr. Blauvelt,

Mr. Masters,
Mr. Gates.

Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. M'Donald,
Mr. Van Schaick,
Mr. King,

Mr. E. Dodge,
Mr. Norton.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Varian,
Mr. Williamson,
Mr. Watson,

Mr. Per Lee,
Mr. Whiting.

Committee on the Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Tilford,
Mr. Coffin,
Mr. Strong,

Mr. Barnum,
Mr. Anderson.

Committee on the Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. Ostrander,
Mr. Lennebacken,
Mr. Dorn,

Mr. Gillet,
Mr. Mason.

Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Butler,
Mr. Barker,
Mr. Nicholas,

Mr. Hughston,
Mr. Sprague.

Committee on the Incorporation of Religious and Charitable Societies.

Mr. Downing,
Mr. Vanderwerker,
Mr. M'Burney,

Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Brown,

Committee on the Incorporation and Alteration of the Charters of Banking and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Bishop,
Mr. Lawyer,
Mr. Ten Broeck,

Mr. M. W. Bennett,
Mr. Arnold.

Committee on the Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. R. B. Miller,
Mr. Brisbin,
Mr. Hamblin,

Mr. N. Smith,
Mr. Patterson,

Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Howell,
Mr. Spencer,
Mr. Woods,

Mr. Twitchell,
Mr. Litchfield.

Committee on the Establishment and Improvement of Roads and Bridges, and the Incorporation of Turnpike Companies.

Mr. Moulton,

Mr. Landon,

Mr. Juliand,

Mr. Clark.

Mr. Disbrow,

Committee on State Prisons, and the Penitentiary System.

Mr. Van Duzer,

Mr. Ostrander,

Mr. Beardsley,

Mr. Frost.

Mr. Tallmadge,

Committee on the Militia and the Public Defence.

Mr. Myers,

Mr. Allen,

Mr. Genet,

Mr. Wood,

Mr. Salisbury,

Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. R. D. Dodge,

Mr. Head,

Mr. Ross,

Mr. Mills.

Mr. Van Arnum,

Committee on the Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Curtis,

Mr. Cone,

Mr. Hogeboom,

Mr. Hough,

Mr. Dygert,

Committee on Medical Societies and Colleges.

Mr. Milledoler,

Mr. Hamilton,

Mr. Maxwell,

Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Winfield,

Committee on Two-third Bills.

Mr. Woods,

Mr. Hiram Bennett,

Mr. Woodworth,

Mr. Bellows,

Mr. L'Hommedieu,

Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Crookshank,

Mr. Bly,

Mr. Dickson,

Mr. Collins.

Mr. Thorp,

Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Seymour,

Mr. Humeston,

Mr. Morgan,

Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Tuttle,

Committee on Rail-Roads.

Mr. Stilwell,

Mr. Mack,

Mr. Kemble,

Mr. Remer.

Mr. Seymour,

Select Committees on the Governor's Message.

Committee on so much as relates to Insane Paupers.

Mr. Kemble,
Mr. Winfield,
Mr. Otis,

Mr. Shadbolt,
Mr. Kirby.

Committee on so much as relates to Imprisonment for Debt.

Mr. Stilwell,
Mr. Genet,
Mr. T. Smith,

Mr. Philips,
Mr. White.

No. 11.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 10, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }

Albany, January 10, 1832.

TO CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to present to the Legislature the Annual Report required of the Secretary of State, in the discharge of his duty as Superintendent of Common Schools.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

A. C. FLAGG.

REPORT, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Albany, January 10, 1832.

The Secretary of State respectfully submits to the Legislature the report required of him as Superintendent of common schools.

The statute relating to public instruction, requires the Superintendent to prepare and submit an annual report to the Legislature, containing,

“1. A statement of the condition of the common schools of the State :

“2. Estimates and accounts of expenditures of the school monies :

“3. Plans for the improvement and management of the Common School fund, and for the better organization of the common schools : and,

“4. All such matters relating to his office, and to the common schools, as he shall deem expedient to communicate.”

I. As to the Condition of the Common Schools.

There are fifty-five organized counties, and seven hundred and ninety-three towns and wards in the State. Returns have been received from all the county clerks, containing copies of the commissioners' reports, from every town and city in the State. Abstracts of the reports of the several towns and counties are appended to this report and marked A and B.

These abstracts show that in the several towns of the State there are nine thousand three hundred and thirty-three school districts organized, and that of this number, eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-five have made reports to the town commissioners, accounting for the money previously received by the districts, and showing that a school had been taught in each district for at least three months by an inspected teacher.

The trustees are required to furnish a census of the children between 5 and 16 residing in their respective districts on the last day of December of each year; and also the number of children taught in the district schools during the year ending on that day. It will be seen by abstract B, that in the districts from which reports have been received, there were on the last day of December, 1830, five hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-one children over five and under sixteen years of age; and that five hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven scholars were taught during the same year, in the common schools of the State; and that eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-five district schools have been kept open, for the reception of scholars, an average period of eight out of the twelve months.

Two hundred and seventy new districts have been formed during the year for which the reports are made; and the number of districts which have organized schools, and made returns to the commissioners, has increased two hundred and four during the same time.

Excluding the cities of New-York and Albany entirely from the estimate, the returns show 504,685 children between 5 and 16, and 497,257 on the rolls of the schools, as having been taught during the year. From this it will be seen that the number of children instructed is 7,428 less than the whole number between 5 and 16. Heretofore the number of scholars taught has considerably exceeded the whole number of children enumerated in the districts. A reference to the annual reports for the last seven years, shows the following change in the relative proportion between the children instructed, and the whole number enumerated in the districts.

<i>Excess of children taught, over those between 5 and 15.</i>	<i>Excess of children between 5 and 16, over those taught.</i>
By the report of 1826,.. 18,189	By the report of 1831,... 1,083
“ 1827,.. 16,206	“ 1832,... 7,428
“ 1828,.. 17,804	
“ 1829,.. 11,775	
“ 1830,.. 4,437	

The cities of New-York and Albany are excluded from this estimate. It will thus be seen that from 1826 to the present time, the children instructed have lost more than twenty-five thousand in their relative standing with the whole number between 5 and 15 or 16.

This has been produced by two causes: 1, the introduction of greater accuracy in the returns of scholars in districts formed from two or more towns, and 2, by the requirement in the revised statute to enumerate all children aged *sixteen* instead of being limited to *fifteen* as formerly. The operation of both causes commenced at the same time. When the revised statute was distributed in 1828, which was subsequent to the making of the trustees' reports for that year, special directions were given to the commissioners to include in their abstracts of the reports from joint districts, those scholars only whose residence was in that part of the district belonging to their own town. The school pamphlet containing the statute provision to embrace those aged sixteen in the enumeration, and also the direction in relation to making the abstract of joint districts with more accuracy, was in the hands of the officers of common schools, so as to produce an effect generally, but not universally, upon the returns which formed the basis of the Superintendent's report in 1830; and from the foregoing exhibit it will be seen that subsequent to 1826, the excess of children taught over those between the enumerated ages, had fallen off from 18,189 to 4,437. The continued operation of the two causes referred to, which is now universal or nearly so, has in the last two years, carried the excess from those instructed to the enumerated class, by the number of 7,428. There are from twelve to fifteen hundred districts which are formed from more than one town; leaving more than seven thousand three hundred whole districts, which are not subject to the mistakes alluded to; and only such of the joint districts were erroneous as had not been carefully abstracted by the commissioners, as the forms for the reports of trustees have always embraced all the particulars which are necessary for an accurate report: the errors have occurred only when the commissioners have taken from the trustees' report the whole number taught in a school district formed from two towns, instead of taking the number specified as residing in that part of the district which was situated in their own town. There is every reason to believe, from an examination of the detailed returns of the children taught and enumerated, that the abstracts in regard to joint districts, are now generally, if not universally, accurate.

The number of children between 5 and 16, has increased since the last annual report, 12,228; and the number of scholars taught has increased 7,463 in the same time.

There are six counties in the State, viz: Oneida, Jefferson, Otsego, Onondaga, Cayuga and Genesee, in each of which more than fifteen thousand scholars are annually taught. Including the foregoing there are twenty-six counties, in each of which more than ten thousand children are returned as having been instructed during the year embraced in this report.

There are eighteen counties which have more than two hundred schools in operation in each; several of these have two hundred and fifty, and Oneida has more than three hundred schools, and twenty thousand children between 5 and 16.

There are nineteen towns which report more than fifteen hundred scholars taught annually in each: including these, there are one hundred and twenty-eight towns, in each of which more than one thousand are instructed, and a few large towns report more than two thousand scholars on the rolls of the public schools.

There are seventy-three towns in which twenty or more schools are organized in each; several of these have more than thirty districts. The average number of districts, including all the towns of the State, is a fraction over $11\frac{1}{2}$ for each town. The average number of scholars instructed in the districts from which returns have been received, is a fraction more than fifty-seven for each school. All the estimates in this report relating to the number of children taught, has reference to the whole number of scholars on the rolls of the district schools for the year; and it is not to be understood that each individual of the 506,886 scholars reported as having been taught, has had 8 months of instruction during the year; but that this is the aggregate number of scholars on the rolls of the schools, receiving more or less instruction, and that eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-five schools have been kept open for the reception of pupils, an average period of 8 out of the 12 months.

The paper marked C, is a comparative view of the returns of schools from 1816, to the present time. During the last twelve years, and since the school system has been in fair operation under the act of 1819, the average annual increase of children between 5 and 16, has been 16,008; and the average increase of scholars instructed, has been 16,860 in each year.

II. *Estimates and Expenditures of the School Moneys.*

The reports from the commissioners of the several towns show that the school moneys received by them and paid to the trustees of the several districts, for the year ending in July 1831, amount to \$244,886.09 cents. Of this sum 100,000 dollars were paid from the State treasury, \$128,099.38 were raised by a tax upon the property of the several towns, and \$16,786.71 were derived from local town funds. The towns have voluntarily taxed themselves, by resolutions at their town meetings, \$28,099.38 cents more than was required to entitle them to the amount apportioned from the State fund.

The public money paid to the common schools during the past year exceeds by \$6,244.73 cents, the amount applied to the same object in the preceding year.

It will be seen by a reference to abstracts A and B that the sum paid for teachers' wages, over and above the public money, amounts to \$72,692 dollars. This exceeds by \$25,874.81 cents the amount reported last year, as having been paid by the patrons of the district schools for teachers' wages.

The productive capital of the School fund has been increased during the year ending Sept. 30, \$17,466.65 cents, by sales of School fund lands; and since the termination of the fiscal year a part of the arsenal lot in this city has been sold for about sixteen thousand dollars, making the total increase thirty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, from the sales of School fund lands.

There remained in the treasury on the 30th, Sept. of School fund capital paid in, the sum of \$61,887.64 cents, which, by the present statute, may be re-invested in any of the stocks of this State, at the market price of such stocks.

The capital paid into the treasury to which reference was made in the last annual report, and which had been used for the purposes of the General fund, has been repaid to the School fund by a transfer of bonds and mortgages for lands sold in the Oneida and Onondaga reservations, as provided by the 1st sec. Chap. 320, of the session of 1831. These bonds and mortgages are abundantly secured, and bear an interest of 6 per cent. The amount transferred was 102,321 dollars.

The productive capital of the School fund amounts to \$1,704,159.40 cents. The revenue actually received on account of this fund for the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1831, has been \$80,043.86. The receipts are estimated by the Comptroller at \$96,350 for the coming year. The statement marked D, contains the items of which the School fund consists, and the estimated revenue upon each item, and also a statement shewing the increase and diminution of the fund during the year.

The unproductive portion of the School fund consists of about 850,000 acres of land, lying principally in the fourth Senate district. The value of these lands has been estimated at 400,000 dollars; which sum, if added to the present productive capital, would make a total of two millions one hundred thousand dollars.

In 1819, it was enacted by the Legislature that all monies then in the hands of the town commissioners of gospel and school lands, should be apportioned among the school districts of the several towns in which the lands were located. Subsequent laws authorized the commissioners to sell the gospel and school lots, and to make an investment of the principal, distributing annually to the schools, only the interest of the fund. Several towns have established a local school fund, by applying moneys in the hands of the overseers of the poor, in those counties where the distinction between town and county poor has been abolished. This fund, by chap. 287, of the session of 1829, is placed in charge of the commissioners of common schools, and the annual revenue only is apportioned among the schools districts. The paper marked E, exhibits a list of the towns possessed of local funds, and the amount of revenue received in each town; and also shows the tracts in which the principal reservations of school lands were originally made. The aggregate amount of the annual revenue derived from all these local funds, is \$16,786.71. The aggregate capital of the several town funds may, therefore, be estimated at about 280,000 dollars.

III. The Management of the Common School Fund.

The common school fund is included in the general system for managing the finances of the State, and the care of the lands appropriated to this fund is vested in the commissioners of the Land-Office. The productive capital of this fund consists of 407,000 dollars of 5 per cent canal stock; of bonds and mortgages for lands sold, 335,233 dollars, at an interest of 6 per cent; of the loans of 1786,

1792 and 1808, amounting in all to 649,188 dollars, at an average interest of about 6 per cent; of bank stock 230,000 dollars, on which the dividends are usually 6 per cent; also loans from the capital, to the counties of Broome, Clinton, Erie, Chautauque and Cattaraugus, 20,850 dollars, at an interest of 6 per cent. These sums are safely and profitably invested, and the revenues arising from these items may be counted upon with reasonable certainty.

The lands belonging to this fund lie principally in the 4th Senate district, and constitute a considerable portion, (more than 800,000 acres,) of that great wilderness which is surrounded by the settlements in the counties of Montgomery, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence and Herkimer. Some of these lands have been opened to a market by the construction of the Port Kent and Hopkinton road, which passes through the school lands for the distance of about twenty miles; and was made by an appropriation of about twenty-five thousand dollars from the State treasury, and a local tax of about 12,000 dollars, upon the inhabitants in the vicinity of the road.

This road is intersected at a point about thirty-five miles west from Keeseville, by a road which has been laid out and partly constructed from Plattsburgh, along the banks of the Saranac river; about six thousand dollars has been expended upon this road; five thousand of which is chargeable upon the county of Clinton, as provided in chap. 261, session of 1830, and about one thousand dollars have been raised by individual contribution.

This road for several miles is laid out through the school lands, which part is not completed, and it is understood that an application will be made for an appropriation of two or three thousand dollars from the State treasury for this object. When it is taken into consideration that the inhabitants of Clinton county have loaned five thousand dollars from the capital of the school fund at 6 per cent interest to make a road, which will materially benefit the lands belonging to that fund, justice as well as policy would seem to dictate that the State should appropriate a sum sufficient to make the road through its own lands. Individual owners of large tracts of lands are compelled to open roads, as the means of selling their lands at a fair price; and it is believed to be good policy for the State to co-operate with individuals in the construction of roads upon the borders of the great tract of land belonging to the school fund.

It is only in this way that a wilderness so uninviting as the present domains of the common school fund, can be subdued, and value given to its mineral treasures, its timber and its water power.

The prospect of making sales of the school lands, has been greatly improved within a few years, by the enterprize and capital of individuals, which has been applied in developing the resources of the northern section of the State. In addition to the extensive iron establishments upon the Ausable and elsewhere, there has been erected during the past season, on the Saranac, twenty miles from where it empties into Lake Champlain, an extensive establishment for the manufacture of crown glass. These erections are in the neighborhood of the public lands, and will afford an inducement for settlements upon them, for the reason that these manufacturing establishments provide a ready market for all agricultural products, and also a demand for the wood upon the lands, which latter advantage is not usually realized in clearing up new lands.

There is due to the School fund about \$20,000, from attorneys for unpaid clerks' fees in the Supreme Court, prior to 1822. The annual collections from this source are inconsiderable; the sums due being generally small, and the delinquents being scattered from one extreme of the State to the other. A statement of the condition of these accounts may be seen by a reference to the Assembly Journal of 1826, Appendix, letter H.

The loans of 1786 and 1792, were made originally upon the responsibility of the counties, and the loan-officers are appointed by the boards of supervisors. For the loan of 1808, the counties are not held responsible for deficiencies, and the commissioners of this loan are appointed by the Governor and Senate. In the revision of the statutes, the officers of these different loans are so blended as to raise a question whether the counties are liable to make up the failures in the loans of 1786 and 1792. It is a matter of justice to the school fund, that sec. 46, page 374, 1. Rev. Statutes, should be so modified as to remove all doubts, and place the security of these loans on the original footing.

IV. *The Organization of the Common Schools.*

There is every reason to be satisfied with the common school system, so far as relates to its organization. The system of accountability is so well arranged, that the public money is transmitted to the treasurers of 55 counties; is paid by these officers to the

commissioners of 793 towns ; is apportioned by the latter officers to the trustees of 8,835 districts ; and by these trustees is paid to teachers, and accounted for in the annual reports of the trustees and commissioners, with only an occasional defalcation.

This shows not only an admirable and efficient organization ; but when it is considered that the commissioners and trustees are distributed in every town and neighborhood of the State, forming an aggregate of nearly twenty-nine thousand, the facts here exhibited are highly creditable to the character of our population.

The school system of New-York has been formed by combining the advantages of the different plans of supporting common schools which prevail in the New-England States. Connecticut has a large fund which produces nearly or quite the amount paid for teachers' wages, and they have no local tax. Massachusetts and Maine have no public fund, and the wages of teachers are provided by a town tax. Our system happily combines the two principles, of a State fund, and a town tax ; enough is apportioned from the State treasury, to invite and encourage the co-operation of the districts and towns ; and not so much as to induce the inhabitants to believe that they have nothing more to do than to hire a teacher to absorb the public money. The tax authorized upon the property of the town and district, has a most salutary effect in awakening the attention of the inhabitants to the concerns of the common schools. The power of district meetings to raise money by tax, induces the inhabitants to attend the meetings, and to overlook the interests and proceedings of the district, when, if the whole expense was provided by a State fund, they would allow the trustees to receive and expend the money, as if it was a matter which did not interest the great body of the inhabitants of the district. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the best mode of providing for the expense of giving instruction to all the children of the State, the success which has attended our system, warrants the conclusion that a public fund may be made eminently useful in organizing a system of universal instruction. The apportionment of a few dollars is often the immediate inducement for neighborhoods to establish schools where none existed before, and for prompting new settlements to erect school-houses at an earlier period than they otherwise would have done, in order to participate in a fund, however small, which they know is enjoyed by other districts in their town.

The *mode* of providing funds for the support of public instruction, does not, probably, have any material influence in elevating or depressing the standard of education in the common schools. The schools of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, under their systems ; and the schools established under our systems, are not essentially different in their character, or in the quality of the instruction to be acquired in them. There is also a remarkable equality in the amount expended by the same number of inhabitants under the different systems. In Maine, there is no State fund, and each town is required to raise by tax, a sum equal to 40 cents for each person enumerated in the census. According to this ratio of assessment, the population of the county of Dutchess would pay a school tax of \$20,370 ; under our system, the money expended in that county for the past year, for teachers' wages, amounts to \$20,500. The county of Ontario, according to the Maine system, would be taxed for schools \$16,148 ; and under our system, the money expended in that county, for the year embraced in the last report, amounts to \$16,894. These counties have a dense population, are wealthy, have no local funds, and afford a fair illustration of the operation of our system ; one of these counties being in the eastern and the other in the western section of the State.*

The *amount* of the public fund distributed, has very little influence, it is believed, in graduating the standard of the teachers' qualifications. This standard is too often controlled by the monthly wages demanded by the teacher. And in case the inhabitants of a district have established their standard for a teacher at ten dollars

* The following comparative view shows the amount paid for teachers' wages, including the sum received from the State, under our system ; as well as the sum which the same counties would pay by raising an amount equal to 40 cents for each person, according to the system in Maine. The counties are selected from each of the eight Senate districts in the State.

Districts.	Counties.	Would pay on the Maine system.	Actually paid under our system in 1830.	Actually paid under our system in 1831.
1	Suffolk,	10,712	10,574	11,040
2	Dutchess,	20,370	20,862	20,500
3	Columbia,	15,980	15,719	17,682
4	Washington,	17,046	13,860	15,400
5	Jefferson,	19,406	14,523	16,097
6	Oneida,	20,548	16,732	17,353
7	Ontario,	16,069	16,936	16,894
8	Livingston,	11,087	10,527	10,770

The census taken as the basis for showing what the above counties would pay on the Maine system, gives the population as it was on the 1st of August, 1830. The amount stated in the first column as actually paid, includes the public money distributed by the commissioners of schools in April, 1830, and the amount paid for teachers' wages over and above the public money for the year ending Dec. 31, 1829. The second column embraces the public money paid in April, 1831, and the amount paid in the districts for the year ending the last of Dec. 1830 ; so that an average of the expenditures, as given under 1830 and 1831, would probably be the fairest test, in assuming the census for August, 1830, as the basis of a comparison of the amount paid under our system with that of Maine.

per month for the winter, and 5 dollars for the summer school, they will not tax themselves for a greater sum, provided the State fund is sufficient to pay the full wages of as good teachers as they require. Why should they resort to individual taxation, when the public fund makes provision for paying such teachers as in their judgment answer all useful purposes? It is evident that in most cases, the standard of the teachers' qualifications must be raised in the minds of the major part of the inhabitants of the districts, in order to bring about any great improvement in the character and condition of the common schools. Our system embraces fifty thousand officers of common schools—and it is not only upon the faithfulness of this body of men, but upon the friendly co-operation of the inhabitants of the districts, that the school system must depend for its full development, and the accomplishment of the great ends which its founders had in view, to wit, the instruction of the entire mass of the people.

While there are acknowledged imperfections in some of our schools, it is believed that gradual improvements are going on in many of them. If there are some causes of regret, there are abundant reasons to rejoice that the system has been productive of such universal advantage, and has accomplished such great results. The most sanguine expectations of its early friends, have been more than realized.

The common school system of this State is founded upon the principle that the public funds shall be applied to the payment of the wages of teachers of the district schools, in all cases where the inhabitants of a neighborhood will tax themselves for the erection of a school-house, and furnishing it with necessary fuel and appendages.

For the purpose of having a full view of the operations of the system, the trustees of school districts were required, in the forms accompanying the revised statute, to report the amount paid in each district for teachers' wages, over and above the sum received from the State treasury, the town tax, and the local school fund. Seven hundred and sixty-two towns and wards have made returns, exhibiting a total amount paid by individuals, besides the public money received in the districts, of 372,692 dollars; which, added to the public money, (\$244,886,) makes the aggregate amount of 617,578 dollars, paid for teachers' wages alone, in the common schools of the State.

These returns show, that where the State, or the revenue of the school fund, pays one dollar for teachers' wages, the inhabitant of the town, by a tax upon his property, pays \$1.28 cents, and by voluntary contribution in the school district where he resides, \$3.72 cents for the same object; and the local fund averages about 16 cents more.

The foregoing results are made up from actual returns, and their general accuracy may be relied upon. They exhibit only the sum paid for teachers' wages, which is less than half the expense annually incurred for the support of the common schools, as will be seen by the following estimates.

Many of the districts from which the required annual reports have not been received have schools in operation. For the purposes of this estimate, therefore, it is fair to take the average between the whole number of districts, and those which have made reports, for the number of school-houses in the State. This average, deducting 30 for the city of New-York, gives 9,054 school-houses, which, at an average price of 200 dollars each, make a capital of 1,810,800 dollars; add to this the cost of the school-houses and their appendages in New-York, (say 170,000 dollars,) and it shows a capital of 1,980,800 dollars, vested in school-houses, which at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, would be, \$118,848

Annual expense of books for 506,887 scholars, at 50

cents each, 253,443

Fuel for 9,084 schools, at \$10 each, 90,840

Amount of public money paid for teachers' wages, . . . 244,886

Amount paid in the districts for teachers' wages besides

public money, 372,692

\$1,080,709

Shewing most satisfactorily, that there is an annual expenditure for the support of common schools of more than one million of dollars.

The preceding estimates show that the revenue of the school fund, (that is, the sum derived from the State treasury) pays less than one-tenth of the annual expenditures upon the common schools; a fraction more than another tenth is raised by a tax upon the respective towns, and the two-tenths thus made up, (being the item of \$244,886 in the foregoing statement,) constitutes what is called

the school money, and is the sum received by the commissioners of the towns, for distribution among the several districts. Something less than two-tenths, (being \$209,688 for school-houses and fuel,) is raised by a tax upon the property of the several districts, in pursuance of a vote of the inhabitants thereof; and the residue, nearly six-tenths, (being \$626,135,) is paid voluntarily by the parents and guardians of the scholars, for the balance of their school bills, (after applying the public money,) and for school books.

The commissioners of common schools specify in the annual reports, "the school books most in use" in their respective towns. The paper marked F, is an abstract of the returns of books used in the different towns. This abstract exhibits one hundred and twenty-five different kinds of books which are more or less used in the district schools. But the number in general use in the State, amounts to about 30, viz: five kinds of spelling-books; six of arithmetics; three of grammars; five of geographies; one dictionary; and ten varieties of reading books.

Attempts have frequently been made to induce the Legislature to adopt a particular set of books for the common schools; and some of the friends of public instruction, who were not connected with such applications, have given their sanction to the opinion that uniformity in the books of the district schools, is a matter of great importance; and the want of uniformity in class books has been treated as one of the principal evils under which our system is laboring. If the varieties of books are all good, what special advantage can there be in uniformity? The difference in the various books used in the common schools is not such as to occasion different dialects among the people. And if uniformity is to be attempted, what tests are to be applied in order to separate the perfect books from the imperfect?

The books principally used in the schools, so far as the Superintendent has the means of forming an opinion, are of a character to show that the selection of class books may safely be entrusted to the judgment and intelligence of the inhabitants of the districts. Their own interest will guard against unnecessary changes; and if the new book is not defective, the change will afford a new impulse to the scholar, and this variety, instead of being an evil, may be productive of great good.

It is strongly impressed upon the mind of the Superintendent, that the adoption of a particular set of class books, could be of no advantage, except to the favored author, to whom the monopoly of supplying the schools should be given. Towards all other authors, who have devoted their time and talents to the preparation of books; as well as publishers who have embarked their fortunes in particular works, it would operate proscriptively, and with manifest injustice. To warrant such a proceeding, it ought to be clearly shown that the schools would derive some signal advantage from the measure.*

It is made the duty of the Superintendent, "in every year immediately following that in which a census of the population of this State shall have been taken, under the authority of the State, or of the United States, to apportion the school moneys to be annually distributed amongst the several counties of the State, and the share of each county amongst its respective towns and cities." In obedience to this provision an apportionment of one hundred thousand dollars has been made, of which notice has been given to the clerks of the several counties; the sum payable to each county has been certified to the Comptroller, as the statute requires, and the

* On the subject of prescribing books for the common schools, the following just remarks are made in Mr. Butler's discourse before the Albany Institute.

"In the first place, it is unsuited to the genius of our institutions and the character of our citizens; the former proceeding on the idea that the people are competent to decide for themselves, on all questions which appeal directly to their interest and intelligence, and the latter not only exemplifying the truth of this axiom, but so fully imbued with its influence, that I doubt whether they would more readily submit to legislative direction in this matter, than in regard to the texture or fashion of their childrens' clothes.

"The principle of the measure is not only objectionable; but difficulties would be found in its execution and results. I say nothing of the loss of the books now in use, and the expense of procuring new ones, because it would be wise to submit to very considerable expense for the sake of a very decided benefit. In some of the schools, good books have been already introduced, and it is not certain that any changes in respect to them would be for the better. But admitting the selected books to be superior to all others, how long would they remain so? The human mind, in this age, is neither stationary nor inactive. Much of the first talent in Europe and in this country, is devoted to the preparation of school books; and there is every reason to believe that great improvements would soon be made upon any set of books that might be adopted by the Legislature. The consequence would be, that the schools would lose the benefit of these improvements, unless the books established by law were either revised or abandoned; in either of which events a great expense would be incurred. Expenses from the changes of books are undoubtedly incident to the present system, and will ever continue under any; but when they occur, they are usually confined to the substitution of one or two superior books for inferior works of the like nature; they rarely extend to the whole set used in the school. But whenever a complete set of books shall have been prescribed by law, the substitution of a new edition, or of entirely new works, would produce an immense expense, and the very fact that it would do so, would probably, for many years, delay its accomplishment, leaving the schools exposed, in the interim, to the injury resulting from the use of imperfect books. This objection applies, though not to so great an extent, to the prescribing by law of even a single book.

"Again: have not the supporters of this measure overlooked one of the most important principles in our nature---that love of change and novelty, so powerful in every age, and especially in childhood? Or rather, is not the system proposed, directly repugnant to it? The transition from an old book to a new one, is an era in the life of a school boy; independently of its contents, the fact that the book is *new* is a source of much delight, and an incitement to study. He who knows what is in man, has not only made the whole material world "beauty to the eye and music to the ear"; but he has made it, in accommodation to our nature, various and changeable. Let us not violate this analogy; let us not deprive our youth of this source of innocent and useful pleasure. You will do both if you confine them within a circle prescribed by law, and out of which, they are to understand from the beginning, they are never to depart. The round will be uniform, but it will soon become monotonous and tiresome."

payments from the treasury on the first of February will be made upon the new apportionment. The paper marked G. contains the population of the several towns and cities, and the amount apportioned to each. A table, showing the population, as well as the money apportioned to each county in 1825 and 1830, and also the operation of the new census in decreasing or increasing the amount paid to the respective counties, is annexed, and marked H.

The amendments made to the school law since the revision, have rendered it necessary to publish a pamphlet for the use of the officers of common schools, containing all the provisions which relate to the system, with the necessary alteration of the forms and regulations, and to which has been added a variety of decisions of the Superintendent which have been made in cases of appeal to him. This pamphlet contains seventy-two pages, and twelve thousand copies were printed, of which ten thousand have been distributed to the common schools. They were sent with the journals and documents of the last session to the several county clerks, for the use of the towns and districts. The cost of this edition was 837 dollars.

The diffusion of universal instruction has been justly regarded as the conservative principle of our free institutions. In founding a government upon the principle that the only true sovereignty is the will of the people, the revolutionary whigs were strongly impressed with the necessity of affording such means of instruction, as would qualify every person to appreciate the privileges, to know the rights, and intelligently to discharge all the duties, which might devolve upon a free citizen. The history of our system of public instruction proves most satisfactorily, that this has been a pervading feeling with the people and the Legislature, from the earliest period of our government to the present time.

As early as 1784, Gov. GEORGE CLINTON, in his speech to the Legislature, alludes with regret to "the neglect of the education of youth, as among the evils consequent upon war." In that year the act incorporating the Regents of the University was passed. In 1789 an act was passed requiring the Surveyor-General to set apart two lots in each township of the public land thereafter to be surveyed, for gospel and school purposes. This is the foundation of the local school fund before referred to, and the revenues of which are stated in the paper marked E. In the same year lands were set apart for the promotion of literature. In 1793, the Regents of the Uni-

versity, in their annual report, alluded to the advantages of instituting schools for the purpose of instructing children in the lower branches of education. This recommendation was renewed in 1795; and Gov. George Clinton pressed the subject upon the consideration of the Legislature in his annual speech. In pursuance of this recommendation, the act of 1795 was passed, appropriating twenty thousand pounds, (\$50,000) annually, for five years, out of the revenues of the State, in the language of the act, "for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns in this State, in which the children of the inhabitants residing in the State, shall be instructed in the English language, or be taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete a good English education." This sum was at first appropriated to the counties according to the representation, and afterwards "in proportion to the number of electors for members of Assembly in each county;" and to the towns according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each. The boards of supervisors were required to raise by tax upon each town a sum equal to one half of that appropriated by the State, to be applied in like manner. This act authorised the appointment of commissioners of towns, of trustees of districts, and required annual returns to be made to the Secretary of State. An abstract of these returns for 1798, shows a total of 1,352 schools, and 59,660 children taught in sixteen counties; seven counties making no returns. By a comparison with the returns embraced in the present report, it will be seen that the number of schools making reports has increased nearly eight thousand, and the number of scholars taught about four hundred and forty-seven thousand, in the last thirty-four years.

In 1800, Mr. Comstock, a member of Assembly from Saratoga county, proposed to amend the bill providing for an increase of the funds of Union College, by adding, "that the act for the encouragement of common schools, passed in 1795, be continued in force." This was negatived in the Assembly of 1800, by a vote of 52 to 39.

The revolutionary Governor Clinton was again chosen in 1801, and in his speech to the Legislature in January, 1802, he urges the great importance of establishing a system for the encouragement of common schools, in the following language:

"The system for the encouragement of common schools having been discontinued, and the advantage to morals, religion, liberty and good government, arising from the general diffusion of know-

ledge, being universally admitted, permit me to recommend this subject to your deliberate attention. The failure of one experiment for the attainment of an important object, ought not to discourage other attempts."

Nothing, however, was done in the session of 1802, to further the object which this tried patriot and faithful friend of liberty had so much at heart; and in 1803, Governor Clinton pressed the matter again upon the consideration of the Legislature, in the following terms:

"The establishment of common schools has at different times engaged the attention of the Legislature; but although its importance is generally acknowledged, a diversity of sentiment respecting the best means has hitherto prevented the accomplishment of the object. The diffusion of knowledge is so essential to the promotion of virtue and the preservation of liberty, as to render arguments unnecessary, to excite you to a perseverance in this laudable pursuit. Permit me only to observe, that education, by correcting the morals and improving the manners, tends to prevent those evils in society which are beyond the sphere of legislation."

These recommendations, which now would commend themselves to every man's judgment, from the soundness of their principles, and coming from one who, in the cabinet and in the field, had borne so conspicuous a part in modelling the government which he was administering, it might reasonably have been supposed, would have quickened the legislative action in regard to this vital interest. It seems, however, that nothing was done at that time.

The foundation of the present fund for the support of common schools in this State, was laid in 1805, by an act providing "that the nett proceeds of five hundred thousand acres of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the people of this State, which shall be first sold by the Surveyor-General after the passing of this act, shall be and hereby are appropriated as a permanent fund for the support of common schools." This act also made provision for loaning the moneys arising from this fund, until the interest should amount to fifty thousand dollars; after which, the annual interest was to be distributed for the support of common schools. When the Legislature was about to enter upon the subject of providing means for a system of public instruction, Governor Lewis sent a special message to the two houses, in which he recommended the application of all the

State lands for the benefit of colleges and schools : The whole fund and management of the system to be placed under the control of the Regents of the University, so minutely as to authorise the Regents to appoint three trustees for each district, and to designate the site for the school-house. The recommendation, so far as it related to giving the control of the funds for the common schools to the Regents of the University, was not adopted by the Legislature. When the proposition to appropriate all the moneys arising from the public lands to common schools was under consideration in the Assembly, a motion was made to strike out "all," which was negatived, 49 to 17. The bill setting apart the public lands for a permanent fund for the support of common schools, finally passed the Assembly, 82 in favor, and only 2 negatives. In the Senate, Mr Peck moved to insert five hundred thousand acres, as the quantity appropriated for schools, which motion prevailed, 13 ayes, 8 noes.

In 1810 the annual interest of the School fund amounted to twenty-six thousand dollars, and Gov. TOMPKINS called the attention of the Legislature to the subject of common school education, and the necessity of devising a school system, in the following words :

"I cannot omit this occasion of inviting your attention to the means of instruction for the rising generation. To enable them to perceive, and duly to estimate their rights—to inculcate correct principles, and habits of morality and religion, and to render them useful citizens, a competent provision for their education is all-essential. The fund appropriated for common schools already produces an income of about *twenty-six thousand dollars annually*, and is daily becoming more productive. It rests with the Legislature to determine whether the resources of the State will justify a further augmentation of that appropriation, as well as to adopt such plan for its application and distribution as shall appear best calculated to promote the important object for which it was originally designed."

In 1811, Gov. Tompkins again called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and a law was passed authorising the Governor to appoint five commissioners "to report a system for the organization and establishment of common schools." The commissioners appointed by Gov. Tompkins were, *Jedediah Peck, John Murray, jr., Samuel Russell, Roger Skinner, and Robert Macomb*. In 1812, these commissioners made a report, recommending a system, the material outlines of which have not been altered, and under which

the schools have been multiplied with unexampled rapidity, and the approbation of the public secured to the system.*

In 1819, some amendments were made to the school act, and new vigor was given to the whole system. The Legislature in that year passed an act which increased the productive capital of the fund, about twelve hundred thousand dollars. This was done by transferring to the school fund the loan of 1792, amounting at that time to 500,000 dollars; the loan of 1808, amounting to 449,000 dollars; the stock owned by the State in the Merchants' bank of New-York, amounting to 180,000 dollars; the proceeds of all escheated lands in the military tract, one half of the amount due for quit-rents, and the proceeds of the fees of the clerks of the Supreme Court, the precise amount of which is not known. These additions were made

* *Note.* The following extracts from the report of the commissioners contain a brief outline of the plan, and their contemplations as to the operations of the school system.

"The outlines of the plan suggested by the commissioners, are briefly these. That the several towns in the State be divided into school districts by three commissioners, elected by the citizens qualified to vote for town officers; that trustees be elected in each district, to whom shall be confided the care and superintendence of the school to be established therein: that the interest of the School fund be divided among the different counties and towns, according to their respective population, as ascertained by the successive census of the United States: that the proportion received by the respective towns be subdivided among the districts into which such town shall be divided, according to the number of children in each, between the ages of five and fifteen, inclusive: that each town raise by tax, annually, as much money as it shall have received from the School fund: that the gross amount of moneys received from the State and raised by the towns, be appropriated, exclusively, to the payment of the wages of the teachers: that the whole system be placed under the superintendence of an officer, appointed by the council of appointment. These are the great outlines of the plan; the details will appear more fully by the annexed sketch of a law, submitted to the consideration of the Legislature.

"Let us suppose that the School fund were arrived at that point, when by law it is to be divided. There will then be 50,000 dollars of public money to be distributed among the schools; and as, by the contemplated plan, a sum is to be raised, annually, by tax, equal to the interest of the School fund, the gross amount of moneys which the schools will receive, will be 100,000 dollars. There are, in this State, 45 counties, comprising, exclusive of the cities, 549 towns. It will be very evident, therefore, that the proportion of each town must necessarily be small. As, however, the school districts are authorized to raise by tax a sum sufficient to purchase a lot, on which the school-house is to be built, to build the school-house, and to keep the same in repair; and as the school moneys are devoted, exclusively, to the payment of the teachers' wages, the sum, however small, which each district will be entitled to, will be, from these considerations, so much the more efficacious. It will, however, be evident to the Legislature, that the funds appropriated by the State, for the support of the common school system, will alone be very inadequate. And the commissioners are of opinion, that the fund, in any stage of it, even when the residue of the unsold lands shall be converted into money bearing an interest, will never be alone adequate to the maintenance of common schools; as the increase of the population will probably be in as great, if not a greater ratio, than that of the fund. But it is hardly to be imagined the Legislature intended that the State should support the whole expense of so great an establishment. The object of the Legislature, as understood by the commissioners, was to rouse the public attention to the important subject of education, and by adopting a system of common schools, in the expense of which the State would largely participate, to bring instruction within the reach and means of the humblest citizen. And the commissioners have kept in view the furtherance of this object of the Legislature; for by requiring each district to raise by tax a sum sufficient to build and repair a school-house; and by allotting the school moneys solely to the payment of the teachers' wages, they have in a measure supplied two of the most important sources of expense. Thus every inducement will be held out to the instruction of youth.

"The Legislature will perceive, in the system contained in the bill submitted to their consideration, that the commissioners are deeply impressed with the importance of admitting, under the contemplated plan, such teachers only, as are duly qualified. The respectability of every school must necessarily depend on the character of the master. To entitle a teacher to assume the control of a school, he should be endowed with the requisite literary qualifications not only, but with unimpeachable character. He should also be a man of patient and mild temperament. 'A preceptor,' says Rousseau, 'is invested with the rights, and takes upon himself the obligations of both father and mother.' And Quintillian tells us, 'that to the requisite literary and moral endowments, he must add the benevolent disposition of a parent.'"

to the fund with the intention of having a revenue of seventy thousand dollars to distribute annually among the district schools. In 1821, the sum of eighty thousand dollars was apportioned to the schools from the State treasury.

The convention which revised the constitution in 1821, not only guaranteed the perpetuity of the school fund, and its application to purposes of general education, but made an addition to it of all the unappropriated lands belonging to the State at the adoption of the constitution.

The additions made to the school fund from the sales of lands since Jan. 1823, when the constitutional provision took effect, have amounted to about three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars; the greater part of which was from the unappropriated lands which were pledged to this object by the constitution.

In 1824, \$40,000, being a reservation in certain grants for lotteries, were added to the capital of the fund.

In 1826, an act was passed, requiring the annual distribution of 100,000 dollars to the common schools; and as the revenue of the fund at that time was only 85,000 dollars, fifteen thousand dollars were paid from the general fund to make up the deficiency. To provide a permanent fund, which would produce 100,000 dollars per annum, the act of 1827 was passed, transferring the loan of 1786, and 100,000 dollars in bank stock, from the general fund to the school fund, making a total of 133,000 dollars.

The act for loaning the credit of the State to the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, passed in 1827, provides that the stock issued by the State shall be sold at auction, "and the amount of any premium received on such sales, shall be paid into the treasury, to be appropriated to the common school fund." The premium on this stock, ranged from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and produced an aggregate increase of the school fund of 46,551 dollars.

In a period of twenty-seven years, a permanent fund of nearly two millions of dollars has been accumulated for the support of common schools; and in about twenty-one years a system has been put in operation, which extends its influence to every neighborhood, and presents the advantages of common school instruction to every child in the State, even to those who are unable to pay for tuition.

This system also furnishes an annual census of the children between 5 and 16 years of age, and embraces in its organization more than half a million of children taught in the public schools ; and exhibits an expenditure in each year for the support of these schools, of more than a million of dollars.

The subject of elementary instruction in the city of New-York is of great importance, and worthy of the most serious consideration of the Legislature. The public schools are of an excellent character, and are under the supervision of men of the first standing ; but the provision for common school instruction, is entirely inadequate to the wants of that great and growing city. The statute does not require an enumeration of the children between 5 and 16, in the city of New-York ; but if they bear the same proportion to the whole population there, that they do in Albany, there are forty-two thousand children between 5 and 16, in the city of New-York : A similar comparison with Troy would show forty-four thousand.

It was ascertained by a committee of the public school society in 1829, that there were 462 schools of all descriptions, containing 24,952 pupils, of which the public schools, or those participating in the school fund, contained 6,150 ; there being 18,802 in the private schools : A committee of the common council of New-York, from the result of the information obtained in regard to the children in school, and the estimated population of the city, came to the conclusion that there were at that time " twenty thousand children between the ages of 5 and 15 who attend no school whatever ; and if one-third be deducted from this number, as having probably left school previous to the age of 15, and 3,000 more for any possible error in the data on which the calculation is founded, we have still the enormous number of ten thousand who are growing up in entire ignorance."

The poorest districts in the country are assessed to erect school-houses ; and there is no good reason against requiring the city of New-York to furnish the necessary number of school-houses by a tax upon property. If this was done, the money already set apart for public schools, about 40,000 dollars, would pay the wages of a sufficient number of teachers to instruct all the children between 5 and 16, except those who are sent as a matter of choice to private schools.

The system adopted for the country, might profitably be extended to the city in other particulars. The commissioners of schools, who

are appointed in New-York by the corporation, ought to be authorised to divide the city into school districts, to select three trustees for each, who should have the power of trustees in the country districts, and be required to furnish an annual report, including an enumeration of the children between 5 and 16, &c. The only way in which the fifteen or twenty thousand children whose education is now neglected, can be collected into the schools, is to establish a public or district school in every neighborhood or street, and thus bring the knowledge of the school privileges to every man's door, and excite a general interest to collect these thoughtless wanderers, and fit them for usefulness. These arrangements should be made with a view of greatly extending the means of instruction, without materially disturbing the present schools. The public schools in the city have done much for the cause of primary education, but more is required. While the local authorities estimate that there are ten thousand children in the city growing up "in entire ignorance," it seems indispensable that something should be done to reform this state of things. The paper marked I, is a copy of the report of the commissioners of common schools for the city of New-York.

In many cases in the cities, the indifference of parents and guardians, in availing themselves even of gratuitous instruction, is complained of as a great evil. The Sunday schools and infant schools, it must be conceded, have a very favorable influence in arousing the attention of parents to the education of their children, and in habituating the children to study and subordination. In this view of the subject, the Sunday and infant schools must be regarded as valuable auxiliaries to the cause of primary education.

The paper marked K, shows the proportion which the scholars instructed bear to the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the U. S. census of 1830. The census has relation to the population as it stood on the first Monday of August of that year. The returns of children taught are for the whole of the year 1830; and the census of children between 5 and 16 refers to the number in the districts on the last day of December, 1830. In comparing the enumerations contained in the school reports with those of the United States' census, it would be fair to take an average between the returns embodied in the present and the preceding school report. Annexed to the table marked K, is a statement of the number at school, compared with the whole population;

in various countries of Europe. This shows that in Wurtemberg there is one child at school for every 6 of the whole population ; in Prussia 1 to 7 ; in Scotland 1 to 10 ; in England 1 to 15 ; in France 1 to 17 ; in Portugal 1 to 88, and in Russia 1 to 367.

Besides the scholars attending the common schools in this State, there are 500 students in the 4 colleges, and 3,700 in the 55 incorporated academies in the State ; and there are a great number of private schools for males as well as females, and many of them of a high order, in all the cities and principal villages of the State. An accurate enumeration of all the scholars in the colleges, academies and public and private schools in this State, would exhibit a grand total of more than five hundred and fifty thousand ; which is about 1 person at school for $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole population.

A. C. FLAGG,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

(A.)

ABSTRACT

From the returns of Common Schools, of the several Towns and Counties in the State of New-York, for the year 1831.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Counties and Towns from which returns have been received.	Whole No. of school districts in said towns.	No. of districts from which returns have been received.	Average No. months in year.	Amount of public money received in said districts, as stated in said returns, during the year.	Amount paid for teachers' wages, besides public money.	Number of children taught therein, during the year, as stated in said returns.	Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, residing therein, as stated in said returns.
City of Albany,....	9	7	6	1976 04	.....	2731	5046
Bethlehem,	28	28	9	699 10	2150 44	1340	1874
Berne,	23	22	9	434 16	747 65	1606	1714
Cœymans,	15	15	9	329 86	937 47	855	866
Guilderland,	10	10	11	300 40	702 52	579	805
Knox,	13	12	8	274 92	417 84	536	667
Rensselaerville, ...	21	21	9	428 34	826 40	937	996
Watervliet,	13	13	10	442 19	1184 37	824	1063
Westerlo,	22	22	9	414 00	998 20	1102	1079
	154	150	9	5299 01	7964 89	10510	14110

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Allen,.....	6	6	6	79 46	191 45	290	289
Alfred,	12	10	6	215 76	266 30	596	547
Almond,	17	15	7	152 52	495 09	618	523
Amity,	8	8	6	84 31	74 66	266	331
Andover,	8	5	4	75 00	74 83	217	196
Angelica,	7	7	6	124 09	368 67	411	425
Belfast,	10	9	4	104 00	139 29	280	238
Birdsall,	8	8	6	89 89	.....	343	327
Burns,	5	5	7	80 00	171 05	259	213
Bolivar,	5	5	5	37 50	102 92	193	147
Caneadea,	7	7	6	102 09	180 12	225	225
Centreville,	8	8	5	98 19	313 83	478	383
Cuba,	9	8	7	87 00	251 28	372	372
Eagle,	9	9	6	71 40	263 93	430	384
Friendship,	12	12	6	139 68	195 23	431	481
Genesee,	2	1	6	37 32	.....	70	71

ALLEGANY COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Grove,	13	12	6	135 18	374 99	562	487
Haight,	6	5	4	69 96	73 93	182	199
Hume,	8	8	6	75 09	103 98	349	345
Independence,	8	7	6	70 52	121 71	273	261
Nunda,	9	7	7	121 26	311 56	493	384
Ossian,	5	5	6	95 56	151 61	210	268
Pike,	14	13	8	189 56	610 26	684	658
Portage,	12	12	7	278 90	510 28	798	660
Rushford,	10	10	7	99 36	.....	405	363
Scio,	3	3	4	120 20	54 09	142	148
	221	205	6	2833 80	5403 06	9577	8924

BROOME COUNTY.

Barker,*							
Chenango,	28	18	7	346 86	.....	979	920
Colesville,	15	15	7	257 61	454 45	815	722
Conklin,	7	7	7	78 15	158 57	215	280
Lisle,	36	36	7	446 89	873 24	1353	1339
Nanticoke,*							
Sanford,	11	9	6	163 54	110 13	282	282
Triangle,*							
Union,	13	13	6	205 02	469 33	667	630
Vestal,	7	6	6	97 74	153 89	295	289
Windsor,	22	18	6	346 50	453 48	787	691
	139	122	7	1942 31	2673 09	5593	5153

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Ashford,	6	6	5	51 09	142 81	288	181
Burton,†							
Connewango,	12	12	6	143 28	298 90	536	428
Ellicottville,	5	5	7	70 53	192 54	252	232
Farmersville,	10	9	6	118 05	236 59	328	301
Franklinville,	6	6	6	66 00	206 55	346	288
Freedom,	11	11	7	173 51	249 34	382	441
Great-Valley,	8	6	5	70 14	134 64	213	210
Hinsdale,	9	7	5	71 06	130 13	218	177

* Included in Lisle.

† Included in Great-Valley.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Little-Valley,	5	4	6	52 19	76 63	146	113
Lyndon,	3	3	5	31 05	52 07	62	74
Machias,	6	6	6	79 43	152 61	272	242
Mansfield,	5	4	4	27 90	74 85	127	102
Napoli,	8	7	6	82 21	233 09	328	250
New-Albion,	6	3	6	22 65	71 67	115	69
Olean,	4	2	8	50 00	95 00	83	83
Otto,	8	8	5	96 18	159 10	303	316
Perrysburgh,	19	14	7	156 14	306 16	728	670
Randolph,	6	6	6	61 80	169 62	293	240
Yorkshire,	5	5	6	79 44	117 00	300	255
	142	124	6	1502 65	3099 30	5320	4672

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn,	6	6	10	388 19	759 55	410	828
Aurelius,	13	13	7	301 09	277 91	736	727
Brutus,	10	9	9	293 76	523 65	650	607
Cato,	11	11	8	221 49	477 73	611	597
Conquest,	8	8	7	171 70	259 08	514	479
Fleming,	7	7	9	172 23	392 64	550	426
Genoa,	16	16	9	806 23	666 96	1051	826
Ira,	13	13	9	270 71	.....	854	723
Ledyard,	14	13	9	500 59	338 70	771	714
Locke,	20	20	8	477 22	717 72	1252	1089
Mentz,	16	16	7	613 05	678 77	1116	1211
Owasco,	7	7	8	264 09	232 19	454	427
Plato,*							
Scipio,	15	15	10	599 40	.....	931	795
Sempronius,	31	31	8	813 74	1181 28	2062	1859
Sennet,	13	13	9	508 41	668 03	701	708
Springport,	8	8	8	377 00	611 09	603	495
Sterling,	11	11	8	133 74	411 43	550	479
Venice,	14	14	8	538 52	425 88	796	712
Victory,	10	10	8	96 69	349 97	890	743
	243	241	8	7547 85	8972 58	15502	14445

* Included in Locke.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Arkwright,	10	7	6	73 78	273 63	251	226
Busti,	14	14	6	146 90	404 68	699	596
Carroll,	7	5	6	109 25	139 95	239	248
Charlotte,	9	7	6	68 17	292 15	389	265
Chautauque,	16	15	5	176 06	738 40	778	774
Cherry-Creek,	6	4	8	31 58	144 69	196	172
Clymer,	6	6	4	21 48	141 25	190	169
Ellery,	15	12	7	149 45	559 63	698	593
Ellicott,	12	11	6	121 20	62 90	556	478
Ellington,	9	9	6	72 21	327 96	444	378
French-Creek,	6	6	4	20 24	56 42	148	151
Gerry,	9	9	6	79 58	424 74	489	349
Hanover,	15	15	7	217 94	754 55	910	929
Harmony,	14	14	6	114 56	664 47	758	646
Mina,	13	11	5	69 08	272 50	432	348
Pomfret,	17	17	8	304 08	936 04	1157	1165
Portland,	13	12	7	161 04	426 72	661	601
Ripley,	11	10	8	144 12	445 94	601	549
Sheridan,	11	11	8	173 24	242 26	527	510
Stockton,	13	13	7	114 97	474 17	557	497
Villanova,	10	10	6	89 65	230 76	418	325
Westfield,	21	13	8	167 05	589 76	644	737
	257	231	6	2625 63	8603 57	11742	10706

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Bainbridge,	24	23	7	752 19	.....	1140	886
Columbus,	14	14	7	313 10	347 80	619	505
Coventry,	11	11	7	238 25	302 67	559	489
Guilford,	16	16	8	148 04	531 30	928	780
German,	8	8	7	144 61	110 85	341	289
Greene,	19	18	7	511 58	568 41	1006	985
Lincklaen,	9	9	7	232 20	160 12	578	416
Macdonough,	10	10	7	330 78	.....	500	504
New-Berlin,	20	17	7	425 68	483 26	1129	795
Norwich,	29	29	7	414 36	.....	1290	1164
Otselic,	10	10	6	275 15	111 63	398	378
Oxford,	18	18	7	392 56	675 46	933	855
Pharsalia,	8	8	6	226 10	47 24	405	327
Pitcher,	10	10	7	230 16	196 05	529	401
Plymouth,	14	14	6	359 22	230 42	693	530
Preston,	11	11	6	213 27	252 17	395	376

CHENANGO COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No between 5 and 16.
Sherburne,	18	17	8	400 51	628 16	907	767
Smithville,	13	12	7	214 42	351 53	740	610
Smyrna,	16	15	7	269 42	407 03	591	585
	278	270	7	6091 60	5404 11	13681	11642

CLINTON COUNTY.

Beekmantown,	12	12	7	256 37	406 83	635	618
Champlain,	12	11	7	233 68	380 18	420	709
Chazy,	17	17	7	454 66	641 10	915	973
Ellenburgh,	7	4	6	9 81	.....	86	178
Mooers,	6	6	6	137 91	164 02	257	225
Peru,	23	22	8	741 63	999 50	1426	1366
Plattsburgh,	18	17	8	530 92	1012 75	1227	1368
Saranac,	3	3	8	48 81	39 25	99	100
	98	92	7	2413 79	3643 63	5065	5537

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ancram,	11	11	9	217 54	751 42	717	731
Austerlitz,	17	17	8	278 02	830 43	800	700
Canaan,	10	10	8	274 38	568 89	678	573
Chatham,	18	18	10	435 67	1255 73	1145	1045
Claverack,	13	13	10	367 48	1804 66	736	846
Clermont,	8	8	11	141 75	825 69	290	392
Copake,	9	9	10	202 82	207 96	391	509
Gallatin,	6	6	8	169 20	470 26	347	493
Germantown,	5	5	10	113 84	524 86	200	322
Ghent,	15	15	11	283 34	1641 08	724	744
Hillsdale,	16	16	9	294 58	858 81	1047	787
Hudson,	5	5	10	125 34	546 38	314	365
Kinderhook,	10	10	11	305 72	742 63	688	1000
Livingston,	9	9	11	245 98	985 96	579	595
New-Lebanon,	14	14	8	325 16	526 89	849	721
Stuyvesant,	7	7	10	233 70	519 37	498	773
Taghkanick,	9	9	10	209 46	397 19	772	966
	182	182	10	4223 98	13458 21	10775	11562

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cincinnatus,	2	9	8	224	71	149	03	450	385
Cortlandville,	20	20	8	511	77	468	18	1257	1073
Freetown,	7	7	8	108	27	226	57	575	525
Homer,	18	18	7	505	75	807	78	1118	955
Marathon,	7	7	8	142	74	282	32	353	299
Preble,	11	11	7	282	73	349	89	551	457
Scott,	9	9	7	221	04	176	19	491	461
Solon,	15	15	6	315	50	268	91	734	631
Truxton,	29	29	7	729	86	756	58	1407	1184
Virgil,	26	25	7	502	80	439	75	1403	1250
Willett,	6	6	6	71	76	174	65	304	340
	157	150	7	3616	93	4099	65	8415	7265

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Andes,	14	14	6	223	70	272	12	640	611
Bovina,	8	8	6	154	40	113	76	331	329
Colchester,	7	7	7	142	68	.....	.....	329	350
Davenport,	12	10	7	205	50	268	15	517	522
Delhi,	14	14	7	226	00	485	43	600	640
Franklin,	21	21	7	296	55	484	50	1159	840
Hamden,	9	9	8	118	66	385	65	440	397
Hancock,	7	6	5	92	57	170	93	218	173
Harpersfield,	12	12	8	241	52	550	99	580	579
Kortright,	28	21	7	342	55	495	99	1000	896
Masonville,	10	12	6	105	28	219	89	409	358
Meredith,	14	14	6	188	18	293	45	746	512
Middletown,	16	13	7	261	68	331	81	880	783
Roxbury,	20	19	9	364	25	627	06	1098	1027
Sidney,	10	10	6	140	68	271	00	514	427
Stamford,	10	10	8	197	31	371	79	541	474
Tompkins,	17	15	6	287	10	343	48	593	546
Walton,	12	12	8	234	52	449	29	640	441
	236	227	7	3823	19	6135	29	11124	10014

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Amenia,	12	11	10	268	10	658	38	754	541
Beekman,	8	8	8	177	32	554	21	292	376
Clinton,	14	11	9	255	70	327	46	471	529

DUTCHESS COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 6 and 16.
Dover,	13	13	9	271 96	737 75	821	606
Fishkill,	30	27	11	857 70	3269 89	1618	2281
Hyde-Park,	9	9	10	298 80	543 16	417	683
La Grange,	10	10	9	272 76	833 46	501	625
Milan,	13	13	8	218 86	629 28	485	550
North-East,	12	11	9	197 50	625 52	492	430
Pawlings,	7	7	8	209 22	308 94	353	367
Pine-Plains,	7	7	9	175 84	602 22	430	389
Pleasant-Valley, ...	11	11	10	310 06	912 94	504	666
Poughkeepsie,	10	10	10	734 32	858 61	601	1876
Red-Hook,	11	11	9	346 18	848 82	646	891
Rhinebeck,	10	10	10	338 40	1329 76	645	938
Stanford,	13	13	9	304 00	836 33	724	642
Union-Vale,	9	8	9	196 14	291 12	412	443
Washington,	15	13	10	345 94	554 11	626	706
	214	203	9	5778 80	14721 96	10792	13439

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden,	8	8	7	147 06	271 46	521	442
Amherst,	10	9	7	161 83	419 88	506	579
Aurora,	14	14	8	213 68	747 79	923	832
Buffalo,	15	10	8	636 12	980 31	970	1806
Boston,	9	9	6	184 05	263 87	347	421
Clarence,	14	13	8	457 50	611 88	1089	1084
Colden,	6	5	6	63 58	122 97	169	142
Concord,	16	16	6	270 99	419 24	856	705
Collins,	21	19	6	201 30	563 93	1050	819
Eden,	7	6	8	159 96	290 53	497	462
Evans,	11	11	7	142 08	359 92	514	444
Hamburgh,	24	22	7	493 83	793 24	1183	1119
Holland,	6	6	6	122 40	98 11	287	306
Newstead,	15	14	7	255 06	343 15	673	630
Sardinia,	11	11	7	174 48	117 41	525	418
Wales,	11	11	8	219 54	375 96	617	512
	198	184	7	3903 46	6779 65	10727	10721

ESSEX COUNTY.

Chesterfield,	13	13	8	143 35	501 71	440	458
Crownpoint,	12	12	6	213 80	334 00	689	680

ESSEX COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

							No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.	
Essex,	5	5	7	127	30	139	16	479	486
Elizabethtown,	9	9	7	146	98	332	11	405	477
Jay,	6	5	6	87	92	117	15	286	244
Keene,	13	11	6	136	22	.....	.....	440	368
Lewis,	5	4	5	39	76	72	64	145	116
Minerva,	13	11	6	154	74	257	37	632	608
Moriah,	1	1	6	6	54	9	36	20	25
Newcomb,	13	10	7	154	44	319	41	411	404
Schroon,	15	14	6	226	78	591	40	747	688
Ticonderoga,	16	13	7	164	45	528	65	559	594
Westport,	11	9	6	144	26	317	45	467	417
Willsborough,	6	5	6	79	11	154	02	300	203
Wilmington,	148	131	6	1985	01	3967	04	6395	5710

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bangor,	6	6	6	89	88	119	66	376	322
Brandon,	3	3	7	33	75	34	00	96	83
Chateaugay,	17	15	8	275	86	298	12	555	589
Constable,	6	6	5	95	25	320	00	164	221
Dickinson,	5	5	6	65	07	133	95	177	154
Duane,	1	1	8	21	33	34	89	63	80
Fort-Covington, ...	17	13	6	273	06	248	82	661	742
Malone,	14	13	7	281	73	560	78	681	630
Molra,	11	5	6	130	98	116	00	251	221
Westville,	6	5	6	62	20	71	23	214	171
	80	72	6	1329	16	1937	45	5238	3213

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alabama,	8	5	6	87	05	142	59	277	229
Alexander,	13	13	7	231	00	491	27	781	742
Attica,	13	13	7	235	75	784	80	987	833
Batavia,	18	17	8	619	91	1136	21	1317	1192
Bethany,	15	15	7	257	41	624	93	857	751
Bergen,	9	9	8	165	18	292	89	544	399
Bennington,	16	16	7	194	87	472	23	843	728
Byron,	11	11	8	212	44	500	00	825	605
Castile,	14	14	8	195	97	422	25	882	650

GENESEE COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No between 5 and 16.
China,	16	16	7	175 47	466 74	849	807
Covington,	18	18	8	300 85	1085 06	1047	920
Elba,	16	15	8	217 90	702 89	983	854
Gainesville,	12	12	8	182 44	637 45	761	644
Le Roy,	18	18	8	498 99	1214 52	1183	1210
Middlebury,	16	16	7	256 80	682 73	1171	1001
Orangeville,	11	10	8	147 99	361 57	613	547
Pembroke,	25	25	7	561 12	876 38	1571	1247
Perry,	14	13	8	294 95	780 44	991	397
Stafford,	13	13	8	297 41	774 82	844	675
Sheldon,	10	9	7	153 62	490 05	644	540
Warsaw,	15	12	8	413 31	580 14	1000	805
Wethersfield,	7	6	7	102 33	328 00	385	348
	309	296	8	5802 76	13849 16	19305	16624

GREENE COUNTY.

Athens,	6	6	7	252 16	379 63	330	593
Cairo,	16	15	9	326 88	704 18	788	724
Catskill,	15	15	9	505 42	1134 13	1074	1621
Coxsackie,	10	10	10	374 63	943 31	640	858
Durham,	19	19	8	393 46	580 97	1176	879
Greenville,	13	13	9	297 44	.....	878	771
Hunter,	14	14	8	272 28	415 16	648	540
Lexington,	19	19	7	775 14	366 25	846	713
New-Baltimore, ...	14	14	9	273 60	738 54	628	713
Windham,	20	18	8	370 32	643 07	1013	909
	146	143	8	3841 33	5905 24	8021	8321

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Columbia,	13	13	7	269 72	627 39	670	689
Danube,	8	7	9	224 00	272 05	516	462
Fairfield,	15	15	8	313 54	455 79	662	642
Frankfort,	13	13	8	279 24	568 69	831	731
Germanflatts,	12	12	10	273 42	674 74	747	748
Herkimer,	12	12	9	263 06	826 14	624	750
Litchfield,	10	10	8	210 46	616 33	540	490
Little-Falls,	9	9	9	255 40	470 34	752	753
Manheim,	11	11	9	227 67	387 83	537	665
Newport,	11	10	7	224 06	737 50	658	566
Norway,	10	8	6	144 77	196 31	281	253

HERKIMER COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16
Russia,	14	14	7	334 49	348 21	862	762
Salisbury,	12	12	7	220 00	339 28	761	667
Schuyler,	11	11	8	239 45	426 35	593	698
Stark,.....	8	8	9	180 99	.....	514	556
Warren,	11	11	9	263 21	554 49	614	665
West Brunswick, ..	6	6	5	94 89	81 79	218	234
Winfield,	8	8	8	202 54	578 12	560	474
	194	190	8	4220 91	8161 85	10940	10800

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams,.....	14	14	9	300 40	797 94	932	949
Antwerp,	18	15	7	279 08	323 43	731	703
Alexandria.....	9	9	6	190 89	231 72	376	451
Brownville,	16	16	7	320 92	695 28	1034	980
Champion,	14	13	7	252 26	565 44	807	735
Ellisburgh,	34	30	8	591 29	1140 58	2039	1664
Henderson,.....	15	15	8	257 97	822 49	744	787
Hounsfield,	13	13	9	373 43	1274 15	905	1032
Le Roy,.....	16	16	9	317 87	996 89	1021	1070
Lorraine,	13	10	7	174 15	154 86	527	524
Lyme,	15	13	7	318 00	553 68	616	712
Orleans,	20	18	7	432 89	.....	1109	1030
Pamelia,.....	13	13	8	255 07	582 08	833	783
Philadelphia,	8	8	7	102 74	252 70	390	349
Rodman,.....	13	11	8	212 64	414 25	677	555
Rutland,.....	16	15	7	260 14	666 03	1112	746
Watertown,	19	16	8	426 01	950 31	1252	1271
Wilna,.....	11	10	7	208 98	399 44	531	510
	277	255	8	5274 73	10822 27	15636	14851

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn,	6	5	10	1345 25	511 12	613	3420
Bushwick,	5	5	12	118 49	.....	174	301
Flatbush,	2	2	12	129 80	.....	70	345
Flatlands,	2	2	12	60 74	604 00	63	153
Gravesend,	2	2	12	50 48	311 00	62	109
New-Utrecht,	3	3	11	121 50	669 50	177	281
	20	19	12	1826 26	2095 62	1159	4609

LEWIS COUNTY.

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Brantingham,	6	6	6	59 57	125 43	198	223
Denmark,	13	13	6	246 10	481 94	735	699
Diana,	4	4	4	23 21	75 67	67	102
Harrisburgh,	8	7	7	89 50	58 00	269	216
Leyden,	10	10	8	170 51	344 41	497	440
Lowville,	12	12	8	260 70	694 37	669	664
Martinsburgh,	15	15	8	241 26	493 58	765	753
Pineckney,	7	7	7	123 00	179 82	374	249
Turin,	10	10	8	198 61	370 13	584	538
Watson,	8	7	5	46 66	102 59	187	251
West Turin,	12	12	8	197 12	321 27	477	481
	105	103	7	1656 24	3247 21	4822	4616

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Avon,	14	14	9	425 53	.....	765	739
Caledonia,	10	9	9	180 49	733 20	449	461
Conesus,	9	9	8	166 96	323 96	556	578
Geneseo,	13	11	8	432 16	632 85	769	687
Groveland,	10	9	7	286 89	228 64	401	520
Leicester,	13	12	9	327 77	763 37	779	668
Lima,	9	9	9	230 51	659 91	492	515
Livonia,	14	14	9	297 57	1045 58	1006	866
Mount-Morris,	14	14	8	431 83	491 46	1014	774
Sparta,	19	19	8	404 87	1026 99	1295	1339
Springwater,	14	13	7	204 24	391 31	741	801
York,	14	14	9	403 00	681 85	907	801
	153	147	8	3791 82	6979 12	9174	8749

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield,	26	25	6	782 30	583 58	1471	1254
Cazenovia,	21	21	8	477 58	1039 49	1349	1206
De Ruyter,	7	7	7	175 58	286 47	505	433
Eaton,	20	19	8	484 03	448 36	1333	1077
Fenner,	11	11	8	314 16	426 25	751	659
Georgetown,	8	8	7	233 58	150 94	406	353
Hamilton,	17	17	8	432 66	618 11	1031	871
Lebanon,	13	13	7	331 91	364 55	895	647
Lenox,	23	23	8	535 34	874 91	1428	1562
Madison,	18	18	8	430 35	631 94	877	706

MADISON COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Nelson,	14	14	8	404 19	388 00	829	729
Smithfield,	13	13	8	350 86	531 12	916	842
Sullivan,	19	19	8	387 25	1084 78	1074	1268
	210	208	8	5339 79	7428 50	12865	11607

MONROE COUNTY.

Brighton,	14	14	9	538 56	2194 39	1612	1832
Chili,	14	13	8	224 93	715 94	724	611
Clarkson,	14	14	7	478 71	686 82	1340	1030
Gates,	12	12	9	774 82	704 24	960	1915
Greece,	12	11	8	190 44	585 22	625	708
Henrietta,	13	13	8	264 06	582 28	745	721
Mendon,	16	16	9	513 62	856 30	1069	999
Ogden,	15	15	8	236 61	530 16	789	716
Parma,	15	15	8	353 30	657 14	1062	836
Penfield,	21	20	8	506 84	1106 89	1573	1442
Perrinton,	13	13	8	269 63	908 04	793	731
Pittsford,	9	9	8	325 80	615 40	629	531
Riga,	14	14	8	321 70	578 55	681	580
Rush,	11	11	8	237 73	596 01	657	682
Sweden,	16	14	8	286 48	1017 02	1013	926
Wheatland,	9	9	9	319 64	802 06	708	620
	218	213	8	5842 87	13136 46	14980	14880

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Amsterdam,	18	16	8	388 60	851 49	785	1047
Bleecker,	6	4	5	26 82	19 78	73	81
Broadalbin,	14	13	8	291 04	586 23	813	751
Canajoharie,	16	17	9	453 34	1002 23	1015	1370
Charleston,	10	9	8	257 97	544 60	613	597
Ephratah,	9	9	8	222 61	616 24	574	616
Florida,	13	13	10	332 40	135 17	783	851
Glen,	9	9	10	242 12	.....	505	733
Hope,	7	5	6	86 10	.....	269	195
Johnstown,	35	35	8	935 06	1894 13	1857	2229
Lake-Pleasant,	4	3	4	29 61	15 25	64	58
Mayfield,	16	15	7	299 28	649 33	791	756
Minden,	10	10	11	255 32	759 39	525	855
Northampton,	11	11	7	166 26	331 33	410	395

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Oppenheim,	19	19	8	374 25	674 21	1041	1280
Palatine,	12	10	10	279 52	807 58	561	805
Root,	13	13	9	347 16	825 16	738	873
Stratford,	5	5	6	54 29	127 21	300	255
Wells,	3	3	5	67 74	3 00	87	140
	230	219	8	5109 49	9842 23	11804	13887

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

New-York, | 30 | 30 | 12 | 36227 33 | | 6899 |

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Cambria,	10	10	7	229 56	509 58	697	586
Hartland,	12	9	8	175 08	465 61	614	468
Lewiston,	9	9	7	155 27	542 50	523	512
Lockport,	18	15	7	457 65	728 96	904	1153
New-Fane,	11	10	6	174 67	253 61	502	439
Niagara,	8	7	6	148 90	164 39	363	327
Pendleton,	9	6	5	137 26	98 87	207	134
Porter,	6	6	6	114 30	188 67	366	432
Royalton,	16	15	8	304 12	940 16	1101	969
Somerset,	7	7	6	122 67	231 64	286	284
Wilson,	10	8	5	58 67	189 87	349	315
	116	102	6	2078 15	4313 86	5913	5619

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Annsville,	9	9	7	215 10	260 09	443	478
Augusta,	16	16	9	360 16	721 22	1000	920
Boonville,	20	20	6	292 41	328 88	748	804
Bridgewater,	11	11	7	239 02	359 65	616	470
Camden,	12	9	7	197 72	313 93	578	506
Deerfield,	20	20	8	412 14	721 57	1204	1306
Florence,	10	9	5	148 59	185 48	270	288
Floyd,	12	12	8	288 88	469 47	721	556
Kirkland,	15	15	8	334 79	657 07	711	699
Lee,	13	13	7	256 98	542 26	783	780
Marshall,	12	10	8	226 94	385 81	565	483
New-Hartford,	16	14	10	370 42	706 42	945	1082
Paris,	15	15	8	281 26	709 60	819	799
Remsen,	8	9	6	261 11	158 89	437	461

ONEIDA COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Rome,	19	19	8	436 88	557 74	1295	1146
Sangerfield,	11	11	8	312 83	348 84	655	665
Steuben,	16	13	7	207 12	568 43	658	687
Trenton,	16	16	7	276 28	802 44	888	867
Utica,	1	1	12	623 56	80 94	130	1906
Vernon,	16	16	9	346 52	345 16	853	941
Verona,	22	18	8	352 00	652 11	1135	1030
Vienna,	14	11	8	183 16	320 58	541	503
Western,	17	17	7	305 76	596 44	740	737
Westmoreland,	15	13	9	409 20	619 41	1078	974
Whitestown,	10	10	9	371 34	866 50	800	1213
	346	325	8	7710 17	12278 93	18613	20251

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Camillus,	13	13	9	251 46	161 99	812	803
Cicero,	11	10	7	239 01	258 80	715	484
Clay,	12	11	8	362 19	355 96	693	679
Elbridge,	14	13	9	366 65	647 44	961	1017
Fabius,	19	19	9	438 80	399 55	1210	992
La Fayette,	12	12	9	481 37	457 55	750	799
Lysander,	18	14	7	395 15	361 91	1084	970
Manlius,	29	29	9	1728 81	749 29	2136	2406
Marcellus,	11	11	9	529 55	544 29	765	796
Onondaga,	31	28	8	742 39	1349 56	1615	1613
Otisco,	11	11	8	385 03	394 98	678	579
Pompey,	22	22	9	960 49	1122 78	1564	1383
Skanateles,	16	16	9	735 16	674 14	1141	1100
Spafford,	15	14	8	315 82	432 49	1001	867
Salina,	13	9	8	639 10	723 17	1535	1533
Tully,	10	10	8	275 72	236 14	567	526
Van Buren,	17	17	7	294 78	641 80	1107	850
	274	259	8	9141 48	9511 84	18334	17397

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Bloomfield,	23	23	9	629 44	1322 45	1326	1162
Bristol,	22	21	7	335 66	823 79	994	934
Canadice,	9	9	6	158 28	329 28	477	417
Canandaigua,	22	20	9	528 47	1350 49	1449	1446
Farmington,	13	12	8	221 76	627 33	520	513

ONTARIO COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Gorham,	17	17	9	381 47	1002 74	1047	947
Hopewell,	13	13	9	265 60	814 49	781	747
Manchester,	16	16	9	327 22	1009 09	1112	932
Naples,	11	11	7	169 36	421 68	664	579
Phelps,	24	23	8	583 50	1821 71	1460	1466
Richmond,	12	12	8	214 65	674 00	722	553
Seneca,	20	19	9	719 81	1144 55	1338	1857
Victor,	14	14	8	400 26	617 09	828	710
	216	210	8	4935 48	11958 69	12718	12263

ORANGE COUNTY.

Blooming-Grove,...	19	11	10	279 40	493 57	547	604
Calhoun,	6	6	11	180 28	605 07	521	484
Cornwall,	8	8	9	373 66	857 37	359	787
Crawford,	12	11	10	249 68	889 31	601	632
Deerpark,	6	6	9	119 16	359 79	337	326
Goshen,	16	16	9	373 92	1730 00	1157	1018
Hamptonburgh,* ...							
Minisink,	25	25	10	582 76	2279 76	1520	1570
Montgomery,	15	15	9	459 28	1831 32	866	1039
Monroe,	16	16	8	394 18	915 89	797	1170
Newburgh,	15	13	10	762 14	.....	929	1777
New-Windsor,	12	12	7	284 23	668 81	581	658
Walkill,	20	20	10	535 48	975 54	1414	1368
Warwick,	22	22	10	573 46	1523 34	1309	1426
	192	181	9	5167 63	13129 77	10938	12859

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Barre,	26	26	8	680 89	1178 06	1677	1389
Carlton,	11	10	6	87 28	317 82	465	405
Clarendon,	13	13	7	353 66	669 80	776	620
Gaines,	10	10	8	197 86	506 21	727	579
Murray,	19	19	8	407 33	981 19	965	862
Ridgeway,	13	12	7	248 63	242 29	663	595
Shelby,	13	11	8	343 90	751 11	696	682
Yates,	10	10	6	131 72	299 43	490	441
	115	111	7	2451 27	4945 91	6459	5573

* New town.
[A. No. 11.]

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Albion,	7	5	6	45 90	110 34	167	206
Amboy,	7	7	5	56 82	76 92	182	208
Boylston,	3	3	6	41 68	43 71	147	130
Constantia,	13	7	6	60 00	169 06	248	290
Granby,	13	13	6	281 68	240 94	530	525
Hannibal,	12	12	7	271 46	256 98	658	625
Hastings,	10	9	6	107 64	409 94	511	474
Mexico,	15	14	7	281 34	539 63	924	831
New-Haven,	9	9	7	150 70	255 01	515	490
Orwell,	5	4	6	50 00	100 15	158	127
Oswego,	11	10	6	147 24	141 56	531	635
Parish,	7	6	6	66 60	90 37	297	283
Redfield,	4	3	4	54 75	63 00	86	76
Richland,	18	17	7	246 10	654 89	1022	918
Sandy-Creek,	11	11	7	199 82	565 57	757	676
Scriba,	13	11	6	192 78	357 92	605	595
Volney,	25	25	7	293 47	.....	1247	1081
Williamstown,	5	5	5	65 14	136 40	202	206
	188	171	6	2563 12	4212 39	8787	8376

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Burlington,	12	12	8	291 11	586 89	833	718
Butternuts,	25	23	9	475 07	1047 86	1250	1142
Cherry-Valley,	24	23	8	479 32	857 35	1312	1295
Decatur,	7	7	8	130 60	154 83	364	337
Edmeston,	16	15	7	484 16	282 15	741	599
Exeter,	8	7	8	205 84	379 73	474	420
Hartwick,	16	16	7	324 76	722 54	831	787
Laurens,	16	16	7	265 74	431 75	950	845
Maryland,	13	13	8	233 58	502 00	675	601
Middlefield,	20	20	8	350 38	707 21	1005	965
Milford,	13	13	7	351 34	222 54	696	619
New-Lisbon,	13	13	8	257 96	440 56	809	719
Oneonta,	9	9	8	210 02	324 93	569	575
Otego,	15	15	6	244 50	456 93	868	672
Otsego,	20	20	9	494 16	1165 28	1212	1249
Pittsfield,	8	7	7	112 36	50 55	251	282
Plainfield,	10	10	7	202 40	489 03	612	520
Richfield,	12	12	7	234 56	475 92	632	516
Springfield,	15	15	9	437 21	520 70	950	837
Unadilla,	16	16	8	235 70	235 70	758	714

OTSEGO COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No between 5 and 16.
Westford,	8	8	8	184 12	275 74	594	518
Worcester,	16	16	7	273 43	555 50	922	955
	312	306	8	6468 32	10885 69	17308	15885

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Carmel,	13	13	9	271 20	648 61	534	632
Kent,	11	11	8	221 88	438 17	503	536
Patterson,	11	11	9	194 50	355 12	532	442
Philipstown,	21	20	7	546 62	1363 73	878	1418
Southeast,	13	12	9	233 86	799 94	622	568
	69	67	8	1468 06	3605 57	3069	3596

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing,	8	7	12	292 91	1000 31	232	721
Hempstead,	18	18	10	669 58	.....	1035	1867
Jamaica,	8	8	11	303 34	1125 61	388	758
Newtown,	8	5	11	313 12	734 00	350	485
North Hempstead, ..	10	9	10	357 24	647 63	362	771
Oyster Bay,	23	17	10	682 80	1500 71	913	1535
	75	64	11	2618 99	5008 26	3280	6137

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Berlin,	9	9	7	244 85	339 00	658	563
Brunswick,	15	15	10	305 07	1143 08	687	806
Greenbush,	11	11	10	358 74	662 88	627	901
Grafton,	11	10	7	196 12	378 11	651	545
Hoosick,	21	21	6	429 03	732 67	1509	1443
Lansingburgh,	4	4	11	298 28	387 18	357	688
Nassau,	14	13	9	361 20	821 19	1170	947
Petersburgh,	16	16	5	261 04	363 02	793	597
Pittstown,	18	18	9	516 99	1299 57	1229	1058
Sand-Lake,	18	17	8	421 38	708 67	1070	1097
Schaghticoke,	14	14	9	359 98	1254 08	776	964
Schodack,	21	18	10	431 16	443 08	842	1077
Stephentown,	17	17	8	334 79	540 17	900	803
Troy,	6	6	10	967 50	608 27	820	2688
	195	189	9	5486 13	9680 97	12089	14177

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Castletown,	6	6	12	229 28	.....	398	744
Northfield,	6	6	11	225 81	726 56	405	682
Southfield,	3	3	11	112 47	.....	240	337
Westfield,	5	5	10	200 66	239 66	173	527
	20	20	11	768 22	966 22	1216	2290

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Clarkstown,	9	9	11	255 49	1220 81	425	642
Haverstraw,	7	5	10	254 49	.....	320	599
Orangetown,	9	9	12	189 15	1186 25	356	466
Ramapo,	12	11	9	293 92	934 89	612	824
	37	34	11	993 05	3341 95	1713	2531

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Ballston,	11	11	9	229 14	718 87	677	580
Charlton,	9	9	9	236 56	.....	594	566
Clifton-Park,	13	13	10	296 56	1035 08	839	900
Corinth,	8	7	6	165 92	174 76	389	370
Day,	5	4	6	112 72	50 43	218	236
Edinburgh,	12	12	6	235 08	206 74	551	478
Galway,	16	16	9	309 94	754 52	879	774
Greenfield,	23	23	8	408 01	551 54	981	939
Hadley,	6	6	6	116 68	105 87	285	266
Half-moon,	9	9	10	227 04	652 00	523	640
Malta,	8	8	8	187 86	601 92	545	440
Milton,	13	13	9	339 74	967 54	870	813
Moreau,	12	9	6	199 56	334 59	493	475
Northumberland, ...	10	9	8	128 92	609 56	515	494
Providence,	11	10	7	195 74	178 03	483	472
Saratoga,	12	12	8	124 42	355 50	646	604
Saratoga Springs, ..	9	8	9	254 12	554 53	532	659
Stillwater,	13	13	9	315 73	776 23	748	718
Waterford,	2	2	11	163 67	504 00	234	410
Wilton,	5	5	8	172 25	229 31	367	383
	207	199	8	4419 66	9361 02	11369	11217

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16
Duanesburgh,	17	17	9	418 70	579 48	1244	1064
Glenville,	11	11	9	293 60	352 68	682	844
Niskayuna,	4	4	11	62 60	116 47	132	158
Princeton,	5	5	9	128 92	294 47	392	291
Rotterdam,	10	10	9	185 96	218 95	496	613
Schenectady City, .	4	4	10	483 62	50 24	481	266
	51	51	10	1573 40	1612 29	3427	3236

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Blenheim,	12	12	7	231 32	466 54	625	673
Broome,	23	21	7	535 87	773 90	1292	1001
Carlisle,	10	10	8	201 64	342 70	489	667
Cobleskill,	13	11	7	340 40	582 52	623	745
Fulton,	10	9	8	218 23	249 45	409	515
Jefferson,	13	13	7	211 97	402 32	748	700
Middleburgh,	15	14	8	342 49	473 81	688	960
Schoharie,	24	24	9	555 70	1306 97	1465	1547
Sharon,	24	20	10	518 18	812 74	1033	1351
Summit,	12	12	8	196 98	172 61	533	579
	156	146	8	3352 78	5583 56	7905	8738

SENECA COUNTY.

Covert,	12	12	9	503 92	355 44	631	592
Fayette,	17	17	7	872 23	587 56	1050	1171
Junius,	8	8	9	211 30	567 58	547	524
Lodi,	8	8	9	510 30	567 60	667	630
Ovid,	12	12	10	888 31	1017 96	810	904
Romulus,	11	10	9	510 36	551 19	782	718
Seneca-Falls,	11	11	8	293 44	809 69	744	792
Tyre,	8	8	8	213 68	301 32	578	531
Varick,	9	9	9	414 00	347 79	634	610
Waterloo,	9	7	9	188 26	862 40	476	549
	105	102	9	4605 80	5988 53	6919	7021

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Brasher,	6	5	5	90 40	60 28	202	256
Canton,	14	14	8	522 85	437 04	839	821

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
De Kalb,	9	9	6	218 45	204 33	437	342
Depau,	5	5	5	86 01	84 52	206	203
De Peyster,	7	7	6	120 80	.....	323	270
Edwards,	7	4	6	71 38	115 25	208	203
Fowler,	11	11	7	133 28	335 07	506	444
Gouverneur,	12	11	7	335 32	409 65	535	475
Hammond,	6	6	6	98 00	199 22	241	253
Hopkinton,	7	7	7	194 07	134 65	337	252
Lawrence,	8	7	7	36 16	248 86	264	252
Lisbon,	13	11	7	182 36	328 79	457	548
Louisville,	10	9	6	174 53	129 80	325	351
Madrid,	23	23	7	405 12	768 71	992	1072
Massena,	12	11	6	315 69	383 49	600	695
Morristown,	11	11	7	216 79	359 43	538	578
Norfolk,	7	7	7	149 13	256 54	342	341
Oswegatchie,	15	14	7	581 46	200 31	786	1230
Parishville,	13	13	8	184 99	309 67	547	452
Pierrepont,	6	6	7	88 52	225 93	266	272
Potsdam,	27	27	8	663 83	634 90	1366	1181
Rossie,	6	4	6	96 63	111 24	162	137
Russell,	10	10	5	69 40	142 16	230	231
Stockholm,	18	18	7	268 71	371 58	699	576
	263	250	7	5303 88	6451 47	11408	11441

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Addison,	11	7	5	100 92	58 96	217	223
Bath,	18	18	6	299 51	667 82	1017	1036
Cameron,	11	11	5	68 45	.....	281	281
Campbell,*							
Canisteo,	6	5	5	51 75	216 15	182	195
Cohocton,	18	18	7	398 05	604 45	1052	939
Dansville,	13	12	7	281 20	263 36	603	586
Erwin,	4	3	7	85 70	52 82	158	225
Greenwood,	11	6	5	56 79	98 77	225	224
Hornby,	11	10	8	207 75	382 03	581	573
Hornellsville,	12	9	6	103 18	261 36	363	383
Howard,	17	15	6	316 05	275 11	661	761
Jasper,	9	6	6	72 60	187 83	202	190
Jersey,	14	14	7	220 24	429 92	725	799

* Included in Hornby.

STEUBEN COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Painted-Post,.....	6	6	7	103 18	251 82	305	313
Prattsburgh,	17	14	6	230 76	341 54	766	702
Pulteney,.....	9	9	7	185 72	212 06	524	540
Reading,	8	8	8	159 48	374 05	704	529
Troupsburgh,.....	10	5	6	159 20	147 41	200	153
Tyrone,	12	12	7	204 52	249 60	689	685
Urbana,	10	10	6	119 52	380 28	496	440
Wayne,	7	7	7	107 04	316 56	512	436
Wheeler,.....	11	11	7	154 56	300 28	466	440
Woodhull,.....	5	5	3	56 61	41 79	161	189
	250	221	6	3742 78	6113 97	11090	10842

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Brookhaven,	32	31	9	663 93	2266 80	1817	1830
East-Hampton,	9	7	9	191 54	453 61	355	408
Huntington,	26	22	9	575 91	1841 82	1445	1601
Islip,.....	6	6	11	165 47	509 38	430	457
Riverhead,.....	12	11	10	223 88	506 03	618	551
Shelter-Island,.....	1	1	10	42 56	152 44	96	84
Smithtown,	12	10	9	206 47	735 85	420	430
Southampton,	19	19	8	561 13	808 35	1179	1233
Southold,	14	13	9	302 72	832 70	901	802
	131	120	9	2933 61	8106 98	7261	7396

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Bethel,.....	7	7	8	152 65	176 95	305	358
Cochecton,	6	6	5	19 42	203 06	135	135
Fallsburgh,	10	10	7	47 26	281 42	443	393
Liberty,	7	7	7	180 00	216 99	375	344
Lumberland,	6	4	6	137 74	100 94	165	246
Mamakating,	16	14	7	395 24	512 12	797	970
Neversink,	9	7	5	169 24	161 60	252	370
Rockland,	9	7	5	192 76	126 17	226	163
Thompson,.....	14	13	7	357 44	357 44	473	686
	84	75	6	1651 75	2136 69	3171	3665

TIOGA COUNTY.

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Arlington,*							
Burton,	6	6	6	72 39	139 68	233	259
Berkshire,	11	10	8	173 70	394 95	625	508
Bigflatts,	4	3	7	102 20	183 73	196	201
Catlin,	16	12	6	136 72	359 76	379	476
Cayuta,	5	5	6	70 35	183 73	196	201
Candor,	19	19	7	375 06	584 38	941	876
Catharines,	9	8	8	254 27	586 38	597	621
Chemung,	17	11	6	142 28	440 51	540	508
Elmira,	12	12	6	236 92	235 85	600	851
Erin,	8	8	6	119 37	75 21	278	304
Newark,	5	5	8	99 10	335 03	519	437
Nichols,	8	8	8	118 89	285 66	440	402
Owego,	21	17	7	419 15	585 50	722	896
Southport,	7	7	8	206 74	304 91	406	486
Spencer,	9	8	7	120 62	346 11	473	430
Tioga,	6	6	7	124 45	289 85	419	437
Veteran,	11	11	7	128 30	307 51	530	494
	174	156	7	2900 51	5638 75	8094	8387

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Caroline,	15	15	7	263 27	514 32	990	891
Danby,	18	17	8	440 22	510 98	861	770
Dryden,	30	30	8	1250 70	496 05	1938	1759
Enfield,	14	14	8	506 89	186 06	839	825
Groton,	19	19	8	499 96	626 76	1244	1152
Hector,	32	32	8	1360 31	863 47	1910	1696
Ithaca,	16	16	8	884 80	527 48	1149	1413
Lansing,	22	22	9	1096 65	678 71	1350	1340
Newfield,	19	17	7	443 91	506 28	869	913
Ulysses,	12	12	9	714 21	700 35	1050	1026
	197	194	8	7460 92	5610 46	12200	11785

ULSTER COUNTY.

Esopus,	7	7	9	181 25	517 55	430	531
Hurley,	5	5	10	158 75	286 59	258	390
Kingston,	10	10	9	372 40	260 30	614	991

* Included in Berkshire.

ULSTER COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Town and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Marbletown,	12			366 38	538 09	590	977
Marlborough,	10			292 50	359 38	549	706
New-Paltz,	21			582 00	460 02	1103	1488
Olive,	8			187 87	.....	418	634
Plattekill,	10			254 14	318 75	540	612
Rochester,	10			276 54	464 44	405	791
Saugerties,	12			329 60	914 13	718	1038
Shandaken,	8			180 17	38 81	341	319
Shawangunk,	15			444 15	068 11	665	996
Wawarsing,	13			242 68	625 33	530	869
Woodstock,	7			157 60	258 54	390	422
	148	142	9	4026 03	6005 04	7541	10768

WARREN COUNTY.

Albol,	10	8	5	99 94	128 55	283	336
Bolton,	14	11	5	153 50	174 20	427	393
Caldwell,	7	7	7	111 76	199 34	320	252
Chester,	13	10	5	151 94	146 22	471	326
Hague,	6	6	6	76 46	96 95	223	191
Johnsburg,	9	8	5	115 28	94 98	263	237
Luzerne,	11	8	5	177 94	128 65	277	422
Queensbury,	25	20	7	341 36	1060 59	915	869
Warrensburg,	9	7	5	141 17	245 17	354	331
	104	85	6	1369 35	2274 95	3685	3307

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Argyle,	19	18	11	378 28	578 57	935	944
Cambridge,	12	12	8	267 62	039 03	804	597
Dresden,	9	6	4	65 76	64 35	151	95
Easton,	21	21	8	397 28	968 05	1084	934
Fort-Ann,	22	20	7	376 36	506 40	1010	923
Fort-Edward,	8	8	8	255 69	476 61	405	531
Granville,	23	21	8	438 36	781 89	1084	1012
Greenwich,	15	15	8	581 64	508 64	1256	1143
Hampton,	8	8	8	116 31	177 60	385	328
Hartford,	17	17	7	443 31	462 56	930	710
Hebron,	22	21	8	334 68	637 24	939	843
Jackson,	10	10	9	324 80	798 38	922	854
Kingsbury,	13	11	10	291 88	856 71	705	687
Putnam,	7	7	6	95 04	167 15	298	259

WASHINGTON COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Salem,	19	18	8	365 52	1124 21	1044	808
White-Creek,	13	12	8	286 56	700 08	623	590
Whitehall,	18	15	8	309 75	424 83	841	640
	256	240	8	5228 84	10171 20	13390	11016

WAYNE COUNTY.

Areadia,	20	20	8	643 51	.....	1569	1393
Butler,	10	10	9	136 40	479 95	576	530
Galen,	20	19	7	670 83	844 93	1317	1137
Lyons,	14	14	8	376 70	1093 09	1466	1623
Macodon,	14	14	7	234 28	709 24	753	659
Marion,	10	10	7	202 56	.....	746	643
Ontario,	11	10	7	134 30	255 38	525	472
Palmyra,	17	15	8	321 68	946 84	991	921
Port-Bay,	10	7	7	216 17	285 59	483	490
Rose,	8	8	7	270 83	322 98	670	734
Savannah,	5	5	7	203 00	196 22	253	203
Sodus,	21	20	7	307 67	581 62	1116	1120
Williamson,	10	10	6	189 15	355 67	612	718
Wolcott,	6	6	7	164 17	212 93	562	529
Walworth,	11	11	7	204 76	521 25	746	686
	187	179	7	4276 51	6805 69	12187	11660

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford,	13	13	9	310 28	891 63	725	788
Cortland,	12	12	9	419 21	683 49	719	1063
Eastchester,	4	4	11	109 13	335 54	151	249
Greenburgh,	9	9	9	244 60	912 31	391	592
Harrison,	5	5	11	123 48	318 46	177	370
Mamaroneck,	3	3	12	116 21	215 55	180	232
Mount-Pleasant, ...	13	13	10	468 69	854 89	708	1082
New Rochelle,	2	2	12	164 75	.....	78	284
Newcastle,	7	7	8	169 62	155 36	262	279
Northcastle,	9	9	7	196 69	478 74	336	462
North-Salem,	8	8	8	148 90	117 80	367	374
Pelham,	1	1	5	33 31	76 69	34	87
Poundridge,	9	9	8	193 23	507 18	449	498
Rye,	5	5	11	175 01	528 25	283	415
Scarsdale,	1	1	12	38 38	183 62	45	86

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, (CONTINUED)

Towns and Counties.	Number of districts.	No. districts returned.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
Somers,	10	10	9	290 16	.....	517	464
South-Salem,	8	8	10	185 76	450 95	345	337
Westchester,	4	4	12	256 60	828 74	369	674
White-Plains,	3	3	12	78 84	139 21	102	182
Yonkers,	5	5	11	200 96	978 19	330	433
Yorktown,	9	9	9	252 95	653 07	462	525
	140	140	10	4176 76	9170 46	7080	9377

YATES COUNTY.

Barrington,	13	13	7	259 37	430 67	671	662
Benton,	16	16	9	458 98	997 16	1264	1300
Italy,	7	7	7	122 35	204 88	360	371
Jerusalem,	15	15	7	379 00	670 79	885	873
Middlesex,	17	17	8	388 65	761 56	1156	1144
Milo,	19	17	8	403 76	483 50	856	1184
Starkey,	12	10	8	263 35	546 18	691	666
	99	95	8	2275 46	4094 74	5883	6200

There are 55 organized counties, 5 cities containing 29 wards, and 764 towns in the State. Total towns and wards, 793.

13 Thirteen towns, which were specially written to, have made returns of the amount paid for teachers' wages, over and above the public money, since the preceding abstract was completed. The total amount paid in these 13 towns is 6,704 dollars, which makes the aggregate amount paid for teachers' wages, \$374,001.54 cents. This differs a little from the amount stated in the body of the report.

(B.)

Summary of the preceding Abstract, made from the returns of Common Schools, in the year
1831.

Counties.	Number of towns and wards in each county.	Whole No. of school districts in the towns which have made re- turns.	Whole No. of school districts which have made reports.	Average No. of months in which schools have been taught in the counties.	Amount of public mo- ney received in the districts, (as stated in the returns,) during the year.	Amount paid for teach- ers' wages, besides the public money.	No. of children taught in the school districts which have made re- ports.	No. of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, residing there- in, as stated in said returns.	[Amount]
Albany,	13	154	150	9	\$5299 01	\$7964 89	10510	14110	52
Allegany,	26	221	205	6	2833 80	5703 64	9577	8924	
Broome,	11	139	122	7	1942 31	2673 09	5593	5153	
Cattaraugus,	20	142	124	6	1502 65	3099 30	5320	4673	
Cayuga,	20	245	241	8	7547 85	8972 58	15502	14445	
Chautauque,	22	257	231	6	2625 63	8603 57	11742	10706	
Chenango,	19	278	270	7	6091 60	5404 11	13681	11643	
Clinton,	8	98	92	7	2413 79	3643 63	5065	5537	
Columbia,	17	182	182	10	4223 98	13458 21	10775	11563	
Cortland,	11	157	156	7	3616 93	4099 65	8413	7265	
Delaware,	18	236	227	7	3823 19	6451 02	11124	10014	
Dutchess,	18	214	208	9	5778 80	14721 96	10792	13439	
Erle,	16	198	184	7	3903 46	6779 65	10737	10731	
Essex,	15	148	131	6	1985 01	4346 54	6395	5710	
Franklin,	10	80	72	6	1329 16	1937 45	3236	2213	

Genesee,.....	22	309	296	8	5802	76	13849	16	19305	16624
Greene,.....	10	146	143	8	3841	33	6429	79	8021	8321
Herkimer,.....	18	194	190	8	4220	91	8559	03	10940	10800
Jefferson,.....	18	277	255	8	5274	73	11307	06	15636	14851
Kings,.....	6	20	19	12	1826	26	2095	62	11159	4609
Lewis,.....	11	105	103	7	1656	24	3247	21	4822	4616
Livingston,.....	12	153	147	8	3791	82	7638	05	9174	8749
Madison,.....	13	210	208	8	5339	79	7428	50	12865	11607
Monroe,.....	16	218	213	8	5842	87	13136	46	14950	14880
Montgomery,.....	19	230	219	8	5109	49	9979	33	11804	13887
New-York,.....	14	22	22	12	36227	33	.....	.....	6899	.....
Niagara,.....	11	116	102	6	2078	15	4313	86	5912	5619
Oneida,.....	25	346	325	8	7710	17	12278	93	18613	20251
Onondaga,.....	17	274	259	8	9141	48	9511	84	18334	17397
Ontario,.....	13	216	210	8	4935	48	11958	69	12718	12263
Orange,.....	14	192	181	9	5167	63	13129	77	10938	12859
Orleans,.....	8	115	111	7	2451	27	4945	91	6459	5573
Oswego,.....	18	188	171	6	2563	12	4938	35	8787	8376
Otsego,.....	22	313	306	8	6468	32	10885	69	17308	15885
Putnam,.....	5	69	67	8	1468	06	3605	57	3069	3596
Quechs,.....	6	75	64	11	2618	99	6705	92	3280	6137
Rensselaer,.....	19	195	189	9	5486	13	9680	97	12089	14177
Richmond,.....	4	20	20	11	768	22	1233	99	1216	2290
Rockland,.....	4	37	34	11	993	05	3988	95	1713	2531
Saratoga,.....	20	207	199	8	4419	88	9361	02	11369	11217
Schenectady,.....	7	51	51	10	1573	40	1612	29	3427	3236
Schoharie,.....	10	156	146	8	3352	78	5583	56	7905	8738
Seneca,.....	10	105	102	9	4605	80	5988	53	6919	7021

Counties.		No. towns and wards.	No. districts returned.	No. districts reported.	Average No. months.	Public money.	Amount paid teachers.	No. children taught.	No. between 5 and 16.
St. Lawrence,	.....	24	263	250	7	5303 88	6451 47	11408	11441
Steuben,	.....	24	250	221	6	3742 78	6113 97	11090	10842
Suffolk,	.....	9	131	120	9	2933 61	8106 98	7261	7396
Sullivan,	.....	9	84	75	6	1651 75	2136 69	3171	3965
Tioga,	.....	18	174	156	7	2900 51	5638 75	8094	8357
Tompkins,	.....	10	197	194	8	7460 92	5610 46	12200	11785
Ulster,	.....	14	148	142	9	4026 03	6173 55	7541	10768
Warren,	.....	9	104	85	6	1369 35	3274 95	3685	3307
Washington,	.....	17	256	240	8	5228 84	10171 20	13390	11916
Wayne,	.....	15	187	179	7	4276 51	6805 69	12187	11660
Westchester,	.....	21	140	140	10	4176 76	9170 46	7080	9377
Yates,	.....	7	99	95	8	2275 46	4094 74	5883	6200
		793	9339	8841	8	\$244998 85	\$374001 54	507105	509967

(C.)

A comparative view of the Returns of Common Schools, from 1816 to 1832 inclusive.

The year in which the report was made to the legislature.	Number of towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of school districts in the said towns.	Number of school districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts, over and above public money.	Number of children taught in the school districts making returns.	No. of children between 5 & 16 years of age residing in these districts.	Proportion of the No. of children taught to the No. of children reported, between the ages of 5 and 16 or 16 years.
1816	338	2755	2631	55720 98	.....	140106	176449	4 to 15
1817	355	3713	2873	64834 88	.....	170385	198440	6 to 7
1818	374	3264	3228	73235 42	.....	183253	218969	5 to 6
1819	402	4614	3844	98010 54	.....	210316	235871	8 to 9
1820	515	5763	5118	117151 07	.....	271877	302703	9 to 10
1821	545	6332	5489	148418 08	.....	304559	317633	24 to 25
1822	611	6659	5882	157195 04	.....	332979	339238	42 to 43
1823	649	7051	6355	173420 60	.....	351173	357029	44 to 45
1824	656	7382	6705	182820 25	.....	377034	373208	94 to 93
1825	698	7642	6876	182741 61	.....	402940	383500	101 to 96
1826	700	7773	7117	182790 09	.....	426586	396586	100 to 93
1827	721	8114	7550	185720 46	.....	431601	411256	21 to 20
1828	742	8298	7806	222995 77	.....	441856	419216	96 to 91
1829	757	8609	8154	232343 21	.....	468205	449113	25 to 24
1830	773	8872	8292	214849 14	.....	480041	468257	41 to 40
1831	785	9063	8631	238641 36	.....	499424	497503	250 to 249
1832	793	9339	8841	244998 85	.....	507105	509967	

Continued

(D.)

STATEMENT,

Shewing the increase and diminution of the School Fund during the year ending 30th September, 1831.

	Bonds for lands.	Bonds for loans of capital.	Loans of 1786.	Loans of 1792.	Loans of 1808.	Public stock.	Bank stock.	Money in the treasury.	Total.
Amount of the fund 30th Nov. 1830,.....	\$242613 52	\$18800	10157 22	\$300073 54	\$393461 53	\$407000	\$280000	\$83463 85	\$1735569 66
Increased, as stated below,	119872 50	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85183 71	208056 21
Diminished, as stated below,	362486 02	21800	10157 22	300073 54	393461 53	407000	280000	168647 56	1943625 87
	27252 80	950	545 75	24481 63	29476 37	.....	.....	106759 92	189466 47
	\$335233 22	\$30850	\$9611 47	\$275591 91	\$363985 16	\$407000	\$280000	\$61887 64	\$1754159 40

Increase of the Fund.

Bonds taken this year, viz :		
For sales of land by the Surveyor-General,	\$17,466 65	
For sales of land by the Attorney-General, and a foreclosure of mortgages for land,	0 00	
Erroneous credit in 1829, in extinction of prin. by payments into treasury, .	84 76	
Transferred from the general fund, to discharge the amount due from that fund to the capital of this,	102,321 09	
	<hr/>	\$119,872 50
For sales of lands by the Attorney-General under foreclosure of mortgages for loans,	0 00	
For loans of the capital of the fund, viz :		
To Broome county,	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	3,000 00
Moneys received into the treasury this year, viz :		
For principal of bonds for lands,	22,676 04	
do do loans,	950 00	
do loan of 1786,	545 75	
do do 1792,	24,481 63	
do do 1808,	29,476 37	
For first payments on sale of lands,...	7,009 04	
For quit-rents, omitted in last report, \$89.76, half is.....	44 88	
	<hr/>	85,183 71
		<hr/>
		<u>\$208,056 21</u>

Diminution of the Fund.

Extinction of principal of bonds for lands, viz :		
By payments into the treasury,	\$22,676 04	
By reversion under the Surveyor-General's resales, for non-payment of consideration,	4,329 48	
By foreclosure of mortgages for lands, by the Attorney-General, omitted in the Comptroller's last annual report,	247 28	
	<hr/>	\$27,252 80
By payments into the treasury,		950 00
		<hr/>
Carried forward,		\$28,202 80

Carried forward,.....		\$28,202 80
Moneys paid out of the treasury, viz :		
For bonds belonging to the general fund, transferred to this to discharge the balance due from that fund to the capital of this,		
	102,321 09	
For quit-rents erroneously paid, \$10.62, half is.....		
	5 31	
For costs in relation to escheated lands,		
	1,348 76	
For loan to Broome county,		
	3,000 00	
Erroneous credit in receipts into the treasury in 1829,		
	84 76	
		106,759 92
Extinction of principal of other objects, viz :		
Of loan of 1786, by payments into the treasury,		
		545 75
do 1792, do do		24,481 63
do 1808, do do		29,476 37
		\$189,466 47

Common School Fund.

This fund consists of the following items :

	Capital.	Estimated revenue for 1832.
Bonds and mortgages for school fund lands sold,	\$335,233 22	\$14,000 00
Bonds for loans from the capital,..	20,850 00	1,200 00
Balance due on loan of 1786,	9,611 47	500 00
do do 1792,	275,591 91	16,000 00
do do 1808,	363,985 16	26,000 00
Canal stock bearing an interest of 5 per cent,	407,000 00	20,350 00
3,600 shares in the stock of the Merchants' bank,.....	180,000 00	11,500 00
1,000 shares Manhattan company,	50,000 00	3,500 00
Money in the treasury, being balance of receipts from the capital,.....	61,887 64	3,000 00
	\$1,704,159 40	\$96,050 00

To this fund also belong all the unappropriated lands owned by the State on the 1st of January, 1823, and yet remaining unsold.

Local School Fund.

There are many towns in the State in which the schools derive an essential benefit from a local fund. This fund arises from the avails of land which was reserved in certain grants for gospel and school purposes. The following is a list of the principal reservations of this nature, viz:

One lot of 550 acres in each of the 28 townships in the military tract.

Forty lots of 250 acres each in the twenty townships west of the Unadilla river, being 10,000 acres.

One lot of 640 acres in each of the townships of Fayette, Clinton, Greene, Warren, Chenango, Sidney and Camden, in the counties of Broome and Chenango.

Ten lots of 640 acres each in the townships along the St. Lawrence.

Sixteen lots of 640 acres each in Totten & Crossfield's purchase.

The local school fund, which has become productive, is stated in the reports of the commissioners of the several towns, as follows:

BROOME COUNTY.

Colesville,.....	\$39 06	Windsor,.....	108 50
Sanford,.....	78 35		
			<u>\$225 91</u>

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn,.....	\$19 23	Mentz,.....	181 44
Aurelius,.....	17 88	Owasco,.....	100 00
Brutus,.....	96 57	Scipio,.....	255 52
Cato,.....	47 42	Sempronius,.....	149 20
Conquest,.....	39 43	Sennet,.....	197 07
Fleming,.....	10 77	Springport,.....	178 16
Genoa,.....	465 21	Venice,.....	225 08
Ira,.....	50 71	Victory,.....	14 00
Ledyard,.....	218 51		
Locke,.....	115 32		<u>\$2,381 52</u>

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Bainbridge,...	\$231 83	Oxford,.....	46 00
Columbus,.....	99 92	Pharsalia,.....	60 00
Coventry,.....	54 51	Pitcher,.....	45 00
Guilford,.....	46 12	Plymouth,.....	112 38
Greene,.....	124 00	Preston,.....	61 83
Macdonough,.....	136 90	Sherburne,.....	92 07
New Berlin,.....	115 00	Smyrna,.....	73 92
Otselic,.....	101 52		<u>\$1,401 00</u>

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cincinnatus,	\$93 93	Solon,	94 63
Cortlandville,	124 89	Truxton,	318 46
Marathon,	34 71	Virgil,	81 97
Homer,	123 50		
Preble,	118 55		
Scott,	96 58		\$1,087 22

GENESEE COUNTY.

Bennington,	\$5 26	Wethersfield,	2 00
Le Roy,	133 00		
Warsaw,	56 15		\$196 41

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield,	\$249 23	Lebanon,	70 83
Eaton,	86 25	Madison,	122 53
Fenner,	75 00	Nelson,	104 92
Georgetown,	104 40		
Hamilton,	70 00		\$883 16

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Cicero,	\$90 55	Pompey,	394 19
Clay,	132 19	Skaneateles,	318 83
Fabius,	111 40	Tully,	103 74
Manlius,	885 83	La Fayette,	189 50
Marcellus,	212 64		
Otisco,	154 65		\$2,593 52

SENECA COUNTY.

Covert,	\$266 28	Seneca-Falls,	57 64
Fayette,	483 75	Tyre,	39 94
Junius,	39 30	Varick,	167 00
Lodi,	273 18		
Ovid,	533 65		\$2,107 49
Romulus,	346 75		

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Canton,	\$164 62	Norfolk,	9 00
De Kalb,	89 71	Pierrepont,	16 50
Edwards,	16 27	Potsdam,	117 27
Gouverneur,	100 18	Russell,	11 94
Hopkinton,	30 00		
Louisville,	14 08		\$643 74
Madrid,	74 17		

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Dryden,	\$654 00	Hector,	747 06
Enfield,	268 80	Lansing,	582 21
Ithaca,	436 80		
Ulysses,	343 03		
Groton,	72 12		
			<u>\$3,104 01</u>

WAYNE COUNTY.

Galen,	\$309 51	Savannah,	147 36
Port-Bay,	50 21		
Rose,	44 97		
			<u>\$552 05</u>

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Carroll,	\$25 96
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CLINTON COUNTY.

Beekmantown,	\$69 43	Plattsburgh,	66 58
Champlain,	8 00		
Chazy,	10 00		
			<u>\$154 01</u>

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Canaan,	\$21 00
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FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Chateaugay,	\$19 00	Malone,	29 32
			<u>\$48 32</u>

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Frankfort,	\$13 48
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LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima,	\$15 00	Mount-Morris,	81 12
			<u>\$96 12</u>

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Ephratah,	5 00	Wells,	22 58
			<u>\$27 58</u>

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Cambria,	\$76 46	Somerset,	17 36
Lockport,	21 03		
New-Fane,	60 00		
			<u>\$175 35</u>

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Boonville,	\$36 17	Westmoreland,	4 40
Florence,	18 38		
Remsen,	62 57		<u>\$155 82</u>
Western,	34 30		

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Boylston,	\$30 84	Hannibal,	105 66
Granby,	108 70		
			<u>\$245 20</u>

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Butternuts,	\$9 11	Springfield,	119 00
Edmeston,	240 05		
Exeter,	9 37		<u>\$377 53</u>

QUEENS COUNTY.

Oyster-Bay,	\$50 00
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RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Pittstown,	\$55 82
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SARATOGA COUNTY.

Edinburgh,	\$35 08
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Hartford,	\$129 41
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RECAPITULATION.

Broome,	\$225 91
Cayuga,	2,381 52
Chautauque,	25 96
Chenango,	1,401 00
Clinton,	154 01
Columbia,	21 00
Cortland,	1,087 22
Franklin,	48 32
Genesee,	196 41
Herkimer,	13 48
Livingston,	96 12
Madison,	883 16
Montgomery,	27 58
Niagara,	175 35
Oneida,	155 82
Onondaga,	2,593 52
Oswego,	245 20
Otsego,	377 53
Queens,	50 00
Rensselaer,	55 82
Saratoga,	35 08
Seneca,	2,107 49
St. Lawrence,	643 74
Tompkins,	3,104 01
Washington,	129 41
Wayne,	552 05
	<hr/>
	\$16,786 71

(F.)

Abstract of the Reports of the Commissioners of Common Schools, of the School Books most in use in the several Towns which have made Returns.

[The figures represent the number of towns in each county in which the books named at the head of the column are in general use.]

COUNTIES.	SPELLING BOOKS.						ARITHMETICS.				GRAMMARS.				GEOGRAPHIES.						Readers and other books.																
	Webster.	Cobb.	Marshall.	Crandal.	Bentley.	Sears.	Williams.	Daboll.	Adams.	Pike.	Ostrander.	Willett.	Colburn.	Murray.	Greenleaf.	Kirkham.	Brown.	Goodrich.	Woodbridge.	Cummings.	Morse.	Willett.	Olney.	Walker's Dictionary.	Webster's do.	English Reader.	Testament.	American Preceptor.	Brief Remarker.	American Reader.	Columbian Orator.	Murray's Introduction.	History United States.	Easy Lessons.	Historical Reader.		
Albany,.....	8	16	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	3	4	..	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allegany,.....	19	2	..	..	..	1	..	18	2	..	..	..	2	17	4	3	..	..	15	4	3	..	1	2	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Broome,.....	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattaraugus,.....	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	2	..	..	9	8	..	..	2	4	1	1	2	1	..	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
Cayuga,.....	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	3	1	..	2	15	5	..	..	1	12	1	5	1	1	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Chautauque,.....	8	16	1	1	..	..	..	11	1	2	..	..	..	8	1	3	..	1	9	..	6	..	1	..	..	16	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Chenango,.....	4	5	..	17	..	..	2	16	..	1	..	..	1	15	..	1	..	1	16	1	1	..	4	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton,.....	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia,.....	10	1	..	..	13	..	..	13	..	2	..	1	1	13	3	..	..	..	9	2	1	..	7	3	..	13	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cortland,.....	3	8	..	8	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	1	11	4	4	1	..	11	..	5	..	3	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware,.....	14	4	..	11	15	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	4	..	..	16	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutchess,.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	8	..	11	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	10	3	..	..	14	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erie,.....	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	4	..	..	14	1	7	..	..	14	2	..	..	3	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex,.....	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	11	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	1	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin,.....	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	7	1	3	..	1	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Picket's Spelling Book is used in one town in Delaware, four in Orange, and one in Rockland=6.

Burhans' Spelling Book is used in one town in Albany, two in Columbia, one in Greene, and one in Ulster=5.

Parker's Arithmetic is used in two towns in Delaware=2.

Ruger's Arithmetic is used in four towns in Jefferson, one in Lewis=5.

Alexander's Grammar is used in two towns in Cayuga, one in Franklin, one in Oswego, one in St. Lawrence, and one in Washington=6.

Dwight's Geography is used in one town in Franklin, one in Schenectady, and one in Yates=3.

Hart's Geography is used in one town in Livingston, five in Monroe, and one in Orleans=7.

Cobb's Dictionary is used in one town in Chenango, and three in Erie=4.

Johnson's Dictionary is used in one town in Columbia, one in Essex, one in Montgomery, and one in Orange=4.

Historical Dictionary is used in one town in Albany, one in Columbia, three in Delaware, one in Greene, one in Schoharie, and one in Ulster=8.

Murray's Sequel is used in two towns in Cayuga, one in Dutchess, one in Oneida, one in Saratoga, and one in Schenectady=6.

Tytler's History is used in one town in Chenango, one in Madison, one in Monroe, one in Orleans, one in Otsego, and one in Queens=6.

Flint's Surveying is used in one town in Columbia, one in Herkimer, one in Montgomery, and one in Otsego=4.

American Instructor is used in one town in Dutchess, one in Ontario, three in Rensselaer, and one in Schoharie=6.

Severance's Reader is used in one town in Onondaga, two in Ontario, two in Seneca, and one in Wayne=6.

Burhans' Nomenclature is used in one town in Albany.

Starkweather's Arithmetic is used in one town in Allegany, and one in Chenango=2.

Hazen's Primer is used in one town in Allegany, one in Cortland, and one in Washington.

North American Manual is used in one town in Allegany.

Improved Reader is used in one town in Allegany, one in Cortland, and one in Washington.

Ingersoll's Grammar is used in one town in Cayuga, one in Delaware, and one in Queens.

American Instructor is used in one town in Cayuga, and two in Columbia.

Blair's Chronology is used in one town in Chautauque.

Hazen's Speller and Definer is used in one town in Chenango.

Root's Arithmetic is used in one town in Chenango, and one in Delaware.

Kirkland's Grammar is used in one town in Chenango, one in Ontario, and one in Niagara.

Smith's Geography is used in one town in Chenango, and one in Otsego.

Willard's Geography is used in one town in Chenango, one in Columbia, and one in Franklin.

Beauties of the Bible is used in one town in Columbia.

Juvenile Instructor is used in one town in Columbia, one in Kings, one in Orange, two in Rockland, and one in Ulster.

Hazen's Spelling Book is used in one town in Delaware.

Bartlett's Manual is used in one town in Delaware, one in Herkimer, and two in Otsego.

Blair's Rhetoric is used in one town in Delaware, and one in Saratoga.

Connelly's Grammar is used in one town in Delaware.

New-York Reader is used in one town in Delaware, one in Queens, one in Seneca, two in St. Lawrence, one in Ulster, and one in Wayne.

Gibson's Surveying is used in one town in Delaware.

School-Master's Assistant is used in one town in Delaware.

Wiggins' Expositor is used in one town in Delaware.

Burhans' Expositor is used in one town in Delaware.

Butler's Geography is used in one town in Essex.

Thompson's Arithmetic is used in one town in Essex, two in Franklin, and one in Washington.

Smith's Arithmetic is used in one town in Kings, one in Ontario, one in Warren, and one in Washington.

History of Rome is used in one town in Kings, and one in Rockland.

Child's Instructor is used in one town in Livingston, one in Ontario, and one in Suffolk.

National Reader is used in one town in Livingston, and one in Rensselaer.

Malte Brun's Geography is used in one town in Monroe.

Butler's History is used in one town in Monroe, and one in Oneida.

American Selection is used in one town in Monroe, one in Montgomery, and one in Orange.

Peter Parley's Geography is used in one town in Montgomery, one in Niagara, one in Otsego, one in Saratoga, and one in Washington.

Popular Lessons is used in one town in Montgomery, one in Ontario, one in Orange, four in Richmond, one in Saratoga, and two in Ulster.

Jack Halyard is used in one town in Niagara, and two in Queens.

Babcock's Arithmetic is used in one town in Oneida.

Dikworth's Arithmetic is used in one town in Orange, and one in Rockland.

Picket's Grammar is used in one town in Orange.

Scott's Lessons are used in one town in Orange and one in Rensselaer.

Young Gentlemen and Lady's Monitor is used in one town in Orange.

Juvenile Mentor is used in one town in Orange.
Webster's Grammar is used in one town in Oswego, and one in Suffolk.
Columbian Reader is used in one town in Otsego.
History of South America is used in one town in Richmond.
New-York Spelling Book is used in one town in Queens.
Burbank's Nomenclature is used in one town in Queens.
Pratt's Arithmetic is used in one town in Rensselaer.
Fish's Grammar is used in one town in Rensselaer.
Emerson's Questions is used in one town in Saratoga.
Practical Reader is used in one town in Steuber.
Sampson's Surveying is used in one town in Steuben.
Monitor is used in three towns in Suffolk.
Juvenile Reader is used in one town in Tompkins.
Entick's Arithmetic is used in one town in Washington.
Sherman's Grammar is used in one town in Washington.
Yates' History is used in one town in Wayne.
Cardell's Grammar is used in one town in Yates.
Frost's Grammar is used in one town in Yates.
(125 in all.)

RECAPITULATION OF THE BOOKS IN THE PRE-
CEDING TABLE.

Spelling Books.

Webster's Spelling Book is used in.....	400 towns.
Cobb,	240 "
Marshall,.....	64 "
Crandall,.....	60 "
Bentley,	42 "
Sears,	11 "
Williams,	8 "

Arithmetics.

Daboll's Arithmetic is used in.....	469 towns.
Adams,	102 "
Ostrander,.....	50 "
Pike,.....	46 "
Colburn,.....	26 "
Willet,	23 "

Grammars.

Murray's Grammar is used in.. ..	466 towns.
Greenleaf,	88 "
Kirkham,.....	72 "
Brown,	16 "

Geographies.

Woodbridge's Geography is used in.....	412 towns.
Willet,	121 "
Olney,.....	80 "
Morse,.....	72 "
Cummings,	50 "
Goodrich,.....	12 "

Dictionaries.

Walker's Dictionary is used in	131 towns.
Webster,	7 "

Readers and other books.

The English Reader is used in.....	547 towns.
Testament,	200 "
History of the United States,*.....	52 "
American Preceptor,.....	32 "
Easy Lessons,	26 "
Historical Reader,.....	19 "
Columbian Orator,.....	19 "
Brief Remarker,	17 "
American Reader,	17 "
Murray's Introduction,	17 "

*Haile's History of the United States is used in 25 towns, Goodrich's in 13, and 14 do not specify the author. In 1827, only 6 towns in the State were reported as using any history of the United States in the common schools.

The following table shows the totals of the principal books used as they appear in the reports of the Superintendent for 1827, 1830 and 1832, from which the increase and decrease of the towns using the different books can be ascertained.

BOOKS.	Towns in 1827.	Towns in 1830.	Towns in 1832.
English Reader, used in.....	434	584	547
Daboll's Arithmetic,.....	349	473	469
Murray's Grammar,	389	472	466
Webster's Spelling Book,.....	302	417	400
Testament,	168	216	200
Woodbridge's Geography,	110	309	412
Walker's Dictionary,	133	141	131
Willet's Geography,.....	117	120	121
Morse's Geography,.....	108	98	72
American Preceptor,	93	63	32
Adams' Arithmetic,	91	96	102
Pike's do	80	61	46
Cumming's Geography,	76	68	50
Olney's do .....	.....	.....	80
Marshall's Spelling Book,	60	85	64
Cobb's do	59	209	240
Crandall's do	55	62	60
Dwight's Geography,.....	44	13	3
Greenleaf's Grammar,	35	76	88
Columbian Orator,	34	21	19
Brief Remarker,	30	24	17
American Reader,.....	21	.....	17
Bentley's Spelling Book,.....	16	41	42
Ostrander's Arithmetic,	16	45	50
History of the United States,	6	33	52
Historical Dictionary,.....	15	11	8
Murray's Introduction,.....	14	20	17
Sears' Spelling Book,.....	10	14	11
Willet's Arithmetic,.....	10	16	23
Burhans' Spelling Book,	10	4	5
Tytler's History,	4	9	6
Colburn's Arithmetic,	1	8	26
Kirkham's Grammar, .....	.....	28	72
Picket's Spelling Book,.....	10	19	6
Goodrich's Geography,.....	.....	18	12
Leavitt's Easy Lessons,.....	6	15	26

(G.)

Apportionment of one hundred thousand dollars among the several counties, towns and cities of the State, according to the ratio of their population, respectively, as compared with the population of the whole State, as the same was ascertained by the census taken under the authority of the United States, in the year 1830.

Whole population,.....	1,919,404
School money,.....	\$100,000
Ratio,.....	5 ²¹ / ₁₀₀ cents.

ALBANY COUNTY.

TOWNS.		Population.	School money.	TOWNS.		Population.	School money.
Albany city,.....		24,238	1,262 77	Rensselaerville,.....		3,689	192 20
Bethlehem,		6,092	317 39	Watervliet,		4,965	258 68
Bern,		3,605	187 82	Westerlo,.....		3,320	172 97
Coeymans,.....		2,723	141 87				
Guilderland,		2,742	142 86	Total,		53,560	2,790 45
Knox,		2,186	113 89				

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Alfred,	1,416	73 77	Friendship,	1,502	78 25
Allen,	898	46 78	Genesee,	219	11 41
Almond,	1,804	93 98	Grove,	1,388	72 31

Amity,	379	45 43	Haight,	655	34 13
Andover,	586	31 16	Hume,	951	49 55
Angelica,	998	51 99	Independence,	877	45 70
Belfast,	743	38 71	Nunda,	1,291	67 26
Birdsall,	543	28 29	Ossian,	812	42 31
Bolivar,	449	23 30	Pike,	2,016	105 03
Burns,	702	36 57	Portage,	1,839	95 81
Canadea,	782	40 74	Rushford,	1,115	58 09
Centerville,	1,195	62 27	Scio,	602	31 37
Cuba,	1,059	55 17	Total,	26,218	\$1,365 94
Eagle,	692	46 47			

BROOME COUNTY.

10

Barker,	3,716	193 60	Triangle,	2,122	110 55
Chenango,	2,369	124 46	Union,	948	49 39
Colesville,	908	47 31	Vestal,	2,175	113 32
Conklin,	4,393	228 87	Windsor,		
Lisle,			Total,	17,582	\$916 01
Nanticoke,	931	48 51			
Sanford,					

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Ashford,	631	32 87		1,006	52 36
Burton,				903	47 04
Cecilus,	378	19 68	Freedom,	1,505	78 41
Connewango,	1,712	89 19	Great-Valley,	647	33 70
Ellicottville,	626	32 61	Hinedale,	910	47 67

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Little-Valley,	336	\$17 60	Otto,	1,224	\$63 77
Lyndon,	271	14 12	Perryburgh,	2,440	127 12
Machias,	737	38 39	Randolph,	776	40 42
Napoli,	852	44 38	Yorkshire,	823	42 87
New-Albion,	380	19 79			
Olean,	561	29 23	Total,	16,726	\$871 42

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn,	4,486	233 72	Owasco,	1,350	70 33
Aurelius,	2,767	144 16	Plato,		
Brutus,	1,827	95 19	Scipio,	2,691	140 19
Cato,	1,781	92 79	Sempronius,	5,705	297 23
Conquest,	1,507	78 51	Sennet,	2,297	119 67
Fleming,	1,461	76 12	Springport,	1,528	79 61
Genoa,	2,768	144 21	Sterling,	1,436	74 82
Ira,	2,198	114 52	Venice,	2,445	127 38
Ledyard,	2,427	126 45	Victory,	1,819	94 77
Locke,	3,310	172 45			
Mentz,	4,144	215 90	Total,	47,947	\$2,498 02

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Arkwright,	926	48 25	Hanover,	2,614	196 19
Busti,	1,680	87 53	Harmony,	1,988	103 57

Carroll,.....	1,015	52 88	Mina,	1,388	72 31
Charlotte,.....	886	46 16	Pomfret,	3,386	176 41
Chautauque,	2,432	126 71	Portland,	1,771	92 27
Cherry-Creek,	574	29 91	Ripley,.....	1,647	85 81
Clymer,	567	29 55	Sheridan,	1,666	86 80
Ellery,	2,001	104 25	Stockton,	1,604	83 57
Ellicott,	2,101	109 46	Villenova,	1,126	58 67
Ellington,	1,279	66 64	Westfield,	2,476	129 00
French-Creek,	420	21 84			
Gerry,	1,110	57 85	Total,	34,657	\$1,805 61

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Bainbridge,	3,040	158 38	Oxford,	2,947	153 54
Columbus,	1,744	90 86	Pharsalia,	987	51 42
Coventry,	1,576	82 10	Pitcher,	1,214	63 25
Guilford,	2,634	137 23	Plymouth,	1,591	82 89
German,	884	46 06	Preston,	1,213	63 20
Greene,	2,962	154 32	Sherburne,	2,574	134 11
Lincklaen,	1,425	74 24	Smithville,	1,829	95 29
Macdonough,	1,232	64 19	Smyrna,	1,897	98 83
New-Berlin,	2,643	137 70			
Norwich,	3,774	196 62	Total,	37,404	\$1,948 73
Otselic,	1,238	64 50			

CLINTON COUNTY.

Beekmantown,	2,391	124 57	Chazy,	3,097	161 35
Champlain,	2,456	127 96	Ellenburgh,		

CLINTON COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	Population.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Moorea,	1,222	Marane,	316	\$16 46
Peru,	4,949			
Plattsburgh,	4,913	Total,	19,344	\$1,007 81

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ancram,	1,533	Hilldale,	2,446	127 44
Austerlitz,	2,245	Hudson,	5,392	280 92
Canaan,	2,064	Kinderhook,	2,706	140 98
Chatham,	3,538		2,087	108 72
Claverack,	3,038		2,695	140 41
Clermont,	1,803		2,331	121 44
Copake,	1,675		1,654	86 17
Gallatin,	1,588			
Germanatown,	967	Total,	39,952	\$4,081 48
Ghent,	2,790			

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cincinnatus,	1,308	Solon,	2,033	105 99
Cortlandville,	3,573	Truxton,	3,888	203 56
Freetown,	1,051	Virgil,	3,913	203 81
Homer,	3,306	Willett,	840	43 76
Marathon,	895			
Preble,	1,435	Total,	23,693	\$1,234 39
Scott,	1,452			

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Andes,	1,859	96 85	Masonville,	1,145	59 85
Bovina,	1,346	70 13	Meredith,	1,655	86 23
Colchester,	1,424	74 19	Middletown,	2,383	124 15
Davenport,	1,780	92 74	Roxbury,	3,214	167 44
Delhi,	2,114	110 14	Sydney,	1,410	73 46
Franklin,	2,775	144 58	Stamford,	1,597	83 20
Hamden,	1,210	63 04	Tompkins,	1,774	92 43
Hancock,	766	39 91	Walton,	1,672	87 10
Harpersfield,	1,936	100 87			
Kortright,	2,873	149 68			
			Total,	32,938	\$1,715 79

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Amenia,	2,389	124 46	Pine Plains,	1,503	78 31
Beekman,	1,584	82 53	Pleasant-Valley,	2,419	126 03
Clinton,	2,130	110 97	Poughkeepsie,	7,222	376 25
Dover,	2,198	114 51	Redhook,	2,983	155 41
Fishkill,	8,292	432 01	Rhinebeck,	2,938	153 07
Hyde Park,	2,554	133 06	Stanford,	2,521	131 34
La Grange,	2,044	106 50	Union Vale,	1,833	95 50
Milan,	1,886	98 26	Washington,	3,036	153 18
North-East,	1,689	88 00			
Pawlings,	1,703	88 83			
			Total,	50,926	\$2,653 22

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden,	1,257	65 49	Aurora,	2,421	126 13
Amherst,	2,489	129 67	Buffalo,	8,653	450 88

ERIE COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	col money.
Boston,	1,520	\$79 19	Evans,	\$61 74
Clarence,	3,353	174 69	Hamburgh,	174 43
Colden,	464	24 17	Holland,	55 75
Concord,	1,924	100 24	Sardinia,	73 67
Collins,	2,120	110 45	Wales,	78 15
Eden,	1,066	55 54		
Erie,	1,926	100 34	Total,	860 47

ESSEX COUNTY.

Chesterfield,	1,671	87 06	Newcomb,	62	3 23
Crownpoint,	2,041	106 33	Schroon,	1,614	84 09
Essex,	1,543	80 39	Ticonderoga,	1,996	103 99
Elizabethtown,	1,015	52 88	Westport,	1,513	78 83
Jay,	1,729	90 08	Willsborough,	1,316	68 56
Keene,	787	41 00	Wilmington,	695	36 21
Lewis,	1,305	67 99			
Minerva,	358	18 65	Total,	19,387	\$1,010 05
Moriab,	1,742	90 76			

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bangor,	1,076	56 06	Fort Covington,	2,901	151 14
Brandon,	316	16 46	Malone,	2,207	114 98
Chateaugay,	2,016	105 03	Moirs,	791	41 21

Constable,.....	693	36 11	Westville,.....	619	32 25	No. 11.]
Dickinson,.....	446	23 24				
Duane,.....	247	12 87	Total,.....	11,312	\$589 35	

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alabama,.....	783	40 79	Gainesville,	1,820	94 82	79
Alexander,.....	2,331	121 44	Le Roy,.....	3,909	203 66	
Attica,.....	2,485	129 47	Middlebury,.....	2,415	125 82	
Batavia,.....	4,271	222 52	Orangeville,	1,525	79 45	
Bethany,.....	2,374	123 69	Pembroke,.....	3,831	199 59	
Bergen,.....	1,508	78 57	Perry, ..	2,792	145 46	
Bennington,.....	2,217	115 51	Stafford,	2,367	123 32	
Byron,	1,939	101 02	Sheldon,	1,731	90 18	
Castile,.....	2,259	117 69	Warsaw,.....	2,474	128 90	
China,.....	2,387	124 36	Wethersfield,	1,179	61 43	
Covington,	2,716	141 50				
Elba,	2,679	139 57	Total,.....	51,992	\$2,708 76	

GREENE COUNTY.

Athens,.....	2,425	126 34	Greenville,	2,565	133 64
Cairo,.....	2,912	151 72	Lexington,.....	2,548	132 75
Catskill,	4,861	253 25	New-Baltimore,	2,370	123 48
Coxsackie,	3,373	175 72	Windham,.....	3,472	180 89
Durham,	3,039	158 33			
Hunter,.....	1,960	102 12	Total,.....	29,525	\$1,538 24

HERKIMER COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Columbia,.....	2,181	\$113 63	Norway,.....	1,152	\$60 03
Danube,.....	1,723	89 77	Russia,.....	2,458	128 06
Fairfield,.....	2,265	118 01	Salisbury,.....	1,999	104 15
Frankfort,.....	2,620	136 50	Schuyler,.....	2,074	108 05
German-flatts,.....	2,466	128 48	Starks,.....	1,781	92 79
Herkimer,.....	2,486	129 52	Warren,.....	2,084	108 58
Litchfield,.....	1,750	91 17	West-Brunswick,.....	713	37 15
Little-Falls,.....	2,539	132 28	Winfield,.....	1,778	92 63
Manheim,.....	1,937	100 91			
Newport,.....	1,863	97 06	Total,.....	35,869	\$1,868 76

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[ASSEMBLY

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams,.....	2,995	156 04	Lyme,.....	2,872	149 63
Antwerp,.....	2,412	125 66	Orleans,.....	3,101	161 56
Alexandria,.....	1,523	79 35	Pamelia,.....	2,263	117 90
Brownville,.....	2,938	153 07	Philadelphia,.....	1,167	60 80
Champion,.....	2,342	122 02	Rodman,.....	1,901	99 04
Ellisburgh,.....	5,292	275 71	Rutland,.....	2,339	121 86
Henderson,.....	2,428	126 50	Watertown,.....	4,768	248 41
Hounsfield,.....	3,415	177 92	Wilna,.....	1,602	88 46
Le Ray,.....	3,430	178 70			
Lorraine,.....	1,727	89 98	Total,.....	48,515	\$2,527 61

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn,.....	15,396	802 13	Gravesend,.....	565	29 44
Bushwick,	1,620	84 40	New-Utrecht,	1,217	63 40
Flatbush,	1,143	59 55			
Flatlands,.....	596	31 05	Total,	20,537	\$1,069 97

LEWIS COUNTY.

Brantingham,.....	662	34 49	Pinckney,	783	40 79
Denmark,	2,270	118 27	Turin,.....	1,561	81 33
Diana,.....	309	16 10	Watson,	909	47 36
Lowville,.....	2,334	121 60	West-Turin,	1,534	79 92
Harrisburgh,	712	37 09			
Leyden,	1,502	78 25	Total,	14,958	\$779 30
Martinsburgh,	2,382	124 10			

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Avon,.....	2,362	123 06	Livonia,	2,665	138 84
Caledonia,	1,618	84 30	Mount-Morris,	2,534	132 02
Conesus,	1,690	88 05	Sparta,	3,777	196 78
Geneseo,	2,675	139 37	Springwater,	2,253	117 38
Groveland,.....	1,703	88 73	York,	2,636	137 33
Leicester,.....	2,042	106 39			
Lima,	1,764	91 90	Total,	27,719	\$1,444 15

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield,	4,367	227 52	De Ruyter,.....	1,447	75 39
Cazenovia,	4,344	226 32	Eaton,	3,558	185 37

MADISON COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Fonner,	2,017	\$105 09	Nelson,	2,445	\$127 38
Georgetown,	1,094	57 00	Smithfield,	2,636	137 34
Hamilton,	3,220	167 76	Sullivan,	4,077	212 40
Lebanon,	2,249	117 17	Total,	39,037	\$2,033 81
Lenox,	5,039	262 53			
Madison,	2,544	132 54			

MONROE COUNTY.

Brighton,	6,238	325 00	Penfield,	4,477	233 25
Chili,	2,010	104 72	Perrinton,	2,106	109 72
Clarkson,	3,251	169 38	Pittsford,	1,832	95 45
Gates,	7,772	404 92	Riga,	1,917	99 88
Greece,	2,574	134 10	Rush,	2,101	109 46
Henrietta,	2,310	120 35	Sweden,	2,938	153 07
Mendon,	3,057	159 26	Wheatland,	2,239	116 65
Ogden,	2,401	125 09	Total,	49,862	\$2,597 79
Parma,	2,639	137 49			

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Amsterdam,	3,354	174 74	Mayfield,	2,614	136 19
Bleecker,	2,657	138 42	Minden,	2,567	133 74
Broadalbin,	4,348	220 52	Northampton,	1,392	72 52
Canajoharie,			Oppenheim,	3,660	190 69

Charlestown,	2,148	111 91	Palatine,.....	2,745	143 01
Ephratah,	1,818	94 72	Root,	2,750	143 28
Florida,.....	2,838	147 86	Stratford,	552	28 76
Glen,	2,451	127 70	Wells,.....	340	17 71
Hope,.....	718	87 41			
Johnstown,.....	7,700	401 17	Total,	44,918	\$2,340 21
Lake-Pleasant,.....	266	13 86			

No. 11.]

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

City and county of New-York,..... | 203,007 | \$10,576 56

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Cambria,.....	1,712	89 20	Porter,.....	1,490	77 63
Hartland,	1,584	82 53	Royalton,.....	3,138	163 48
Lewiston,.....	1,528	79 61	Somerset,.....	871	45 38
Lockport,.....	3,823	199 17	Wilson,.....	913	47 57
New-Fane,.....	1,448	75 44			
Niagara,	1,401	72 99	Total,	18,485	\$963 06
Pendleton,.....	577	30 06			

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Annsville,.....	1,481	77 16	Florence,	964	50 22
Augusta,	3,058	159 32	Floyd,	1,699	88 52
Boonville,	2,746	143 07	Kirkland,	2,505	130 51
Bridgewater,	1,608	83 78	Lee,	2,514	130 98
Camden,.....	1,945	101 33	Marshall,	1,908	99 41
Deerfield,.....	4,182	217 87	New-Hartford,.....	3,599	187 51

ONEIDA COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

Paris,	2,765	\$144 06	Verona,	3,739	\$194 80
Remsen,	1,400	72 94	Vienna,	1,766	92 01
Rome,	4,360	227 15	Western,	2,419	126 03
Sangerfield,	2,272	118 97	Westmoreland,	3,303	172 08
Steuben,	2,094	109 10	Whitestown,	4,410	229 76
Trenton,	3,221	167 81			
Utica,	8,323	455 00	Total,	71,326	\$3,716 05
Vernon,	3,045	158 64			

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Camillus,	2,518	131 19	Otisco,	1,938	100 97
Cicero,	1,808	94 20	Pompey,	4,812	250 70
Clay,	2,095	109 15	Skaneateles,	3,812	198 60
Elbridge,	3,357	174 90	Spafford,	2,647	137 90
Fabius,	3,071	160 00	Salina,	6,929	361 00
La Fayette,	2,560	133 98	Tully,	1,640	85 44
Lysander,	3,228	168 18	Van Buren,	2,890	150 57
Manlius,	7,375	384 23			
Marcellus,	2,628	136 81	Total,	58,974	\$3,072 58
Onondaga,	5,668	295 80			

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Bloomfield,.....	3,861	201 15	Naples,	1,943	101 23
Bristol,.....	2,952	153 80	Phelps,.....	4,798	249 98
Canadice,.....	1,386	72 21	Richmond,	1,876	97 74
Canandaigua,.....	5,162	268 94	Seneca,	6,161	320 98
Farmington,	1,773	92 37	Victor,	2,265	118 00
Gorham,.....	2,977	155 10			
Hopewell,.....	2,202	114 72	Total,	40,167	\$2,092 68
Manchester,	2,811	146 45			

ORANGE COUNTY.

Blooming-Grove,	2,099	109 36	Montgomery,	3,887	202 51
Calhoun,.....	1,535	79 97	Monroe,	3,671	191 26
Cornwall,	3,486	181 62	Newburgh,.....	6,424	334 69
Crawford,	2,019	105 19	New-Windsor,	2,310	120 35
Deerpark,.....	1,167	60 80	Walkill,	4,056	211 31
Goshen,	3,361	175 11	Warwick,	5,013	261 18
Hamptonburgh,	1,365	71 11			
Minisink,	4,979	259 40	Total,	45,372	\$2,363 86

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Barre,	4,801	250 13	Ridgeway,	1,939	101 02
Carlton,	1,168	60 85	Shelby,	2,043	106 44
Clarendon,	2,025	105 50	Yates,	1,538	80 13
Gaines,	2,121	110 50			
Murray,	3,138	163 49	Total,	18,773	\$978 06

OSWEGO COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Albion,	669	\$34 85	Oswego,	2,703	\$140 88
Amboy,	669	34 85	Parish,	968	50 48
Boylston,	388	20 21	Redfield,	341	17 77
Constantia,	1,193	62 15	Richland,	2,733	142 39
Granby,	1,423	74 14	Sandy-Creek,	1,839	95 81
Hannibal,	1,794	93 47	Scriba,	2,073	108 00
Hastings,	1,494	77 84	Volney,	3,629	189 07
Mexico,	2,671	139 16	Williamstown,	606	31 57
New-Haven,	1,410	73 46			
Orwell,	501	26 10	Total,	27,104	\$1,412 10

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[Assembly

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Burlington,	2,459	128 11	Oneonta,	1,828	95 26
Butternuts,	3,991	207 93	Otego,	2,136	111 30
Cherry-Valley,	4,098	213 50	Otsego,	4,363	227 31
Decatur,	1,110	57 83	Pittsfield,	1,005	52 36
Edmeston,	2,087	108 73	Plainfield,	1,626	84 71
Exeter,	1,690	88 05	Richfield,	1,752	91 28
Hartwick,	2,772	144 42	Springfield,	2,816	146 71
Laurens,	2,231	116 24	Unadilla,	2,313	120 51
Maryland,	1,834	95 55	Westford,	1,645	85 70
Middlefield,	3,323	173 13	Worcester,	2,093	109 05
Milford,	1,968	102 50			
New-Lisbon,	2,232	116 29	Total,	51,372	\$2,676 46

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Carmel,.....	2,379	123 95	Southest,.....	2,042	106 39
Kent,.....	1,928	100 45			
Patterson,.....	1,596	80 03	Total,.....	12,701	\$661 72
Philipstown,.....	4,816	250 90			

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing,.....	2,822	147 03	North-Hempstead,.....	3,062	159 53
Hempstead,.....	6,215	323 79	Oyster-Bay,.....	5,193	270 55
Jamaica,.....	2,376	123 79			
Newtown,.....	2,610	135 98	Total,.....	22,273	\$1,160 67

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Berlin,.....	2,019	105 19	Pittstown,.....	3,703	192 87
Brunswick,.....	2,575	134 16	Sand-Lake,.....	3,651	190 22
Greenbush,.....	3,216	167 55	Seaghticoke,.....	3,002	156 40
Grafton,.....	1,681	87 58	Schodack,.....	3,795	197 72
Hoosick,.....	3,582	186 62	Stephentown,.....	2,716	141 50
Lansingburgh,.....	2,663	138 74	Troy,.....	11,605	604 62
Nassau,.....	3,254	169 53			
Petersburgh,.....	2,011	104 77	Total,.....	49,472	\$2,577 47

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton,.....	2,204	114 82	Westfield,.....	1,734	90 36
Northfield,.....	2,171	113 11			
Southfield,.....	975	50 82	Total,.....	7,084	\$369 12

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Clarkstown,	2,298	\$119 73	Orangetown,	1,947	\$101 44
Haverstraw,	2,306	120 14			
Ramapo,	2,837	147 80	Total,	9,388	\$489 11

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Ballston,	2,113	110 09	Milton,	3,079	160 42
Charlton,	2,023	105 39	Moreau,	1,690	88 05
Clifton Park,	2,494	129 93	Northumberland,	1,606	83 67
Corinth,	1,412	73 56	Providence,	1,579	82 27
Concord,	758	39 49	Saratoga,	2,461	128 21
Edinburgh,	1,571	81 85	Saratoga Springs,	2,204	114 83
Galway,	2,710	141 19	Stillwater,	2,601	135 51
Greenfield,	3,151	164 17	Waterford,	1,473	76 74
Hadley,	829	43 19	Wilton,	1,303	67 88
Half-Moon,	2,042	106 39			
Malta,	1,517	79 04	Total,	38,616	\$2,011 87

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Duanesburgh,	2,837	147 80	Rotterdam,	1,480	77 11
Glenville,	2,494	129 94	Schenectady city,	4,258	221 84
Niskayuna,	446	23 24			
Princetown,	819	42 67	Total,	12,334	\$642 60

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

[A] Blenheim,.....	2,280	118 79	Middleburgh,.....	3,266	170 16
[N] Broome,.....	3,167	165 00	Schoharie,.....	5,146	268 10
[O] Carlisle,.....	1,748	91 07	Sharon,.....	4,247	221 27
[I] Cobleskill,.....	2,988	155 67	Summit,.....	1,733	90 29
[I] Fulton,.....	1,592	82 94			
[I] Jefferson,.....	1,743	90 81	Total,.....	27,910	\$1,454 10

SENECA COUNTY.

Covert,.....	1,791	93 31	Seneca-Falls,.....	2,603	135 61
Fayette,.....	3,216	167 55	Tyre,.....	1,482	77 21
Junius,.....	1,581	82 37	Varick,.....	1,890	98 47
Lodi,.....	1,786	93 05	Waterloo,.....	1,837	95 71
Ovid,.....	2,756	143 58			
Romulus,.....	2,089	108 84	Total,.....	21,031	\$1,095 70

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Brasher,.....	828	43 14	Lawrence,.....	1,097	57 15
Canton,.....	2,440	127 12	Lisbon,.....	1,891	98 52
De Kalb,.....	1,060	55 23	Louisville,.....	1,076	56 06
Depeau,.....	668	34 80	Madrid,.....	3,459	180 21
De Peyster,.....	814	42 41	Massena,.....	2,070	107 85
Edwards,.....	633	32 98	Morristown,.....	1,618	84 30
Fowler,.....	1,447	75 39	Norfolk,.....	1,039	54 13
Gouverneur,.....	1,552	80 86	Oswegatchie,.....	3,934	204 96
Hammond,.....	767	39 96	Parishville,.....	1,479	77 06
Hopkinton,.....	827	43 08	Pierrepont,.....	749	39 02

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.
Potsdam,.....	3,650	\$190 16	Stockholm,.....
Rossie,.....	650	33 87	
Russell,.....	659	34 33	Total,.....

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Addison,.....	944	49 18	Jersey,.....	2,391	124 57
Bath,.....	3,387	176 46	Painted Post,.....	974	50 75
Cameron,.....	924	48 14	Prattsburgh,.....	2,399	124 99
Campbell,.....			Pultney,.....	1,730	90 13
Canisteo,.....	620	32 30	Reading,.....	1,568	81 69
Cohocton,.....	2,711	141 24	Troupsburgh,.....	666	34 70
Daneville,.....	1,728	90 08	Tyrone,.....	1,880	97 95
Erwin,.....	795	41 42	Urbana,.....	1,288	67 10
Greenwood,.....	852	44 39	Wayne,.....	1,172	61 06
Hornby,.....	1,572	81 90	Wheeler,.....	1,389	72 37
Hornellsville,.....	1,364	71 06	Woodhull,.....	501	26 10
Howard,.....	2,463	128 32			
Jasper,.....	657	34 23	Total,.....	33,975	\$1,770 08

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Brookhaven,.....	6,095	317 55	Smithtown,.....	1,686	87 84
East-Hampton,.....	1,668	86 90	Southampton,.....	4,850	252 68

Huntington,.....	5,582	290 82	Southold,.....	2,900	151 09
Isip,.....	1,653	86 12			
River-Head,	2,016	105 03	Total,.....	26,780	\$1,395 23
Shelter-Island,	330	17 19			
To the Shineeock Indians, in pursuance of chap. 164, session of 1831,.....					
					\$80 00

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Bethel,.....	1,203	62 68	Nevisink,	1,258	65 54
Cochecton,	438	22 82	Rockland,	547	28 50
Fallsburgh,	1,173	61 11	Thompson,	2,459	128 11
Liberty,	1,277	66 53			
Lumberland,	955	49 76	Total,.....	12,372	\$644 58
Mamakating,.....	3,062	159 53			

TIOGA COUNTY.

Arlington,.....	972	50 64	Erin,.....	976	50 85
Barton,	1,683	87 69	Newark,	1,029	53 61
Berkshire,	1,149	59 86	Nichols,.....	1,283	66 84
Bigflatts,	2,015	104 98	Owego,	3,080	160 47
Catlin,.....	642	33 45	Southport,.....	1,454	75 75
Cayuta,.....	2,653	138 22	Spencer,	1,258	65 28
Candor,.....	2,064	107 53	Tioga,.....	1,411	73 51
Catharines,.....	1,462	76 17	Veteran,.....	1,616	84 19
Chemung,.....	2,962	154 32	Total,.....	27,704	\$1,443 36
Elmira,.....					

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Caroline,	2,633	\$137 18	Ithaca,	5,270	\$274 57
Danby,	2,481	129 26	Lansing,	4,020	209 44
Dryden,	5,206	271 23	Newfield,	2,664	138 79
Esfield,	2,332	121 50	Ulysses,	3,130	163 07
Groton,	3,597	187 40			
Hector,	5,213	271 54	Total,	36,545	\$1,903 98

ULSTER COUNTY.

Esopus,	1,770	92 22	Rochester,	2,420	126 08
Hurley,	1,408	73 36		3,750	195 38
	4,170	217 26		966	50 34
	3,223	167 87		3,681	191 78
	2,272	118 37		2,738	142 65
	5,105	265 97		1,376	71 70
Unve,	1,636	85 24			
Plattekill,	2,044	106 49	Total,	36,559	\$1,904 71

WARREN COUNTY.

Athol,	909	47 36	Luzerne,	1,362	70 96
Bolton,	1,466	76 37	Queensbury,	3,080	160 47
Caldwell,	797	41 52	Warrensburg,	1,191	62 05
Chester,	1,284	66 90			
Hague,	721	37 56	Total,	11,795	\$614 51
Johnsburgh,	985	51 32			

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Argyle,	3,459	180 21	Hebron,	3,685	139 89
Cambridge,	2,319	120 82	Jackson,	2,054	107 02
Dresden,	475	24 75	Kingsbury,	2,006	135 77
Easton,	3,753	195 53	Putnam,	718	37 41
Fort-Ann,	3,201	166 67	Salem,	2,972	154 84
Fort-Edward,	1,816	94 61	White-Creek,	2,448	127 54
Granville,	3,882	202 25	Whitehall,	2,888	150 46
Greenwich,	3,850	200 58			
Hampton,	1,069	55 69	Total,	42,615	\$2,220 22
Hartford,	2,420	126 08			

WAYNE COUNTY.

Arcadia,	3,774	196 63	Rose,	1,641	85 50
Butler,	1,764	91 90	Savannah,	886	46 16
Galen,	3,631	189 17	Sodus,	3,528	183 80
Lyons,	3,603	187 72	Williamson,	1,788	93 15
Macedon,	1,990	103 68	Wolcott,	1,085	56 53
Marion,	1,981	103 21	Walworth,	1,781	92 79
Ontario,	1,587	82 68			
Palmyra,	3,434	178 91	Total,	33,555	\$1,748 20
Port-Bay,	1,082	56 37			

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford,	2,750	143 28	Greenburgh,	2,195	114 36
Cortland,	3,840	200 06	Harrison,	1,085	56 53
Eastchester,	1,030	53 66	Mamaroneck,	838	43 66

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, (CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	Population.	School money.	TOWNS.	Population.	School money.
Mount-Pleasant,	4,932	\$256 95	Somers,	1,997	\$104 04
New-Rochelle,	1,274	66 38	South-Salem,	1,537	80 08
New-Castle,	1,336	69 60	Westchester,	2,362	123 06
North-Castle,	1,653	86 12	White-Plains,	759	39 54
North-Salem,	1,276	66 48	Yonkers,	1,761	91 75
Pelham,	334	17 40	Yorktown,	2,141	111 54
Poundridge,	1,437	74 87	Total,	36,456	\$1,899 34
Rye,	1,602	83 46			
Scarsdale, ...	317	16 52			

YATES COUNTY.

Barrington,	1,854	96 59	Milo,	3,620	188 60
Benton,	3,957	206 16	Starkey,	2,235	119 03
Italy,	1,092	56 89	Total,	19,019	\$990 88
Jerusalem,	2,788	144 99			
Middlesex,	3,428	178 60			

The following Table exhibits the population of each county, as ascertained by the State census of 1825, and the United States census of 1830, and the increase in five years: Also the share of 100,000 dollars apportioned to each county by the Superintendent, under the census of 1825 and 1830, and the operation of the census in decreasing or increasing the amount paid to the respective counties.

Increase in Population.	Increase in School money.	Decrease in School money.
10,739	\$141 39	
8,054	242 25	
8,689	56 54	
8,083	336 74	
5,204	.....	\$146 22
14,017	528 75	
3,189	.....	167 93
4,858	111 66	
1,982	.....	267 48
3,422	.....	19 65
3,368	.....	113 21
4,228	.....	235 69
11,394	356 20	
3,394	20 67	
3,324	95 81	

Increase in School money.	Decrease in School money.
\$178 23	\$84 38
.....	175 21
.....	49 01
.....	
161 87	
57 42	
.....	31 92
.....	171 36
.....	
178 43	190 14
.....	
901 87	
92 70	
187 42	
76 16	
.....	222 38
.....	217 83
.....	
83 51	
908 29	
.....	286 69
.....	72 35
.....	97 08
.....	148 55
.....	
2 15	
.....	6 89
.....	233 47

(I.)

The Commissioners of School money for the City and County of New-York,

REPORT:

That the balance of school money remaining from the former distribution to the credit of the commissioners, amounted to sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, \$16 95

The sum received and placed by the county and State to the credit of the commissioners for the current year, amounted to ten thousand, two hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-nine cents each, amounting in the whole to twenty thousand, five hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, 20,549 38

The $\frac{1}{80}$ of one per cent, authorised by the act of 1829, 15,661 00

\$36,227 33

Making a total for distribution of thirty-six thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents.

The commissioners have allowed and paid to the Public School Society for 4,503 scholars, at \$7.12 each, ... \$32,061 36

To the Manumission Society for 282 scholars, at \$7.12 each, 2,007 84

To the Orphan Asylum for 119 scholars, at \$7.12 each, 847 28

To the Manhattanville School for 56 scholars, at \$7.12 each, 398 72

To the Mechanics' School for 34 scholars, at \$7.12 each, 242 08

To the Harlem School for 42 scholars, at \$7.12 each, 299 04

To the Yorkville School for 30 scholars, at \$7.12 each, 213 60

To the Hamilton School for 13 scholars, at \$7.12 each, 92 56

Expenses of the commissioners on three visits to the suburb schools paid by them, 29 12

36,191 60

Balance remaining in bank to the credit of the commissioners, 35 73

\$36,227 33

New-York, November 29th, 1831.

(K.)

The following Statement shows the proportion of those annually instructed in the several counties in the State, compared with the whole population.

<i>Counties.</i>	Population by the census of 1830.	Children taught.	Proportion which the children taught bear to the whole population.		
Albany,	53,560	10,510	1	to	5.10
Allegany,	26,218	9,577	1	to	2.74
Broome,	17,582	5,593	1	to	3.14
Cattaraugus,	16,726	5,320	1	to	3.14
Cayuga,	47,947	15,502	1	to	3.09
Chautauque,	34,657	11,742	1	to	2.95
Chenango,	37,404	13,681	1	to	2.73
Clinton,	19,344	5,065	1	to	3.82
Columbia,	39,952	10,775	1	to	3.71
Cortland,	23,693	8,413	1	to	2.82
Delaware,	32,933	11,124	1	to	2.96
Dutchess,	50,926	10,792	1	to	4.73
Erie,	35,710	10,727	1	to	3.33
Essex,	19,387	6,395	1	to	3.03
Franklin,	11,312	3,238	1	to	3.49
Genesee,	51,992	19,305	1	to	2.69
Greene,	29,525	8,021	1	to	3.68
Herkimer,	35,869	10,940	1	to	3.28
Jefferson,	48,515	15,636	1	to	3.10
Kings,	20,537	1,159	1	to	17.72
Lewis,	14,958	4,822	1	to	3.10
Livingston,	27,719	9,174	1	to	3.02
Madison,	39,037	12,865	1	to	3.03
Monroe,	49,862	14,980	1	to	3.33
Montgomery and Hamilton,	44,918	11,804	1	to	3.81
New-York,*	203,007	24,952	1	to	8.53
Niagara,	18,485	5,912	1	to	3.13
Oneida,	71,326	18,613	1	to	3.83
Onondaga,	58,974	18,354	1	to	3.21
Ontario,	40,167	12,718	1	to	3.16
Orange,	45,372	10,938	1	to	4.15
Orleans,	18,773	6,459	1	to	2.91

* The returns from the public schools in the city of New-York, exhibit a very limited view of the school instruction in that city. By a census taken in 1829, it appears that there were 24,952 scholars in all the schools and academies in the city, public and private. The population, as ascertained by the late census, divided by the children in all the schools, gives 1 scholar taught to 8.53 of the whole population.

<i>Counties.</i>	Population by the cen- sus of 1880.	Children taught.	Proportion which the children taught bear to the whole popula- tion.		
Oswego,	27,104	8,787	1	to	3.08
Otsego,	51,372	17,308	1	to	2.97
Putnam,	12,701	3,069	1	to	4.17
Queens,	22,278	3,280	1	to	6.79
Rensselaer,	49,472	12,089	1	to	4.09
Richmond,	7,084	1,216	1	to	5.83
Rockland,	9,388	1,713	1	to	5.48
Saratoga,	38,616	11,151	1	to	3.46
Schenectady,	12,334	3,427	1	to	3.60
Schoharie,	27,910	7,905	1	to	3.53
Seneca,	21,031	6,919	1	to	3.04
St. Lawrence,	36,351	11,408	1	to	3.19
Steuben,	33,975	11,090	1	to	3.06
Suffolk,	26,780	7,261	1	to	3.69
Sullivan,	12,372	3,171	1	to	3.89
Tioga,	27,704	8,094	1	to	3.42
Tompkins,	36,545	12,200	1	to	3.00
Ulster,	36,559	7,541	1	to	4.85
Warren, ...	11,795	3,685	1	to	3.20
Washington,	42,615	13,390	1	to	3.18
Wayne,	33,555	12,187	1	to	2.75
Westchester,	36,456	7,080	1	to	5.15
Yates,	19,019	5,883	1	to	3.23
			55)		215.11

General average, 1 to 3.91.
100.

The following is given in the Annals of Education, as the proportion which those instructed bear to the whole population, in various countries in Europe.

In the Pays de Vaud there is 1 child at school for every 6.6 inhab.

Wurtemberg,.....	1	do	do	6.
Prussia,	1	do	do	7.
Bavaria,	1	do	do	7.
Low Countries,.....	1	do	do	9.7
Scotland,	1	do	do	10.
Austria,	1	do	do	13.
England,.....	1	do	do	15.3
France,.....	1	do	do	17.6
Ireland,.....	1	do	do	18.
Poland,.....	1	do	do	78.
Portugal,	1	do	do	88.
Russia,	1	do	do	367.

No. 12.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 12, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Insane Paupers, on the petition of the Supervisors of the county of Washington.

Mr. Kemble, from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to insane paupers, to whom was referred the petition of the supervisors of the county of Washington,

REPORTED:

The petitioners in their petition represent, that accounts of overseers of the poor, justices of the peace and others, for services relating to the support and management of the county poor, have hitherto been audited by them as a board of supervisors: but in consequence of the accumulated business of the board, they are unable to devote that attention to the examination of such accounts, as their importance and occasional intricacy seem to require; that the nature of the duties of the superintendents of the poor peculiarly qualify them to examine and settle such accounts, with more promptitude and less expense to the county, than that attending their settlement by the board of supervisors; and the petitioners pray that the law may be so modified or amended, as it relates to the county of Washington, that all accounts of overseers of the poor, justices of the peace, and other persons, for the support and management of the county poor, may hereafter be presented to and audited by the board of superintendents of the poor.

Upon examining the laws relating to the appointment and duties of county superintendents of the poor, the committee find, that,

while such officers are invested with authority to provide for, relieve, support and manage all county paupers, it is provided by statute, that overseers of the poor, justices of the peace and some other persons, shall present their accounts for services rendered in behalf of county paupers, to the board of supervisors, to be audited and allowed by that body. The practical application of this provision appears to be both inconvenient and expensive. Most of the services rendered in aid of county paupers, are performed under the direction, or with the knowledge and consent of the county superintendents. They, being charged with the whole duty of making provision for county paupers, are necessarily familiar with the cases which may arise in which the services of overseers, or justices of the peace, or other individuals, may be required. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, that they are better qualified to examine and settle the accounts for such services, than the board of supervisors.

The superintendents of the poor are required to render to the board of supervisors of their county, at their annual meeting, an account of all moneys received or expended by them, or under their direction, and of all their proceedings. To comply with this requisition, the superintendents usually find it necessary to meet annually, several days previous to the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, to prepare their accounts and their report; and they also find it necessary to call upon all justices of the peace, overseers of the poor, and other persons having accounts for aid rendered to county paupers, to appear and present the same for examination and allowance. And while the superintendents are empowered to audit and settle all accounts which may be presented, relating to any disbursements or expenditures in behalf of county paupers, they are compelled to strike out of every account brought before them, every item relating to any personal or official services rendered by any overseer of the poor, justices of the peace, or other person, although such services may have been necessary in ascertaining the place of the legal settlement, or in taking care of while sick, or in burying when dead, any county pauper, even if rendered by express direction of said superintendents. Hence it not unfrequently happens, that persons having accounts for services and disbursements, in aiding or relieving county paupers, are compelled to make two journeys to the shire town in their county, one to attend upon the board of superintendents, and the other to attend upon the board of supervisors.

The committee having considered the foregoing facts, and believing the board of superintendents to be the most appropriate body to examine and settle all accounts relative to the relief and support of county paupers, are of opinion that the prayer of the petitions ought to be granted. And the committee further believing that the amendment prayed for would be of great utility, not to the county of Washington only, but also to every county in the State, have directed their chairman to bring in a bill accordingly.

No. 13.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 6, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the select committee, on the petition of the board
of supervisors of the county of Monroe.**

**Mr. Andrews, from the select committee to which was referred
the petition of the board of supervisors of the county of Monroe,**

REPORTED :

**That by an act of the Legislature passed in 1828, the supervisors
of Monroe county were authorised to purchase a site, and erect a
new jail thereon ; and to assess and raise by tax upon that county,
the sum of five thousand dollars, in furtherance of those objects :
That soon thereafter, the treasurer of the county died a defaulter in
the sum of between five and six thousand dollars ; for the recovery
of which, on the treasurer's bond, a suit is now pending undeter-
mined in the Supreme Court. The supervisors have been subse-
quently empowered to raise five thousand dollars, by another act of
the Legislature, with which they have prosecuted the work to a
considerable degree of forwardness ; and that the further sum of
five thousand dollars will be required for its completion. They
therefore direct, by resolution of their board, application to this Le-
gisature for authority to raise the said sum in 1833, with power to
effect a loan on a pledge of the tax so authorised for its payment.
Your committee have therefore prepared a bill agreeably to the
prayer of the petitioners, which they ask leave to introduce.**

No. 14.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 7, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Hiram M. Hopkins, Inspector of Lumber, at
Gibbonsville in the county of Albany.**

**Lumber measured and inspected, in the year 1831, by Hiram M.
Hopkins.**

**White pine measured,..... 105,795 feet.
Whitewood measured, 24,274 "**

Total measured,..... 130,069

**White pine measured and inspected, first quality,.... 500 feet.
" " " second " 1,300 "
" " " third " 2,700 "
" " " fourth " 19,720 "
**Whitewood measured and inspected, first " 25,023 "
" " " second " 30,034 "****

Total measured and inspected,.... 78,277

**HIRAM M. HOPKINS,
Inspector.**

Gibbonsville, Dec. 19, 1831.

[A. No. .14]

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IN ASSEMBLY,

January 12, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Ulster and Greene.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Ulster and Greene, praying for an act of incorporation, for the purpose of clearing and improving the channel of the Esopus creek,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That they have examined the subject ; and that the following are among the principal reasons assigned by the petitioners for granting the legislative aid asked for :—The Esopus creek, ramified into numerous branches, rises in and flows through a country heavily stocked with hemlock and other timber. Numerous extensive tanneries have lately been, and are about to be, established in the vicinity of said creek, upon various portions of its route ; and great waste of said timber will necessarily result, unless other means than those which at present exist be devised for its conveyance to market. The bad state of the roads in that section of country, not admitting of land transportation of said lumber without loss to the owners, and the channel of said creek being susceptible of improvement, so as to admit the running of the same by that mode of conveyance at a much less expense than by land transportation, your committee have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the accompanying bill.

J. R. VAN DUZER, *Chairman, &c.*

No. 17.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 13, 1832.

REPORT.

Of the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Petition of Justin Smith.

Mr. Otis, from the standing committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Justin Smith, for an act securing to him certain hydraulic privileges and also for extending the same in the village of Whitehall,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS—

That the petitioner has already expended about the sum of \$2,500 in the construction of aqueducts, for the purpose of supplying the village of Whitehall with pure and wholesome water. That the chief reliance of the inhabitants of that village for water, is upon the aqueducts of the petitioner and that their convenience requires a further extension of the aqueducts, and the petitioner prays the passage of a law by which he may be authorised to enter upon and take any lands or waters necessary to the supply of water for that village, and also to protect from wilful injury the works already and hereafter to be erected.

Your committee have examined the constitutional point supposed to be involved in this application, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that to allow the petitioner to enter upon and take the lands and waters necessary to supply the said village, paying therefor a just compensation, will only be a taking of private property for the public uses and not any violation of the constitution. The Legislation of this State furnishes a large number of precedents for passing such an act as the petitioner requires, and such power has been given as well to individuals as to corporations, and in no case have your committee been able to find where either the principle or expediency

of such an act has been questioned. The petition is sustained by a large number of the most respectable citizens of the village of Whitehall, and there is no remonstrance against it. Your committee have therefore directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill, pursuant to the prayer of the petitioner,

No. 18.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 13, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, on the Petition of the Trustees of the Fort Covington Academy, referred to them by the Honorable the Assembly.

The Commissioners of the Land-Office, on the petition of the Trustees of the Fort Covington Academy, referred to them by the Honorable the Assembly,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT—

That the petitioners represent that they have raised a fund exceeding that which is required by the act incorporating them, the interest of which has been appropriated to the payment of teachers and the purchase of necessary apparatus, that in addition to raising of this permanent fund, they have contracted for the building and completing, within one year, of a commodious stone edifice with three convenient school rooms for the use of said academy, and now pray for liberty to erect the same on the public square in the village of Fort Covington, and that the site designated is upon the south side of the square, so as not to interfere with military parades or other public objects for which the square may be wanted. In order that the Legislature may have a full view of the ground in the vicinity of the contemplated location of the Academy, a map of it is communicated with this report.

Public squares are intended for the preservation of health, for ornament and occasionally for other public uses in populous cities and villages, and ought therefore to be kept free from obstructions inconsistent with such improvements as may contribute to the promotion

of these objects ; the Commissioners of the Land-Office are however of an opinion that such objects would not be materially, if at all, prejudiced by granting the prayer of the petitioners, if ground, to a limited extent from the south bound of the square, should be allotted for the site of the academy with its necessary court-yard, to be kept separate from the rest of the square by a suitable enclosure, and to be held by the Trustees as tenants at will. The Commissioners of the Land-Office take the liberty to add, that inasmuch as the village of Fort Covington does not possess corporate powers, the trustees of the academy might safely be made the trustees of the public square for the purpose of preventing intrusions on it, and improving it as a place for the recreation of the pupils of their institution, and that their authority as trustees of the state should in like manner extend over the ground left vacant for the public use along Salmon River, in the vicinity of the square, such authority to continue until the village be incorporated, or other provisions be made by the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON DE WITT, *Surv. Gen.*

SILAS WRIGHT, JR. *Comp.*

GREENE C. BRONSON, *Att'y. Gen.*

A. C. FLAGG, *Sec'y.*

January 13, 1832.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 10, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the select committee, on the petition of sundry
citizens of the village of Rochester.**

**Mr. Andrews, from the select committee to which was referred
the petition of sundry citizens of Rochester, for the appointment of
a measurer of wood,**

REPORTED :

**The petitioners set forth in their memorial, that the act of incor-
poration of the village of Rochester confers no power for the ap-
pointment of such an officer as their petition contemplates ; and that
frequent impositions and great inconvenience results. Your com-
mittee are unable to discover any particular objections to the passage
of a law in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, and have
therefore prepared a bill, which they ask leave to introduce.**

No. 24.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 13, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Superintendent and Inspector of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
Salina, January 10, 1832. }**

**TO CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
*Speaker of the Assembly.***

SIR—

I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Honorable the Assembly the annual report required from this office.

With great respect,

I am your obedient servant,

NEHEMIAH H. EARLL.

REPORT, &c.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York :

In obedience to the sixteenth section of Chapter ninth, Title tenth of part first of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, the Superintendent and Inspector of the Onondaga Salt Springs, do

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That during the year 1831, there has been 1,514,037 bushels of salt inspected in the town of Salina, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand bushels of which is coarse salt ; of the last mentioned quantity one hundred and sixty-three thousand and four bushels were made by solar heat, and the residue by artificial heat and solar heat combined.

That the number of manufactories of salt by artificial heat in the said town of Salina is one hundred and thirty-five, containing three thousand and seventy-six kettles, four pans, and one cylinder, with 18,794 superficial feet of vats attached thereto.

That the manufactories making salt by solar heat or evaporation, are the Onondaga Salt Company, the Syracuse Salt Company, and Henry Gifford's works, all consisting of one million three hundred and three thousand and twenty-four superficial feet of vats.

The following table will exhibit the number of bushels of salt manufactured at each of the manufacturing villages from the 21st of April last to the 1st of January instant, the number of manufactories, (except those by solar evaporation,) the number of kettles and pans, also the number of gallons the kettles and pans contain, and the whole number of days all the manufactories have been in operation.

The average time, and average product per day of each of the Manufactories.

Names of Villages.	No of manufactories.	No. of kettle.	No. of pans.	No. of gallons.	Whole No. of days in operation.	Average time each manufactory is in operation	No. of bus's manufactured.	No. of lbs.	Average product of each manufactory per day, while in operation—bushels
Salina, . . .	80	1,880	2	175,775	9,786	125	832,930	31	85
Syracuse, .	16	306	..	28,230	1,019	63½	73,708	16	73
Liverpool,	25	482	..	42,870	2,873	113½	202,366	34	71½
Geddes, ..	14	408	2	48,370	1,441	103	170,800	38	118
	135	3,076	4	295,445	15,083	113	1,279,805	7	84
By solar evaporation, 161,753									

From the foregoing table it is shewn that the present manufactories, in four months, or one hundred and thirteen days, the actual time each block or manufactory averages, being in operation since the 21st day of April last, are capable of producing 1,441,559 bushels of salt.

The reason for the difference in the products of the manufactories at the respective villages in a given time will be more readily perceived by a reference to the table below, exhibiting the mean capacity of the manufactories at each village in gallons, with the average product per day, to wit :

Salina,	2,253 gallons.	Average product per day,	85 bushels
Syracuse,	1,764 . . do	do	73 . . do
Liverpool,	1,714 . . do	do	71½ . . do
Geddes,	3,469 . . do	do	118 . . do

A compliance with the 130th, 131st, and 132d sections of the before-mentioned statutes, has enabled the undersigned to furnish the foregoing tables. The accounts so kept show each manufactory to have exceeded in duties received, the amount of the tax charged upon the kettles. So far therefore, as the 130th section imposes a daily tax or charge on the kettles, it is a failure.

However, with a view to prevent frauds, it is believed that a faithful attention to what is there required in keeping an account of the daily operation of each manufactory, (after having ascertained the number of kettles, and number of gallons each will contain,) and the quantity of salt inspected from each, will detect frauds of magnitude, and does much in aiding the officers having charge of the in-

spection and care of the revenue, in preventing the evasion of the payment of the duties, and also does enable them to enforce the provisions in the 87th section of the said statutes more understandingly. The public works or pumps are now in good repair at the village of Salina. The pump at Geddes, will, in the course of the present year, require considerable repairs. The disbursements as audited by the present inspector, and expended by the present superintendent, embracing the months of March last, &c. to the first of January instant, amount to \$7,250.22.

The amount collected and now collecting, for raising salt water during the year, is \$2,724.87, leaving a balance against the engineer department of \$4,525.35.

Extraordinary expenses have been incurred within the past year in consequence of re-building the water-wheel of the great pump at the village of Salina, (which work was commenced under the direction of the late superintendent) and a new arrangement of the pumps and gearing by which the machinery is simplified, and the whole work much more substantial and less liable to accident and interruption in its operations, and in finishing and embanking the wells of salt water at the village of Salina, and also in sinking a well at the village of Geddes, and laying a new string of logs at that place to conduct the fresh water from the canal to the water-wheel: and lastly, in the purchase of the establishment used to raise water for the village of Liverpool.

The present public works for raising salt water consist of seven erections, four of which were calculated to go by water power and three by steam.

The only pumps now in use are three propelled by water power, two of which are located at the village of Salina, and the other at the village of Geddes. These, it is believed, are capable of furnishing a full supply of brine to all the manufactories on the reservation, and have done so since the first of October last, previous to which time we took possession of the Liverpool pump, and at that time commenced raising salt water for the manufactories at Liverpool, so that the pumping duty for the last quarter is now collecting on all the salt made on the reservation; and thus the desirable object of placing all the manufacturers on an equal footing as to quality and supply, is accomplished without any further additional expense to the State. The small steam pump lately purchased of the Liverpool

company is now in good repair, and may be continued so at trifling expense, and for the present will be reserved to supply in case (by any accident) the pumps now in operation should not be able to furnish a supply for the whole manufactories now supplied by the pumps at the village of Salina.

The remaining three now out of use are the two steam pumps at what is called Brown's location at Green Point, and the one at Salina, which was formerly propelled by water-power. All three were abandoned previous to the year 1831, as being unfit for the use for which they had been erected.

The machinery remaining in these three buildings, together with some detached from the works rebuilt, are heavy, composed mostly of cast and wrought iron of many tons weight, very little of which (except one pump, the air vessel and tubes of which may, and are now intended to be attached to one end of the shaft in the works rebuilt,) can be converted to any profitable use in the raising of salt water. This property, consisting in all probability of the heaviest item of expense in the engineer department since its establishment, is now necessarily neglected and suffering by time. To make sale of this property in some way would, it is believed, be good economy.

No estimate of its probable cost or present value is offered. But the fair presumption we think is that twenty per cent. of the first cost can, under the most favorable circumstances, never be realized from it to the State. Some Legislative expression with regard to it would therefore be a great relief to the officer upon whom the responsibility of its disposition now rests.

The comparison of entries, directed by the 30th section of rules and regulations in relation to the weighing and inspecting of canal boats, &c. adopted by the canal board on the 26th March, 1831, to be kept by the collectors of canal tolls at Salina, Syracuse, Montezuma, and Oswego, with the account of salt inspected, kept by the Superintendent and Inspector of salt, would do much towards detecting the smuggling of salt, as well as deterring persons from engaging in it. It is understood a bill was before the last Legislature providing for such comparison. Under a strong sense of the value of such an arrangement, the necessary books were provided, and the account of salt since the 21st of April last has been posted to the several brands, with a view to facilitate examinations, should any thing transpire making a reference to the accounts of the collectors of tolls and the salt accounts necessary.

The 121st section of the before-mentioned statute directs that "no salt shall be removed from the place where the same shall have been manufactured until it shall have been regularly inspected, without the consent of an inspector," &c. This is believed to be a salutary provision, but there is not in the said statute any penalty attached for a breach of it. On the subject of inspecting salt, we are of opinion that a statute provision for two brands to be used by the inspector; the one now used, and another with 1st quality inserted, would produce a good effect.

There is, and necessarily must be a difference in the salt which passes inspection, and the use of the same brand in all cases by the inspector, has a tendency to reduce the quality of the article to the lowest standard at which it will be passed, whereas if a distinction were made, and the article evidently superior could be designated by the inspector's brand as first quality, the tendency would in our estimation be in the opposite direction.

On examining the statutes in relation to the leasing of lots, to manufacture salt, by the Superintendent, we think there is no authority vested in that office at present to lease. By the first section of an act passed 12th April, 1825, entitled "An act relating to the manufacturing of salt in the town of Salina," it is made the duty of the Superintendent to lease lots, but the lease was to expire at the time of the expiration of the former leases, which was in 1828. The Legislature, on 27th April, 1829, authorised the Superintendent to lease for the term of thirty years, to the then lessees, or their legal representatives, the several manufacturing lots," &c. Neither of these statutes authorise the giving of leases where none had before been given. Since the passage of the above mentioned statutes, there have a number of salt manufactories been erected on lots for which the owners have no leases, we therefore suggest that some statute be passed to provide for those cases.

NEHEMIAH H. EARLL,
M. V. VLECK.

Dated January 10, 1832.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 10, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of the supervisors of the county of Westchester.

Mr. T. Smith, from the select committee to which was referred the petition of the supervisors of the county of Westchester, praying that additional powers be granted to the superintendents of the poor-house in said county,

REPORTED :

That they have had the subject under consideration : That from facts within the knowledge and made known to the committee, they are of opinion, that by granting the powers asked for in said petition, the affairs relating to the poor would be more promptly and efficaciously performed ; the powers granted would be safely deposited, and more discreetly exercised ; inasmuch as the officers to whom will be confided the duties under said powers, would unite to a sound discretion, that full knowledge and practical experience essential to the proper discharge of official duties ; and that the system would be much improved in usefulness, both for the benefit of the poor and the economy of the county. Under such impressions, the committee have prepared a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petition, and ask leave to introduce the same.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 11, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on trade and manufactures, on the
petition of Robert Usher.**

**Mr. Seymour, from the committee on trade and manufactures, to
which was referred the petition of Robert Usher, praying that he
may be authorised by law to pack beef and pork in the city of New-
York, for exportation, according to his method, with his own brand,**

REPORTED :

**That they have had said petition under consideration ; and from
an examination of the Journals of this House of last year, they find
that a bill was then introduced by the committee on trade and ma-
nufactures, and from some cause unknown to the committee, did not
pass this House. The petitioner states that he has been for many
years engaged in the business of a provision merchant in Ireland ;
and that he understands the mode of curing and packing provisions
so as to preserve them in hot climates, and on long voyages, which
the petitioner says is superior to that in use under the general in-
spection laws of this State. The committee find, on an examination
of the Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 17, under article second, " Of
the inspection of beef and pork," that the rule is there laid down by
which all of the inspectors of provisions are governed ; and the
committee are of the opinion that it would be unwise to depart from
the general rule. They therefore recommend to the House the
adoption of the following resolution :**

***Resolved,* That the prayer of the petition of Robert Usher be
denied.**

No. 29.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 19, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Troy, for leave to purchase the charter of the Troy Water-Works company, and for certain amendments thereto.

Mr. Kemble, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of the mayor, recorder, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Troy, for authority to purchase the charter of the Troy water-works company, and for such further powers as are necessary to supply the city of Troy with pure and wholesome water,

REPORTED—

In order to furnish to the inhabitants of the city of Troy a plentiful supply of pure and wholesome water, as well for the extinguishing of fires as for all domestic purposes, the common council of that city have negotiated with the "Troy Water-Works company," for the rights and privileges granted to them, by their act of incorporation: and the said "Troy Water-Works company" having determined to accede to the terms and disposition of their charter, proposed on the part of the common council, the petitioners pray that a law may be passed, authorising them to take possession of the rights, privileges and immunities belonging to the "Troy Water-Works company," and investing them with such further powers as shall be necessary to carry into effect the object which they have in view.

The act incorporating the "Troy Water-Works company," passed April 18, 1829. It was not the intention of that company to supply the city of Troy with water for any other than domestic purposes. But the great utility which may be found in a supply of water ap-

pliable at all times to the extinguishment of fires, and the facility with which water, in sufficient quantities for such a purpose, may be introduced into every part of that city, by means of conduits, reservoirs and hydrants, have induced the people of that city to take the whole business of furnishing it with water for the uses before mentioned, into their own hands, by the agency of their common council. The Troy Water-Works company have delayed the prosecution of their works to give time for the passage of the law now asked by the petitioners.

It is evident to the committee, that the "Troy Water-Works company" can not enlarge their reservoirs, aqueducts, conduits and other works, and prepare and keep in order and readiness the hydrants and other apparatus, so as to render them efficient in the extinguishment of fires, without a much larger compensation than would be required for the privilege of using the water for family purposes. To fix a just and equitable sum as a compensation for the water, which may from time to time be required in extinguishing fires, in the city of Troy, is no easy matter. During one year very little water, for such a purpose, might be required. During another, negligence or incendiary efforts might require a constant and repeated use of it. Hence it seems to be an exceedingly difficult question to decide, upon what terms a corporate company should be required to furnish that city, at all seasons and upon all occasions with a plenary supply of water for the extinguishment of fires. The law prayed for by the petitioners obviates this difficulty, by giving the corporation the power to supply this water, at its own expense, subject to its own regulations.

The introduction and circulation of water over every part of such a city as Troy, by the aid of conduits and hydrants, is certainly an object of great importance. And when the fact is considered, that from a fountain sufficiently elevated, which has been placed by nature within a short distance, water may be taken into that city through viaducts, and by the force of gravity thrown into or over its highest buildings, the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, will be most apparent.

The health of the inhabitants of every densely populated place, mainly depends upon the purity and salubrity of its waters. Indeed, the axiom that pure water is the most necessary amongst all the necessaries for the sustenance of human life, has stood for cen-

turies far beyond the reach of controversy. The city of Troy is dependent upon wells, cisterns and the Hudson river for all its water for domestic use, and for the extinguishment of fires. The water derived from the wells, is seldom of a good quality for culinary purposes, and in no instance has been found sufficiently soft for the uses of washing. It is also well known that as the population of the city becomes more and more dense, the water in the wells becomes more impure, arising, it is believed, from the fact, that these waters in the earth, are necessarily impregnated with the impurities which unavoidably accumulate upon its surface. The supply of water which cisterns are calculated to afford, is both limited and contingent, either for domestic use or other purposes. And, as neither wells or cisterns have hitherto been adequate to supply engines in case of fire, recourse has been had to the Hudson river; from whence water has usually been taken and conveyed through suction hose to the place where it was needed. In many cases water has been thus carried, full half a mile. But this resort for water and this method to convey it for the extinguishing of fires, have been found quite inadequate. The time occupied in preparing the hose and stationing the engines is so great, that the fire frequently spreads so far before water can be obtained, that its progress is with difficulty arrested, if arrested at all.

The committee, from the foregoing, and other considerations, are of the opinion that the public interests, and especially, the interest, convenience, health, and security against fire, of the citizens of Troy, will be greatly promoted, by granting the prayer of the petitioners. They have, therefore, directed their chairman to bring in a bill, the provisions of which, in regard to the lands and waters to be occupied by the petitioners for the purposes before mentioned, are the same as were granted to, and are now held by the "Troy Water Works Company." In addition to these, the bill provides for giving to the petitioners authority to hire money on behalf of the city of Troy, for the construction of the contemplated water works, and likewise authorises all incorporated companies having power to loan money, and also, the Comptroller of the State on account of the Canal Fund, to loan such money to the city of Troy, if such companies, or the Comptroller, may deem it safe and expedient so to do.

All which, with the bill, is respectfully submitted.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 19, 1832.

PETITION

Of Francis Thompson and others, for the Incorporation of the Good Hope Insurance Company, in the city of New-York.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New-York, in Legislature convened.

The petition of the subscribers of the city of New-York,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That the commerce of the city of New-York, requiring marine insurance capital for its protection, has greatly increased within a few years; and that the marine insurance capital employed in the said city, has within the same period, much diminished. That the marine insurance companies now in business in the said city, are frequently unable to take the risks offered to them to the extent required; and that such excess of business must consequently be insured elsewhere, to the great inconvenience and loss to our merchants, and highly injurious to the rising prosperity of this city and State.

Your petitioners therefore, in the firm belief that an addition to the marine insurance capital at present employed in the said city would promote the public interest, humbly request that an act may be passed to incorporate them, and their associates and successors, in a company, by the name of "the Good Hope Insurance Company of New-York," with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, and with the privilege of increasing the same to five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of marine insurance and insurance on inland navigation and transportation, to be located in

the city of New-York ; and that Isaac Wright, John Adams, Jonathan H. Lawrence, Austin L. Sands and Robert Center, or any three of them, shall be commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock, and Isaac Wright, John Adams, Jonathan H. Lawrence, Francis Depau, Stephen Whitney, John H. Howland, John Low, John Johnson, Austin L. Sands, Robert Center, Samuel Whittemore, John Moorhead and Francis Thompson, shall be the first directors of the said company.

Your petitioners, in the hope of not being considered intrusive, beg leave briefly to state the principal reasons which influenced them in preparing the bill for this corporation as herewith presented.

They have adopted the form and provisions of the Jackson Marine Insurance Company, passed in April last, with some alterations, which are principally in the 8th and 12th sections.

The 8th section is altered by adding the privilege of increasing the capital to five hundred thousand dollars. This sum would be desirable at first, but a difficulty was apprehended in filling up the subscription for that amount until after the company should have made some progress in its business.

The stock of a marine insurance company being considered hazardous, will not generally, be taken at its commencement by the cautious capitalists ; it must therefore be filled up by the more enterprising, and by those who are either immediately or remotely interested in commerce, and who feel the necessity of its being protected by insurance. Hence the difficulty of filling up any subscription for a marine insurance company ; and as the existing laws sufficiently guard against the danger of any such company being filled up merely on speculation, and insure to the public that none can be filled but what are called for by the demands of business, all reasonable encouragement, may safely be extended to them as the means of promoting the public interest.

The interest of the state, as has been shewn, requires an addition to the marine insurance capital of this city, and the privileges now respectfully requested, your petitioners have no doubt would insure the filling up of the subscription for the proposed capital of three hundred thousand dollars ; and an increase thereof, if subsequently demanded by an increase of business, could not fail to benefit the public.

The 12th section is altered as to allow loans to be made, not only on public stock, but also on the stocks of any bank created by any act of the United States or of this State, and to omit the limitation as to stock of par value in the market. It is further altered by adding the right to purchase such stock for the purpose of investing its funds, and to sell the same when it may be necessary to employ the funds otherwise in the ordinary course of its business. These provisions in the charter are considered important, in order to enable the company to keep its funds employed.

It is known from experience to be very difficult to keep money loaned on stock even when not limited, and the greater the limitation, as to the kind of stocks to be taken, the more this difficulty will be increased. The security certainly is not greater on stocks worth par in the market than on those under par; a great depression in the money market might reduce all new stocks below par, but the same circumstance which prevented the accumulation of capital, viz: their being new, will also have prevented their exposure to losses, and render them at least as safe as the stocks that may be above par. The value in all cases is subject to the same fluctuation, and a due regard will be paid to their intrinsic worth, by persons the most interested in having the funds well secured, and who may be supposed to be the best judges on the subject.

But the loaning of a capital on stock is not always the best mode of attaining an interest, as such loans are generally temporary, and frequently returned at a time when it is difficult to invest in new loans, by which means large sums may remain unemployed; and to loan on bond and mortgage the principal part of a capital which it is desirable to employ in loans on bottomry and respondentia as occasions may from time to time require, and thereby facilitate the operations of commerce, would occasion the relinquishment of advantages of no small importance in a marine insurance establishment. Your petitioners can perceive no advantage to the public in preventing the employment of its funds in the purchase of certain stocks, as well as loans thereon, thus leaving more room and opportunity for investment without any increase of risk. This may often keep the funds profitably employed when they would otherwise be idle, and also keep them within control, to be employed in bottomry or respondentia loans, or to meet the exigencies of the company.

The privilege of insuring on land transportation is added to the inland navigation in the fourth section, with a view to such rail-road or

other transportation by land as may be connected therewith, in order that goods may be insured, inland, to any place in the United States in one continued risk, whether by water or by land transportation. This would facilitate the internal communication, and although it might not be an object at present, yet this mode of transportation may, and probably will, within a short period become so general as to afford an object for an insurance company, and its protection by insurance may be of great public utility.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully beg leave to repeat the request that a bill may be passed to incorporate the said company, and that it may contain the provisions as presented herewith,

And as in duty bound they will ever pray, &c.

Isaac Wright,
John Adams,
Jonathan H. Lawrence,
Jno. H. Howland,
Rob't. Center,
Sam'l. Whittemore,

John Moorhead,
Jn. Johnston,
Fras. Thompson,
Stephen Whitney,
J. W. Low,
Francis Depau.

New-York, Jan. 10, 1832.

No. 33.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 17, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the Secretary of State, giving an Abstract of the
Returns of the Superintendents of the Poor in the
several Counties.**

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }**

Albany, January 17, 1832.

**TO CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
*Speaker of the Assembly.***

SIR—

I have the honor herewith to present to the Legislature an abstract of the reports received at this office from the Superintendents of the poor of the several counties.

In order to furnish the Superintendents of each county with a copy of this report, it is respectfully suggested that one hundred copies may be furnished to the Secretary of State for this purpose.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

I am your obedient servant,

A. C. FLAGG.

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REPORT, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Albany, January 17, 1832.

The Secretary of State, in obedience to the statute for "the relief and support of indigent persons," presents to the Legislature "an abstract of the returns and reports" received from the Superintendents of the poor of the several counties.

Reports have been received from fifty-four counties; the county of Queens, which has no poor-house, is delinquent.

Abstracts of the Superintendents' reports are given in the tables marked A, B, C and E.

It will be seen, by abstract A, that 15,564 paupers have been relieved in 54 counties, during the past year. Of this number 13,573 were county paupers, and 1,990 town paupers. The aggregate expense for the relief and support of the 15,564 paupers, has been \$245,433.21 cents.

The table marked B, shows that there has been paid for the transportation of paupers, \$4,042.13 cents; to superintendents, \$7,573.80 cents; to overseers, \$5,396.65 cents; justices, \$1,694.78 cents; to keepers and officers, \$17,734.50 cents; that the value of the labor of the paupers was \$12,663.26 cents; the amount saved in consequence of labor of paupers, \$17,546.74 cents; and that the average expense of supporting a pauper at a poor-house is \$33.28 cents per year, or $64\frac{9}{10}$ cents per week.

The table marked C, shows that there are 5,221 acres of land attached to the poor-houses, and that the total value of all the poor-house establishments in the State is \$830,350.46 cents; that 10,896 paupers have been received into the poor-houses during the year; that there were born in the poor-houses, in the same time, 170; died during the year 1,147; bound out, 318; discharged, 5,962; absconded, 545; total females in poor-houses, Dec. 1, 1831, 2,532—males, 2,862—total of both sexes, 5,554; that of those relieved during the year, there were 2,795 foreigners, 410 lunatics, 224 idiots, and 81 mutes.

The number of females under 16 is 745; males under that age, 1,050—total, 1,795.

The table marked D, contains a comparison of the results of the poor-house system, as exhibited in the present and preceding report of the Secretary of State.

The paper marked E, shows the number of children in the poor-houses under 16 years of age, and the arrangements which are made for their instruction.

The paper marked F, is a copy of the circular transmitted in May last to the superintendents of the poor of the several counties.

Twenty-nine counties have abolished the distinction between town and county poor, leaving twenty-six counties in which the distinction has not been abolished.

Eleven counties have made returns this year, from which no reports were received last year. These are Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Kings, Orange, Putnam, Schenectady, Sullivan, Tioga and Yates. The total number of paupers returned this year as having been relieved or supported, in these eleven counties, is 1,647.

According to the report of last year, forty-four counties returned 15,506 paupers relieved or supported, at an expense of \$216,535. By the present report it will be seen that fifty-four counties have returned 15,564 paupers relieved or supported, at an expense of \$245,433.21 cents. The county of Queens returned 285 paupers last year, and has made no returns this year.

The forty-three counties, (deducting 285 for Queens,) which last year reported 15,506 paupers, have this year reported only 13,632, paupers, as the whole number relieved or supported during the year. A great proportion of this difference is explained by the returns from Herkimer county, which last year exhibited 2,704 paupers relieved, and this year only 150, making a difference of 1,554. The cause of this great difference in the number of paupers in that county, between the two years, is not known. Dutchess returns this year 402 less than last year. This diminution may have been caused in some measure by the establishment of the poor-house, which has recently been effected. Oneida has 88 less; Onondaga 79 more; St. Lawrence 65 more; Albany 54 more; Columbia 93 more; Washington 47 less; Monroe 164 more. In these latter

counties the poor-house system was in fair operation during both years.

It is stated in some of the reports that the poor-house system will save more than half the amount expended under the old mode of supporting the poor; and the superintendents of Dutchess, where the poor-house has been erected in the course of the last year, estimate that the saving of expense to the county, by the change in the mode of supporting the poor, will be nearly one half. The difference in the expense of supporting the same number of paupers, (as shown by table A,) under the two modes, proves pretty conclusively, that there is a saving by the poor-house system, of, from 125 to 135 per cent. Onondaga has a poor-house, and has supported 263 paupers for \$2,614.23 cents. Suffolk has no poor-house, and has supported 266 paupers, at an expense of \$6,156.48 cents. The following exhibit is strikingly illustrative of the equality in the expense of supporting the same number of paupers under the poor-house system, and the great difference in the expense of supporting them where there is no poor-house:

	No. paupers.	Total expense.
Washington,.....	203	\$3,818 17—has a poor-house.
Greene,	208	3,867 00— do do
Lewis,.....	66	1,467 48— do do
Allegany,	61	2,645 93—has no poor-house.
Livingston	102	1,151 06—has a poor-house.
Cattaraugus,.....	101	2,553 52—has no poor-house.
Montgomery,	297	4,124 19—has a poor-house.
Otsego,	293	4,003 14— do do
Onondaga,	263	2,614 23—has a poor-house.
Suffolk,.....	266	6,156 48—has no poor-house.
Chenango,	74	1,105 41—has a poor-house.
Essex,	78	2,574 31—has no poor-house.
Erie,.....	284	2,579 83—has a poor-house.

This last county, in a poor-house, has expended only \$5.52 cents more for the support of *two hundred and eighty* paupers, than Essex has for the support of *seventy-eight*.

From the data already furnished, it is confidently believed that the poor-house system, when carried into full effect, will produce a saving in the expenditures for the support of the poor in the whole State, of at least *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*; which is nearly equal to all the ordinary expenses of the State government.

Those who are really needy and deserving of public charity, are as well provided for under the present system as in the old mode; and, by a law of the last session, provision is made for ensuring to the children a good common school education.

The returns of the expenses of justices and overseers are very imperfect, and will so continue until the proper officers are furnished with copies of the statute in relation to the support of indigent persons, together with forms and instructions for making their reports. It is respectfully recommended that the several officers who are required to execute the poor-laws be furnished with copies of such laws. Many of the superintendents urge this as indispensable to carrying the system into full effect. There are hundreds of supervisors who are probably chargeable with delinquency under the 78th section of the act "for the relief and support of indigent persons," and are liable to a fine of one hundred dollars each. It is made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice to the district attorneys of this neglect or misconduct; and these officers are required to prosecute for the penalty.

There is no indisposition on the part of our town and county officers to discharge all the duties imposed upon them by law. They only require to know what the law is, and the manner in which they ought to execute it. This is a reasonable expectation on their part, and it is as unjust as it is unreasonable to inflict a penalty for delinquencies, until the officer is furnished with a copy of the statute, notifying him of its requirements as well as its penalties. Under the school system, the towns and districts are furnished with copies of the law, as well as forms and instructions; and out of seven hundred and ninety-three towns and wards there is not a delinquent town. This shows that where the town officers are furnished with the necessary instructions, they are ready and willing to do their duty as the statute requires.

It is respectfully recommended that all prosecutions for delinquencies of town officers be suspended, until those officers are furnished with copies of the statutes relating to the system for the support of the poor.

Appended to this report is a faithful abstract of all the remarks and suggestions made by the superintendents of the poor, arranged under the heads of the respective counties.

A. C. FLAGG.

DOCUMENTS.

(A.)

Abstract of the returns from the Superintendents of the poor of the several counties, exhibiting the whole number of town and county paupers relieved or supported during the year ending Dec. 1, 1831, and the amount expended for their support.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of paupers relieved or supported during the year ending December 1, 1831.	Number of county paupers relieved or supported.		
Albany,	795	339	456	\$8,514 47
Allegany,	61	61	.....	2,645 93
Broome,	19	16	3	560 76
Cattaraugus,	101	45	56	2,533 52
Cayuga,	237	237	.....	1,740 00
Chautauque,	170	88	84	2,877 21
Chenango,	74	23	51	1,105 41
Clinton,	156	156	.....	2,441 08
Columbia,	433	433	.....	5,806 73
Cortland,	38	36	2	563 75
Delaware,	93	93	.....	1,578 29
Dutchess,	460	460	.....	15,177 18
Erie,	284	260	23	2,579 83
Essex,	78	31	47	2,574 31
Franklin,	51	51	.....	953 99
Genesee,	195	195	.....	4,053 58
Greene,	208	105	103	3,867 00
Herkimer,	150	150	.....	2,465 10
Jefferson,	320	250	70	3,691 28
Kings,	310	310	.....	4,150 75
Lewis,	66	37	29	1,467 48
Livingston,	102	102	.....	1,151 06
Madison,	112	112	.....	1,281 42
Monroe,	493	416	77	5,617 95
Montgomery,	297	297	.....	4,124 19
New-York,	5,187	5,187	.....	86,597 91
Niagara,	145	145	.....	1,327 37
Oneida,	280	280	.....	2,697 00

COUNTIES.	Whole number of paupers re- lieved or supported.	No. of county paupers.	No. of town paupers.	Expense of support of county and town paupers.
Onondaga,	263	198	65	\$2,614 23
Ontario,	202	202	.....	2,791 15
Orange,	482	482	.....	5,589 89
Orleans,	51	51	.....	579 44
Oswego,	82	66	16	1,470 81
Otsego,	293	293	.....	4,003 14
Putnam,	100	100	.....	827 50
Queens,				
Rensselaer,	500	300	200	6,007 23
Richmond,	36	12	26	559 96
Rockland,	160	31	129	3,227 61
Saratoga,	223	223	.....	3,756 28
Schenectady,	156	87	69	2,342 41
Schoharie,	52	20	32	1,748 16
Seneca,	150	150	.....	1,979 62
St. Lawrence,	125	102	23	1,679 56
Steuben,	99	42	57	2,914 57
Suffolk,	266	7	259	6,154 48
Sullivan,	91	91	.....	1,738 26
Tioga,	68	56	12	1,530 41
Tompkins,	115	84	31	1,844 46
Ulster,	131	61	70	2,386 63
Warren,	67	67	.....	1,555 00
Washington,	203	203	.....	3,818 17
Wayne,	205	205	.....	2,049 44
Westchester,	438	438	.....	6,937 28
Yates,	89	89	.....	983 00
	15,564	13,573	1,990	\$245,433 21

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of paupers relieved during the year,....	15,564
do county paupers,.....	13,573
do town do	1,990
Total expense of town and county paupers,	\$245,433 21

(B.)

[A. No. 33.]

The following table shows the amount paid in the respective Counties, for transportation of paupers, to superintendents, overseers, justices, keepers, &c., and also the value of the labor of the paupers, the average cost of supporting each pauper for one year, and one week.

COUNTIES.	Amount paid for transportation of paupers, for the year ending December 1, 1831.	Allowance to superintendents.	Allowance made to overseers.	Allowance made to justices.	Allowance made to keepers & officers.	Actual value of the labor of the paupers.	Amount saved in consequence of labor of paupers.	Sum actually expended over and above the labor and earnings of the paupers, for each person during the year.	Actual weekly expense of keeping each person.
Albany, .....	.....	\$500 00	\$250 00	.....	\$328 00	\$235 29	\$3,352 19	\$36 72	\$0 71.1
Allegany,	\$20 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 37	83
Broome,	22 19	71 50	.....	.....	215 03	.....	.....	46 73	89.8
Cattaraugus, .....	.....	141 00	203 83	\$84 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga,	156 92	73 50	480 00	202 00	365 00	800 00	800 00	24 25	46.6
Chautauque, .....	.....	129 00	311 67	119 76	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango,	44 87	78 00	.....	.....	380 00	201 00	384 00	26 47	50.9
Clinton,	64 56	180 14	57 80	25 51	378 00	1,263 97	1,021 11	18 20	35.5
Columbia,	285 32	166 00	160 16	67 47	540 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	17 75	34
Cortland,	15 50	104 00	.....	.....	188 00	65 00	100 00	39 88	76.7
Delaware,	51 73	40 75	51 81	14 23	300 00	.....	.....	29 79	53.5

COUNTIES.	Amount paid for transportation of paupers.	Allowance to superintendents.	Allowance to overseers.	Allowance to justices.	Allowance to keepers.	Value of labor of paupers.	Amount saved by labor.	Sum expended above the earnings of paupers, for each person.	Weekly expense of each person.
Dutchess, .....	.....	\$193 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0 44
Erie,	109 00	106 00	.....	5 00	\$400	.....	.....	\$49 92	96
Essex, .....	.....	179 00	\$112 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin,	29 46	71 00	39 00	10 25	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee,	189 61	114 00	190 75	59 75	420 00	.....	\$400 00	39 25	75.5
Greene,	1 50	214 00	.....	.....	426 00	2,500 00	1,500 00	27 62	53
Herkimer,	42 36	111 00	140 00	174 58	425 00	150 00	150 00	39 16	75
Jefferson,	52 70	108 94	174 29	70 25	604 00	100 00	100 00	41 15	79
Kings,	20 00	.....	.....	.....	286 00	350 00	750 00	29 00	56
Lewis,	23 75	31 00	8 63	.....	350 00	150 00	150 00	58 83	1 11
Livingston,	48 43	82 62	3 00	.....	362 00	.....	.....	27 08	52
Madison,	82 22	160 00	270 57	30 00	325 00	200 00	350 00	15 08	29
Monroe,	165 71	275 75	206 50	44 44	400 00	200 00	350 00	27 40	52.7
Montgomery,	128 86	152 50	485 18	84 81	504 00	282 00	300 00	17 68	34
New-York, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Niagara,	65 86	105 38	131 13	29 87	485 00	300 00	504 00	40 22	77
Oneida,	197 00	200 00	.....	.....	650 00	100 00	100 00	28 97	55

Onondaga,	250 10	207 00	.....	.....	562 00	\$50 00	350 00	33 77	65
Ontario,	126 89	107 00	274 19	24 75	445 00	940 00	575 00	27 14	52
Orange,	429 00	408 75	310 32	160 06	553 75	1,000 00	600 00	15 25	44
Orleans,	106 00	229 50	81 68	15 12	325 00	50 00	.....	29 41	56.5
Oswego,	58 62	231 05	.....	.....	405 87	209 00	290 25	46 60	80
Otsego,	105 79	156 50	233 05	87 89	350 00	300 00	300 00	28 36	54.5
Putnam, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 50	327 50	400 00	13 00	25
Queens,	60 24	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25
Rensselaer, .....	.....	39 00	15 00	.....	499 83	.....	.....	24 61	47.3
Richmond, .....	.....	117 00	106 25	39 11	39 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland, .....	.....	91 00	.....	.....	672 00	464 50	464 50	33 36	64
Saratoga,	116 65	37 75	175 96	56 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady, .....	.....	35 00	113 75	34 24	1,431 17	100 00	100 00	58 21	1 10
Schoharie,	34 00	95 00	.....	.....	325 00	300 00	985 69	31 10	59
Seneca,	82 18	195 00	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	39 00	75
St. Lawrence,	165 57	140 12	63 25	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben, .....	.....	55 00	117 78	11 25	189 44	.....	.....	.....	44
Suffolk,	25 21	200 00	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	46 28	89
Sullivan,	97 20	197 87	.....	.....	202 00	25 00	40 00	66 80	1 28
Tioga,	36 94	89 00	101 44	45 61	267 66	.....	.....	31 33	60.2
Tompkins,	120 92	172 60	144 75	95 25	594 50	150 00	350 00	17 88	34.3
Ulster, .....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	272 00	300 00	300 00	38 87	75
Warren,	78 37	50 50	385 91	46 25	375 00	330 00	.....	18 21	35
Washington,	68 14	131 00	.....	.....	365 00	480 00	740 00	27 33	52.5
Wayne,	217 76	160 00	.....	.....	760 00	.....	500 00	32 63	62.8
Westchester,	50 50	90 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	47 32	91
Yates, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$4,042 13	\$7,573 80	\$5,396 65	\$1,694 78	\$17,734 50	\$12,663 26	\$17,546 74	33 28	64.8

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid for transportation of paupers,.....	\$4,042 13
do allowance to superintendents,	7,573 80
do do overseers,	5,396 65
do do justices,	1,694 78
do do keepers and officers,.....	17,734 50
do value of labor of paupers,	12,663 87
do saved in consequence of labor,	17,546 74
Average cost of each pauper per year,	33 28
do do do	64.8

ABSTRACT. (C.)

COUNTIES.	Acres of land attached to poor-house.	Value of poor-house establishment.	Number of paupers received into the poor-house during the year.	Born in the poor-house during the year.	Died during the year.	Bound out during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Absconded during the year.	Number of persons in the poor-house, Dec. 1, 1831.			Of the persons relieved or supported during the year, there were			
									Females.	Males.	Total.	Foreigners.	Lunatics.	Idiot.	Mutes.
Albany,	60	18,000 00	547	13	72	14	412	42	105	142	247	335	26	5	
Allegany,	182	5,000 00	.....	..	.....	2	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	
Broome,	130	3,295 68	19	1	2	..	5	1	8	3	11	2	..	1	
Cattaraugus, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	2	5	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
Cayuga,	83	5,000 00	177	6	13	10	136	10	23	25	48	13	8	13	
Chautauque,	90	900 00	170	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	13	3	..	
Chenango,	173	4,000 00	74	3	1	4	.....	24	32	16	48	4	6	9	
Clinton,	90	3,770 00	156	5	4	10	74	5	23	36	59	69	2	4	2
Columbia,	200	13,500 00	205	8	34	35	144	17	80	80	160	35	9	..	
Cortland,	40	800 00	26	..	2	3	6	3	11	7	18	.....	..	..
Delaware,	102	4,659 00	93	4	11	3	28	2	27	22	49	1	6	7	
Dutchess,	107	15,000 00	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	152	.....	..	..
Erie,	80	10,000 00	234	1	15	5	164	41	29	30	59	132	2	2	
Essex, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..

COUNTIES.	Acres of land attached to poor-house.	Value of poor-house establishment.	Number of paupers received into the poor-house during the year.	Born in the poor-house during the year.	Died during the year.	Bound out during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Absconded during the year.	Number of persons in the poor-house, Dec. 1, 1831.				Of the persons relieved or supported during the year, there were			
									Females.	Males.	Total.	Foreigners.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Mutes.	
Franklin, .....	.....	.....	35	2	2	..	1	24	.....	.....	.....	6	1	12	2	14
Genesee,	120	4,000 00	131	11	11	6	97	8	37	45	82	14	11	3	2	12
Greene,	111	6,000 00	81	17	17	5	32	7	62	78	140	15	5	3	2	15
Herkimer,	25	1,500 00	*76	5	5	2	50	5	30	30	60	3	6	3	2	3
Jefferson,	153	3,000 00	152	10	10	11	79	..	20	37	57	72	8	..	2	8
Kings,	7	6,000 00	168	31	31	..	156	1	69	63	132	97	3	2	6	3
Lewis,	55	2,600 00	31	2	2	1	26	1	9	8	16	7	3	6	2	7
Livingston,	136	7,000 00	61	2	2	2	47	4	22	25	47	10	3	2	2	10
Madison,	125	6,672 00	106	9	9	6	30	28	15	24	39	1	12	4	2	1
Monroe,	47	4,500 00	216	6	6	2	..	..	38	39	77	98	8	3	2	98
Montgomery, ...	151	7,100 00	168	16	16	5	95	7	93	142	235	37	7	12	2	37
New-York,	137	561,500 00	4,910	569	569	..	2,682	..	910	1,026	1,936	1,200	111	..	..	1,200
Niagara,	93	1,800 00	112	15	15	8	53	19	20	30	50	61	1	4	1	61
Oneida,	115	7,000 00	138	23	23	4	162	23	45	60	105	37	12	2	3	37
Onondaga,	144	5,900 00	210	22	22	8	118	37	29	43	72	68	15	3	3	68
Ontario,	105	9,500 00	124	13	13	12	78	23	46	30	76	....	3	15	3	....

Orange,	128	12,000 00	437	10	36	24	105	10	117	145	262	23	6	10	3
Orleans,	93	5,303 78	51	3	3	3	35	1	7	8	15	7	2	1	2
Oswego,	61	3,000 00	57	1	5	4	24	6	21	22	43	33	8	2	
Otsego,	157	10,000 00	100	6	10	13	71	8	38	38	76	12	23	9	1
Putnam,	196	7,000 00	98	...	3	4	14	9	32	35	67	1	1	1	2
Queens, .....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Rensselaer, .....	...	.....	485	15	...	20	252	15	78	79	157	150	30	6	
Richmond,	96	4,250 00	15	1	3	1	6	2	12	14	26	6	3	1	
Rockland, .....	...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	
Saratoga,	174	7,000 00	106	7	15	4	76	12	62	55	117	30	9	10	
Schenectady, ...	90	3,500 00	.....	...	1	8	4	17	20	37	1	15	2	3	1
Schoharie,	128	2,300 00	12	1	5	...	7	6	21	9	30	1	3	1	1
Seneca,	101	4,500 00	134	6	9	14	53	25	23	24	47	26	4	1	
St. Lawrence, ...	80	3,000 00	125	3	2	3	76	1	24	24	48	...	...	...
Steuben, .....	...	.....	.....	...	3	4	16	2	13	10	23	...	...	2	
Suffolk, .....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sullivan,	100	2,000 00	45	3	...	1	22	1	8	14	22	...	...	2	
Tioga,	50	.....	65	1	3	1	37	8	5	11	16	17	4	...	
Tompkins,	100	5,000 00	76	2	10	3	35	15	26	26	52	9	8	5	2
Ulster,	150	7,000 00	77	4	25	7	67	16	40	66	115	15	6	17	2
Warren,	200	2,000 00	34	1	2	...	30	...	18	17	35	...	3	1	
Washington, ...	140	9,500 00	66	...	11	13	28	4	43	49	92	...	9	13	
Wayne,	150	6,000 00	162	1	13	4	95	23	40	31	71	14	5	7	
Westchester, ...	40	15,000 00	246	6	38	16	136	35	97	110	207	81	8	12	2
Yates,	125	4,000 00	85	2	4	12	52	3	7	14	21	17	...	1	
Total	5,221	830,350 46	10,896	170	1,147	318	5,962	545	2,532	2,862	5,554	2,795	410	224	31

* Last year Herkimer returned 2,548 received during the year—it was probably an error.

RECAPITULATION.

Acres of land attached to poor-houses,.....	5,221
Total value of poor-house establishments,.....	\$830,350.46
Total number paupers received into the poor-houses during the year,.....	10,896
Born in the poor-houses,.....	170
Died during the year,.....	1,147
Bound out,.....	318
Discharged,	5,962
Absconded,	545
Total females in poor-houses, December 1,.....	3,532
Males, do	2,862
Total of both sexes,.....	5,554
Foreigners relieved during the year,.....	2,795
Lunatics,.....	410
Idiots,	224
Mutes,.....	31

(D.)

[A. No. 38.]

The following is a comparison between the total results as exhibited in the preceding tables and the results as exhibited by the report of last year.

	1830.	1831.	Increase.	Decrease.
Acres of land attached to poor-houses,.....	3,876	5,221	1,255	
Total value of poor-house establishments,.....	\$757,257 64	\$830,350 46	\$73,092 82	
Total expense of county and town paupers,.....	216,535 00	245,433 21	28,898 21	
Total paid for transportation of paupers,.....	2,368 79	4,042 13	1,673 34	
Total allowance to superintendents,.....	5,531 74	7,573 80	2,042 06	
do to overseers,.....	4,616 58	5,396 65	780 07	
do to justices,.....	2,128 38	1,694 78		\$433 60
do to keepers and officers,.....	15,707 80	17,734 50	2,026 70	
Total value of labor of paupers,.....	9,173 43	12,663 87	3,490 44	
do amount saved in consequence of labor,.....	10,674 05	17,546 74	6,872 69	
Average cost of each pauper per year,.....	37 03	33 28		3 75
do do per week,.....	74 1	64 1		9 16

The following table shews the number and condition of the paupers in the State in 1830 and 1831.

Total number of paupers relieved or supported during the year,.....	15,506	15,564	58
Total number of county paupers do.....	13,359	13,573	214
do town do.....	2,147	1,990	157
Total number of paupers received into the poor-houses during the year,.....	11,551	*10,896	655
Total born in poor-houses during year,.....	108	170	62
do died during year,.....	863	1,147	284
Bound out during year,.....	298	318	20
Discharged during year.....	4,563	5,962	1,399
.....	504	545	41
year,.....	2,398	2,780	382
ear,.....	345	408	63
Idiots relieved during year,.....	361	310	
Total paupers remaining in poor-houses December 1st, 1831,.....	4,590	5,517	927

• Hertimer returned 2,548 received into the poor-house in 1880, this year only 76. This accounts for the falling off of 654 in the number received into the poor-houses, when 8 counties more have made returns this year than last.

(R.)

The following Table exhibits the number of Children in the several Poor-Houses, under 16 years of age, and the arrangements made for their instruction.

COUNTIES.	Females under 16.	Males under 16.	Total.	Remarks in relation to their instruction.
Albany,.....	28	34	60	Poor-house recently completed.
Allegany,.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome,.....	.....	2	2	No poor-house.
Cattaraugus,.....	.....	.....	.....	None to derive benefit from schools.
Cayuga,.....	5	6	11	No poor-house.
Chautauque,.....	.....	.....	.....	No instruction reported.
Clinton,.....	6	9	15	No schooling reported.
Chenango,.....	8	13	20	School 10 months in poor-house—25 average.
Columbia,.....	26	26	52	No schooling reported.
Cortland,.....	4	4	8	Instructed in district school 6 months.
Delaware,.....	9	6	15	Poor-house recently built.
Dutchess,.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex,.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie,.....	9	13	22	No schooling reported.
Franklin,.....	11	2	13	School at poor-house during year: 59 taught.
Genesee,.....	16	25	41	Children have been instructed.
Greene,.....	20	24	44	No schooling.
Herkimer,.....	9	4	13	No schooling reported.
Jefferson,.....	6	6	12	A school kept 6 hours a day; 22 scholars.
King,.....	24	21	45	

COUNTIES.	Females under 16.	Males under 16.	Total.	Remarks in relation to their instruction.
Lewis,.....	2	1	3	Three children sent to district school 4 months.
Livingston,.....	9	9	18	Attended district school.
Madison,.....	4	5	9	Sent to district school and instructed in poor-house.
Monroe,.....	14	21	35	Nine months schooling at poor-house.
Montgomery,.....	21	38	59	No schooling reported.
Niagara,.....	10	11	21	No schooling reported.
New-York,.....	234	440	674	329 instructed in school at alms-house.
Oneida,.....	15	22	37	20 scholars taught 10 months.
Onondaga,.....	11	28	39	16 to 20 taught 12 months.
Ontario,.....	11	8	19	18 taught 6 months in poor-house.
Orange,.....	38	47	85	40 taught eight months do.
Orleans,.....	4	2	6	No schooling reported.
Oswego,.....	9	7	16	School taught whole year.
Otsego,.....	7	6	13	No schooling reported.
Putnam,.....	15	22	37	33 scholars taught 7 months.
Rensselaer,.....	.....	.....	.....	26 taught in poor-house.
Richmond,.....	2	7	9	No children old enough to be taught.
Rockland,.....	.....	.....	.....	No county poor-house.
Saratoga,.....	20	23	43	20 to 30 taught for the whole year.
Schoharie,.....	8	5	13	No schooling
Seneca,.....	12	13	25	
Stauben,.....	.....	.....	.....	Children instructed 3 months.
St. Lawrence,.....	12	11	23	No schooling reported.
Sullivan,.....	4	4	8	

Tioga,.....	.....	2	2	No schooling.
Tompkins,	13	11	23	No schooling reported.
Ulster,	18	22	40	No schooling reported.
Warren,	5	6	11	No schooling.
Washington,.....	9	15	24	No schooling reported.
Wayne,.....	20	14	34	Eight months schooling.
Westchester,	37	39	76	50 average instruction for year.
Yates, .....	.....	5	5	No schooling reported.
	742	1,038	1,780	

(F.)

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }*Albany, May 20, 1831.**To the Superintendents of the Poor of the County of***GENTLEMEN—**

You will receive herewith, the amendments to the statute for the relief and settlement of indigent persons, which were adopted in 1831—and also a copy of the annual report of the Secretary of State, to the Legislature, giving an abstract of the reports of the superintendents of the several counties.

The superintendents are referred to the last page of said report, for a memorandum on the subject of their annual reports. The reports should be transmitted to this office, by mail, immediately after the first of December.

The first section of the amendment of 1831, is a substitute for the 64th section, page 630, 1st Revised laws; which latter section is repealed.

The fourth section of the act passed at the last session, makes it the duty of the superintendents, to cause all county and town paupers between certain ages, to be instructed as scholars are at the district schools. This injunction of the statute ought not in any case to be disregarded or neglected.

If there are deaf and dumb persons in the poor-house between 10 and 25 years of age, and of sound mind, application ought to be made at once to get them into the deaf and dumb schools, either at New-York or Canajoharie. Acts have been passed in the two last years, to add 32 to the number of pupils in those schools, to be supported at the expense of the State. Names sent to this office, will be transmitted to the schools, as candidates for admission; and any information furnished which may be required.

In addition to the information required in the form for the report, the superintendents are requested to give any other facts, or make any suggestions, in regard to the causes of pauperism, and particularly of the influence of intemperance in producing it, which in their opinion will be useful or interesting.

When the time of the meeting of the supervisors renders it impracticable, to bring up the statements of the superintendents to the first of December, they are desired in all cases to give the result for one whole year; if their accounts are closed on the first of October, the annual report should embrace the transactions from the first of the preceding October.

I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. FLAGG.

An Act to amend the act for the relief and support of Indigent Persons, part 1, chap. 20, title 1. Passed April 25, 1831.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SEC. 1. Any person who shall bring or remove, or cause to be brought or removed, any poor or indigent person, from any place without this State, into any county or town within it, and there leave or attempt to leave such person, with intent to make such county or town chargeable with the support of such pauper, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county into which such pauper shall be brought, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the superintendents of the county poor of said county, or by the overseers of the poor of the town into which such pauper shall be brought; and moreover, shall be obliged to convey such pauper out of the State, or support him at his own expense: and it shall be lawful for the justice before whom any person shall be convicted for a violation of this act, to require of such person satisfactory security that he will, within a reasonable time to be named by the justice, transport such pauper out of the State, or indemnify the town or county for all charges and expenses which may be incurred in the support of such pauper; and if such person shall refuse to give such security when so required, it shall be the duty of the justice to commit him to the common jail of the county, for a term not exceeding three months.

§ 2. All penalties recovered under this act, shall be applied as directed in the sixty-fifth section of the law hereby amended.

§ 3. The sixty-fourth section of title first, chapter twenty, first part of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

§ 4. The superintendents of the county poor-houses which now are or hereafter may be established by law, are hereby required to cause all county and town paupers, over the age of five and under the age of sixteen years, who now are or hereafter may be in said poor-houses, to be taught and educated, in the same manner as children are now taught in the common schools of this State, at least one-fourth part of the time the said paupers shall remain in said poor-houses.

§ 5. The expense of teaching and educating the said paupers, shall be paid by the counties and towns, in the same manner as other contingent charges are paid for the support of said paupers.

§ 6. It shall not be lawful for the trustees of any school district, to include in their annual returns, the names of any children who are supported at a county poor-house.

(G.)

Abstract of the remarks of the Superintendents of the Poor.

ALLEGANY.

In the month of November, 1830, at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors of this county, they appointed the board of superintendents of the county poor, whose names are annexed to the enclosed report, and passed a resolution to abolish the distinction between town and county paupers, and directed the superintendents to purchase a farm and erect the necessary buildings to accommodate the poor. The board of superintendents immediately purchased a farm and contracted for the buildings, which were not completed until the 23d of November, 1831; consequently the poor have been kept the past year, as they have been years before, and the accounts of overseers, justices, &c. were audited by the board of supervisors with other accounts, and it is impossible for me to give that expense; so the sum of \$2,645.93 is over and above those charges. Our house is now ready for the reception of the poor, and about 20 have already taken up their abode there. The reason we make our report up to 1st of November instead of December is, that the annual meeting of the supervisors in this county, is the Tuesday after the general election, and when they see fit to change the superintendents, it will be more convenient for the old board to make the report than the new one; and all our accounts are brought up to the first of November, and closed at that time.

It is rather inconvenient, in cases of persons taking paupers to the poor-house, in getting the signature of two of the superintendents to the certificate of the overseer of the house, (agreeable to the statute) as there is but one of the superintendents living near there. I would therefore, suggest the propriety of having the law so altered that the money might be drawn from the treasury, on the certificate of the overseer, countersigned by one of the superintendents.

BROOME.

The poor-house system has been in operation in this county only one year. During that time a building has been rented, and many other expenses incurred, which, in future, will be much reduced or wholly avoided. The result has, however, fully satisfied public expectation, and proved the utility of the system.

The expense of supporting our *county paupers* alone, for the year preceding the adoption of this system, was, in the aggregate, about fourteen hundred dollars; and the whole number of paupers was twenty-three. It will be seen, by a comparison of the results of that year, with the past, that we have the fullest reason to anticipate a still more gratifying contrast, under our present arrangements and the benefits of more experience.

During the past year we have purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, erected a building thereon, and made fences and

other improvements. The property invested in the establishment, is as follows :

Purchase money of the farm,.....	\$2,000 00
Expense of building, fencing, &c.....	881 68
Furniture, stock on the farm and grain on hand,.....	414 00
<hr/>	
County property valued at.....	\$3,295 68
<hr/>	

The buildings on the farm have been recently completed, and the paupers have been mostly received from the several towns. The supervisors at their last annual meeting, abolished the distinction between town and county paupers.

The number of paupers relieved or supported, during the year ending on the first of December, instant, was	19
Of that number were county paupers,.....	16
town do,.....	3
The whole expense of such support, was.....	\$560 76
Of this sum was paid for transportation,.....	\$22 19
Allowance to superintendents,.....	71 50
do keepers and officers,.....	215 03
<hr/>	
\$308 72	
<hr/>	

The paupers were principally old and infirm, and the county realized nothing from their labor. The aggregate expense was, moreover, increased considerably by one pauper who could not be removed, and whose support in a private family cost \$121.69.

The sum actually expended (including house rent, fire wood, expense of transportation, allowance to superintendents, keepers and officers, physician's bill, board, clothing, and the keeping for one cow,) divided by the average number kept during the year, gives \$46.73 per year, or $89\frac{8}{10}$ cents per week as the actual expense of keeping each person.

Three-fourths of the paupers have become such either by the intemperance of themselves, or of those who are bound to support them.

We anticipate that with the aid of the farm we can board and clothe the paupers at an average expense of 50 cents per week.

We think the poor laws would be improved, by an amendment forbidding relief without the written consent of at least one of the superintendents. Where all paupers are a county charge, town officers will be less cautious and vigilant in making orders, and create many improvident expenditures. We also think that the poor laws should be printed in pamphlet form and distributed at public expense.

CATTARAUGUS.

The reports of the supervisors of the several towns were from March, 1830, to March, 1831. Since March we have reports in relation to the poor, only from two towns. The supervisors have abolished the distinction between town and county poor; but think it not advisable to build a poor-house the ensuing year. Amongst the great number of paupers relieved, there are but few permanent paupers at present.

CHAUTAUQUE.

The superintendents of the poor of the county of Chautauque, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes for the relief and support of indigent persons, present to the Secretary of State their annual report ; but which, in consequence of the imperfect organization of the present system in the county, they can not make in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State for that purpose. They therefore can only say, that in the county of Chautauque there is no poor-house, and that the distinction between town and county poor has not been abolished. With regard, therefore, to the number and expense of the town paupers, they have exclusively to rely on the reports of the several supervisors made to them. In some of these the year expired the last Tuesday in February, and in others on the last Tuesday in March.

The number of town paupers, appearing from the reports of the supervisors as aforesaid,.....	84
The number of county paupers relieved or supported during the year preceding first of Dec. instant, was.....	86

Which would make the total number of paupers relieved	170
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The whole expense of such support was.....	\$2,877 21
Of this sum the allowance made to superintendents was	129 00
That to overseers of the poor,	311 67
That to justices,	119 76
That to other officers,	11 50

It is impossible to determine the amount of the labor of the paupers, and equally so that of the average number kept through the entire year. Of the number of county paupers relieved throughout the year, 13 were foreigners, and 3 insane.

The county has a farm of 90 acres, valued at \$900, on which they intend to erect a county poor-house the ensuing year. Under all the disadvantages we have had to encounter from the want of the entire operation of the new system in our county, yet the prospects of soon having a poor-house has lessened the amount required for the support of our county poor about one-third, when compared with the expenses of the two preceding years.

CHENANGO.

The superintendents would make the following suggestion, and ask for explanation : " The estimated amount saved in the expense of their support in consequence of their labor." In examining the annual report, we find almost every town arrive at their conclusion by some different process. We also differ in opinion on the subject, and would therefore ask what course must be adopted to arrive at the amount saved in the expense of their support in consequence of their labor.

Another—The law allows the overseers of the poor, when a pauper is not in a situation to be removed, to expend the sum of ten dollars for his support ; and if a further sum is necessary, an order from one or more of the superintendents is necessary, granting such

further sums as may be *necessary* until they can be removed.— Here appears to be some imperfection in the law. We have cases in our county where such *further sums* have been expended to the amount of nearly \$500, which still remain unsettled; the supervisors refer them to the superintendents, who say they have no power to act in such cases. For further illustration a case will be mentioned: A pauper arrives in our town, (Oxford) is taken sick; the overseer of course expends \$10; a further sum is required; an order is obtained from one of the superintendents allowing such further sum as may be necessary; before the pauper is able to be removed the "*further sum*" is swelled from \$50 to \$100. The question arises, how is the amount in such cases to be settled? and by whom? If the law makes no provision in such cases it certainly ought, for the evil is a serious one. Your answer to the above is respectfully solicited.

P. S. It is the opinion of the overseer of the house, and a majority of the superintendents, that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the paupers arrive there directly or indirectly from intemperance.

CLINTON.

It is particularly requested that a law be passed to furnish every superintendent and keeper a copy of all the poor laws in a pamphlet form: Also a law authorising superintendents to bind out the pauper children to the keepers of poor-houses.

Two-thirds of the inmates of our poor-house came here in consequence of the effects of ardent spirits.

COLUMBIA.

A school has been kept ten months in the county poor-house.— The average number of children taught has been twenty-five.

The average expense of supporting such paupers only as have been maintained at the county poor-house, is 26 cents the week.

CORTLAND.

We would further state, that the supervisors of Homer and Solon have not reported; the other towns reported at so late a date that we cannot make a correct statement of the town poor of Cortland county.

We have no regular poor-house in this county; we have rented for two years past, but think it could be managed much better and cheaper, if the distinction between county and towns was done away, and purchase a good establishment. We have sent the children to school, and endeavored to do as well by them as other children in the same district. The number in our poor-house, of which intemperance is the cause, is, as we think, about sixteen. We have several county paupers put out on contract; one man at four dollars per week: he has a broken back. In our report we have stated nothing but the number of paupers and amount of money expended at the poor-house.

DELAWARE.

The children have been instructed in the district school, which is kept 6 months of the year. The school-house is about half a mile from the poor-house.

It will be perceived that we have not placed any value on the labor of the paupers, nor have we estimated the amount saved, on account of their labor, with the exception of some of the females; except they were in the poor-house, they would not have earned any part of their support; and the female help is not sufficient to do the work for the paupers alone, we are therefore under the necessity of keeping constantly a hired girl to assist the keeper's wife. The male paupers are mostly very old men or invalids, or in such a state of mental debility as not to be able to render but very little assistance. We do not pretend to make any estimate on their labor.

The report gives the expense of each pauper that has been relieved or supported in the poor-house only. We have had for the year past three paupers who have not been able to be removed to the poor-house, who have been kept at an average sum of 80 cents per week, amounting to \$124.80. The amount paid for temporary relief, and extended by superintendents since the date of the last report, is about \$273.00, at an average of \$13 each, being about 23 who have been relieved. The superintendents not having the means of knowing with precision, how many have been thus temporarily relieved, do not consider it would be a fair expose of the poor-house system to carry this item as an expenditure of the poor house. Temporary relief is granted at the discretion of the justices of the peace, to the amount of ten dollars, which seems to be an excellent provision in the law, when used with proper discretion. In some instances the whole amount granted has been paid out for medical aid.

By the provisions in our poor laws, the poor-house is made a place of confinement for lunatics. We have been under the necessity of making an additional building for the safe keeping of lunatics, in which we can now keep them secure; but we are under the necessity of putting them in a strong room or chain them to the floor; and we cannot give them that medical treatment that is necessary and proper in order to reclaim them. It is to be hoped that the legislature will, at the next session, make some more adequate provisions for this most unfortunate class of paupers. It is thought by many that the legislature will erect in some central part of this state, an establishment for the reception of lunatics, and where paupers are to be kept at the expense of the state.

An establishment of the kind must and would meet with the entire approbation of all good men: and under a proper medical treatment many would undoubtedly be relieved, who, if left at our poor-houses, and with the best medical treatment that the circumstances of the case would permit, it would afford but a faint prospect of success in restoring them to their sanity.

There was paid to the attending physician,.....	\$125 00
One hired man,.....	108 50
One hired female,.....	39 00
Blacksmithing, &c.....	20 00

Three paupers have been wholly supported out of the poor-house, being unable to be removed to the poor-house, at an average price of 80 cents per week ; and about 21 have required temporary relief, at an average of \$13 each. In one instance the pauper continued so long sick and unable to be removed, that the superintendents had to extend the relief to the amount of \$28.77 beyond the relief granted by the justice of the peace.

DUTCHESS.

Since the last report the board of supervisors of the county of Dutchess, on the sixth day of December, 1830, resolved to establish and adopt the county poor-house system, and on the eighth day of February thereafter, resolved to abolish the distinction between town and county paupers, from and after the first day of April 1831. That in consequence of this change the supervisors deemed it unnecessary to make any report of the situation of the poor in the several towns, and no reports have been received by the superintendents.

That since the said first day of April, 1831, all the poor in the county, except the town of Red-Hook, have been under the charge of the superintendents ; but by reason of the county poor-house not being prepared for the reception of all the paupers, they were generally continued under the immediate charge of the overseers of the poor in their respective towns, the expense of which is not yet audited.

The superintendents beg leave to connect with this, their report made to the board of supervisors at their late annual meeting ; and to refer the Secretary of State to the same, containing all the facts and information which the superintendents were able to furnish at the date of said report.

The purchase of the Poughkeepsie poor-house and 47 acres of land, cost \$6,000 : fifty-nine acres of land adjoining was purchased at 55 dollars per acre : the whole quantity of land thus purchased, 107 acres, cost 9,293 dollars.

Upon completing the purchase of the land, the superintendents immediately made arrangements for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the paupers, and have contracted with Messrs. Koons & Potter, for the construction of a house 150 feet in length by 22 feet in width, to be built of wood, two stories high, exclusive of the basement, which is of brick and stone ; the cost of which is by contract, \$4,050, made from sealed proposals. The amount paid for the land, and the expense of building the house will be,..... \$13,343 12

It will probably be necessary to expend, for extra work, out buildings, painting, fences, cistern, well, and such alterations in the plan of the building as may be suggested, the sum of,..... 800

\$14,143 12

The superintendents have drawn from the treasury the sum of \$15,000, being the whole amount loaned by the county treasurer,

have paid for the land as above stated, made partial advancements to the contractors, and were obliged to make use of a part for the benefit of the paupers generally, by reason of their want of funds from any other source; but yet, as it is impossible to judge of the extent of the accommodations required, they are of opinion that the said sum of \$15,000 will all be expended for substantial improvements, and therefore suggest the propriety of appropriating the amount exclusively for this purpose.

The superintendents further report, that on the eighth day of February last, their board met in the village of Poughkeepsie for the purpose of auditing and adjusting all expenses for the support of county paupers, which were chargeable to the county previous to the first day of January, 1831; that at such meeting the accounts presented and audited amounted to,..... \$4,263 49

Other accounts are audited, but which were incurred previous to the first day of January, 1831, have since been presented, the precise amount of which the superintendents can not now state—probably about... 500 00

\$4,763 49

The supervisors raised a fund for the support of county paupers, to the 1st of January, 1831,..... 3,000 00

Leaving deficiency,..... \$1,763 49

The county paupers were continued under the arrangements made by the late superintendents for their support until the first of April, 1831, the time when the distinction between town and county poor was abolished, the expense of which is, however, not yet audited, as the superintendents had not the means of payment: the amount is estimated at 1,400 00

Due for the support of county paupers, 1st April, 1831, \$3,163 49

On the first of April 1831, the distinction between town and county poor was abolished, since which all the poor have been under the charge of the superintendents. They have made such arrangements for their support until the county poor-house is completed, as they deemed most conducive to the interests of the county. None of these accounts have been audited, and the superintendents can only present an estimate of the probable amount due up to the 15th of December next, the time when the paupers will probably be received into the county poor-house, viz :

For the paupers in	Amenia,	\$620
"	Beekman,	300
"	Clinton,	250
"	Dover,	400
"	Fishkill,	1,300
"	Hyde Park,	290
"	La Grange,	150

Amount carried forward,..... \$3,310

	Amount brought forward,	\$3,310
For the paupers in	Milan,	400
"	North-East,	316
"	Pawlings,	350
"	Pine Plains,	256
"	Pleasant Valley,	418
Poor-house,	Poughkeepsie,	2,428
"	Rhinebeck,	971
"	Stamford,	470
"	Union Vale,	700
"	Washington,	400
		<hr/>
		\$10,019

At the time of purchasing the Poughkeepsie poor-house, the superintendents also purchased all their stock and furniture for \$500 To close the business with the town of Poughkeepsie, the superintendents made use of the funds in their hands intended only for the purchase of the land and erection of the buildings. In addition to which the superintendents found it necessary to expend and contract for more stock and other necessary articles,

800
There will be required for stoves and pipes,
200
For 50 tons coal at \$5.50, and charcoal, 300 bushels at 10 cents,
305
For additional clothing, bedding and furniture,
1,600

\$3,405

The amount therefore in arrear, on the 15th December next, will be as follows, viz :

Amount due for the support of county paupers on the 1st of April 1831,	\$3,163 49
For support of paupers from 1st April to 15th December, 1831,	10,019 00
For stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c.	3,405 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,587 49

From which however is to be deducted excise money paid to the county treasurer,

Received from John Whittaker, father of a pauper,	100 00
For vegetables from garden,	102 34
" hay,	5 00
" oakum,	18 97

1,410 31

\$15,177 18

It will be necessary for the supervisors to provide for the payment of this sum by tax upon the county.

The whole number of paupers now under the charge of the superintendents is four hundred and sixty, as near as can be ascertained, 152 of whom are now at the poor-house. It is supposed that when the establishment is completed, and the paupers received into the county poor-house, the average number through the year will be about 450; the expense of supporting them, from the little experience they have had, is estimated not to exceed 44 cents per week, for each pauper, and which would require the sum of \$10,296 per annum, including keepers' and physicians' salary, towards the payment of which the excise money will be applied, which will reduce the amount required for the support of the poor to about \$9,000 per annum, nearly one half less than under the old system; and from which will also be deducted the proceeds of such vegetables and other productions as may be sold from the establishment.

Since presenting the said report to the board of supervisors, the county poor-house has been completed, and ready for the reception of all the paupers—the whole number now in the poor-house is about 270. It is presumed that all the paupers will be received about the 1st January next. The superintendents hope that the above report and statement will be received as sufficient compliance on their part to the duties required of them in making their annual report to the Secretary of State, and at the same time to hold themselves in readiness to give such further information as may be required of them.

ERIE.

A school has been supported a part of the year according to the number of children in the poor-house at different seasons of the year.

Paid for labor in the house and on the farm, \$240. There has been raised upon the farm, 400 bushels of corn, 800 of potatoes, 6 tons of hay, and considerable improvement has been made upon the farm.

ESSEX.

The supervisors not having made any resolution requiring the erection of a poor-house in our county, and not having required the superintendents to rent a place for the paupers under our charge, we are not furnished with the particulars for a full report.

FRANKLIN.

The supervisors at their session in 1830, abolished the distinction between the town and county paupers, and we have made our report accordingly. The supervisors have raised the sum of \$2,000, to be paid in five annual instalments, for the object of purchasing and fitting an establishment for the poor.

GENESEE.

A school has been kept during the year at the poor-house where fifty-nine scholars have been taught. We have no town paupers.

It is impossible for us to ascertain the number of paupers that have been relieved out of the poor-house. The expense of supporting

them is altogether more and probably three times as much as those in the house. The superintendents are persuaded that the law ought to be so modified that all paupers should be supported by the several towns until they are committed to the poor-house. The average number of paupers supported in the poor-house during the year was seventy. The whole expense of supporting these, with keeper, physician, and all other charges incident to the establishment, was two thousand seven hundred forty-eight dollars and sixteen cents. The difference therefore, between this and the sum of \$4,053.58 has been incurred for the temporary relief of the few paupers who could not be removed. There is doubtless much less care and economy in these expenditures than there would be if it was paid by the town where it is incurred.

We paid our keeper three hundred dollars ; our physician and surgeon, one hundred and twenty per year, and we furnish all medicines.

Our paupers are generally unable to labor, and very little is realized from that source. We have many more in winter than summer.

GREENE.

The expense of the poor relieved out of the poor-house in the year ending April 1, 1831, is as follows :

Town paupers, 82. Support, \$683.32. Overseers, \$71.76. Justices, \$103.13. Transportation, \$9.

County paupers, 39. Support, \$289.39. Overseers, \$20. Justices, \$25.75. Transportation, \$2.63.

The children have been instructed as far as circumstances would permit until this fall. At present there is no room provided for that purpose ; but it is the intention of the superintendents to put a school in operation without delay.

KINGS.

The county system of support has been in operation under our direction since 7th April, 1830. We did not make a report in the December of that year, as a year had not then expired ; and for other reasons explained in our note to the Secretary of State : This report embraces a period of one year, viz. from 7th April, 1830, to 7th April, 1831.

We hired of the town of Brooklyn their poor-house, and took charge of its inmates on the 7th April, 1830. There was then in the house 114 persons, viz : 22 men, 44 women, 22 boys, and 26 girls, 114
Received afterwards during the year, 168
Supported out of the house, that is, paid their board with their friends, 25
Boarded at the lunatic asylum, 9

Total number relieved or supported during the year, (persons) 310

We make no distinction between county and town paupers. The whole expense of the support of the 310 persons, \$4,150.75.

Transportation of paupers paid by county treasurer, not included in the above, is probably not over \$20.

Allowance made to superintendents, not fixed.

do	overseers,	} We have no information of their proceedings, as they act independently of the superintendents in giving temporary relief to the amount of \$10.	
do	justices,		
do	keeper and wife,		\$250
do	physician,		100
do	nurse,		36

The three last items are included in the "whole expense" as above.

The actual value of the labor of the paupers maintained was about,\$350

The estimated amount saved in the expense of their support in consequence of their labor was about..... 750

The sum actually expended over and above the labor and earnings of the paupers, divided by the average number kept during the year (being 144 persons) makes the cost of each person twenty-nine dollars per annum, fifty-six cents per week, or eight cents per day, which includes clothes and medical attendance.

The poor-house has but eight acres of land attached to it, and is valued at \$6,000. We pay a rent of \$360 per annum. It may not be improper here to remark, that we raised this year on the land without hired help,..... 705 bushels potatoes,
107 " turnips,
13 " onions,
750 cabbages, besides

all the vegetables used in the house ; there was also fatted and killed 13 hogs, weighing 2,138 lbs. The keeper's wife with pauper help, has made up and distributed 517 garments to the paupers.

During the year there has not been received more than five persons between the ages of 10 and 20.

A school has been regularly kept six hours a day, attended by an average number of 22 children, 14 white and 8 colored, who are making as much improvement as is usual in other schools ; it is under the direction of a competent pauper teacher. We have occasional examinations, and reward with premiums of small books.

The poor-house being at Brooklyn is so convenient to New-York, and the rents being lower, induces many foreigners to settle here ; we find our paupers considerably increased from that source. As this county has not the benefit of commutation money, nor bonds, that they shall not become paupers, &c. it is considered a great and growing grievance. We have examined some who have been in this country but a few months, who stated the magistrates paid their passages to this country.

We have had 310 persons under our charge during the year, and have satisfactorily ascertained that 135 are paupers caused by intemperate drinking, being nearly one half the whole number. You will

perceive we have stated 31 deaths to have occurred. This, at first view may appear a large number; but when it is considered that the poor-house is also the hospital of the county, that extreme old age, those disabled by accidents, the consumption, the sick, even of infectious disorders, all make this their asylum, the number will not appear large.

LIVINGSTON.

It is to be observed that there are two classes of paupers: first, those who are relieved or supported at the poor-house; and second, those who are relieved or supported at other places. The estimate in our report has reference solely to the first class. It does not embrace the sums expended in the relief or support of paupers not brought to the poor-house, for this reason, that except in a few instances, we have not the means of showing during what length of time the paupers of the second class were respectively relieved or supported. Nor does the above estimate embrace the fees of overseers of the poor and justices, as the amounts of the former do not generally show to which class of paupers their services had reference; and those of the latter have reference solely to the second class. The expenses not embraced in the above estimate are as follows:

The superintendents and the county treasurer have paid for the relief or support of paupers not brought to the poor-house, \$433 56
The board of supervisors at their annual meeting in Nov.

allowed accounts to overseers of the poor for monies expended in relief of paupers not brought to the poor-house,	305 25
And to overseers of the poor for their services,	106 41
To justices,	25 58
To a constable,	4 12

\$874 92

It is believed that the estimates which we have given embrace all the expenses in any way relating to the poor, which have occurred during one entire year, ending the 6th Nov. last. And they amount in the whole to \$2,025 98.

The children of sufficient age have attended the district school as much of the time as circumstances would admit.

We take the liberty of suggesting whether the 42d section of the statute for the relief and support of indigent persons might not be amended for the better. According to the provisions of that section, overseers of the poor are entitled to receive from the county treasurer any sum which they may have paid or contracted to pay, within the amount specified in the order of a justice obtained for the purpose; being limited, however, to ten dollars, unless the written sanction of a superintendent for expending a greater sum shall have been obtained.

First, we would ask, why make it necessary to obtain the sanction of a superintendent before expending beyond the amount of ten dollars? Does this section make it the duty of a superintendent when

called upon for his sanction, to visit the pauper personally, with a view to satisfy himself as to the propriety of giving his sanction? If superintendents adopt this construction and act accordingly, their accounts for services rendered would be considerably increased, as many such cases occur in the course of a year. Or, does the section make it the duty of the overseers to call on a superintendent and obtain his sanction upon such representations as they may make? This construction would have the effect of increasing the accounts of overseers of the poor for services rendered; and besides, it would, as it seems to us, render the sanction a mere idle ceremony. The overseers would not be likely to call on a superintendent for the purpose in question, unless, in their opinion, the sickness, lameness, or other disability of the pauper, made it improper to remove him to the poor-house; and their representations to the superintendent would hardly fail to be of such a character as to induce him to grant the sanction asked for. Again, if the provision in question is intended as a check upon overseers of the poor, and is adopted from an apprehension, that in applying for the sanction to enable them to maintain these paupers at home, instead of sending them to the poor-house, they would be influenced by sympathy for their indigent neighbors, or by any sinister motives; still, their application would be supported by representations so shaped and characterized by their own feelings and views, that the superintendent would not feel himself at liberty to deny it. If the provision is retained, it is desirable that the duties of the respective officers in respect to it should be more particularly defined. But it is submitted, whether the sanction might not be altogether dispensed with, on subjecting the accounts of overseers to the examination of some competent board of auditors, as heretofore suggested.

Second, The accounts of overseers which the county treasurer is authorised to pay on presenting to him the order of a justice, or such order with the sanction of a superintendent, when the latter is necessary, generally consist of monies paid or contracted to be paid for provisions, clothing, physician's bills, and the charges of nurses and other attendants in cases of sickness. For these particulars the overseers should receive a *reasonable* and *only* a reasonable allowance. But who, as the law now stands, shall determine what is reasonable? The statute seems to leave this matter wholly at the discretion of the overseers. They may charge for a bushel of wheat or a yard of cloth, furnished to a pauper, twice as much as those articles are worth. And they may pay physicians and nurses twice as much as they deserve, and yet, provided they keep within the amount specified in the justice's order, be entitled to receive the amount charged from the county treasurer, it not being made his duty to examine the accounts with reference to the reasonableness of the charges, but only to see that the gross amount charged is within the sum specified in the justice's order. With a view to remedy this defect, we submit whether it should not be made the duty of overseers of the poor to present their accounts either to the board of supervisors, to be audited as other county charges, or to one or more of the superintendents, to be audited by them. The latter

would, perhaps, be preferable, as it would enable the overseers to obtain payment soon after they had incurred any expense. In case the latter course should be adopted, the superintendent ought to have the power of examining the overseers on oath, in reference to their accounts.

There is another subject which we beg leave to press upon your consideration. The officers who are in some way or other concerned in carrying into effect the various laws relating to the poor, are pretty numerous, including superintendents, keepers of poor-houses, overseers and justices. That these officers should have the means, without much expense, of becoming well informed in relation to their duties, will not be denied; and yet no provision is made for their obtaining the poor laws, without purchasing the whole of the Revised Statutes at an expense which few of them can afford. While inspectors of elections, commissioners, inspectors and trustees of common schools, commissioners of highways, justices of the peace, and certain military officers, are furnished at the expense of the state, with the statutes relating to their respective duties, we can see no reason why the several officers who are charged with the execution of the poor laws, should not be furnished with them in the same way. We, therefore, earnestly recommend the passage of a law authorising the distribution among those officers, at the expense of the state, of the statutes for the relief and support of indigent persons, for the care of habitual drunkards, the support of bastards, the safe keeping and care of lunatics, and such parts of the statute relating to beggars and vagrants and disorderly persons, as impose any duties upon such officers.

MADISON.

In the report of the superintendents of the poor of this county to the Secretary of State in November last, they omitted to mention the school instruction given to the children at the poor-house.

To supply that omission, I am directed by the present board of superintendents to inform you, that whenever there has been a competent person to teach at the poor-house, all the children between the ages of 5 and 16, have been collected there and taught.

At other times they have been sent to the common district school, and have been instructed as many as nine months the past year.

MONROE.

The superintendents would further report:

That the time of the meeting of the supervisors renders it impracticable to bring up the statements in their report to December 1, 1831; we have accordingly closed our account on October 1, last, making a whole year from October 1st, 1830.

There has been a school at the poor-house about nine months of the last year, in which all the children between the age of 5 and 16, have been "taught and educated in the same manner as children are now taught in the common schools of this state."

A part of the time the school was taught by a pauper, whom the superintendents deemed capable.

MONTGOMERY.

In the yearly and weekly expense of the support of paupers, the temporary relief charges are not included in the estimate, for the reason that as the monies were not expended under the charge of the superintendents, they thought best to keep the expenses of the poor-house establishment distinct from the expenses for temporary relief.

NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the superintendent of the alms-house, bridewell and penitentiary of the city of New-York; shewing the number of paupers who have been admitted into the alms-house, from the 1st day of May, 1830, (including those at the time in the house,) to the 1st day of May, 1831; and the number discharged from, and that died in the house, during the same period; and likewise the number of paupers now in the house, designating their sex and place of birth. The number of prisoners and vagrants in the bridewell and penitentiary, and the number of patients and maniacs in Bellevue hospital, with an account of donations distributed to out door *poor* by the superintendent and commissioners, during the time aforesaid.

Paupers in, and admitted into the alms-house, from the 1st May, 1830, to 1st May, 1831,.....	5,187
Paupers discharged, 2,682; died, 569: total discharged and died,	3,251

Number, (including hospital patients, maniacs, and children at nurse,) remaining May 1st, 1831,.....	1,936
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Men,	586
Women,	676
Boys,	440
Girls,	234
Total,	1,936

Where from.

City of New-York,.....	787
State of New-York,.....	130
United States,	175
England,	137
Ireland,	496
Scotland,	32
Germany,	43
France,	16
W. Indies,	13
Holland,	9

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,	
Prussia,	6
Spain,	3
Africa,	3
Italy,	2
Unknown,	84
Total,	<u>1,936</u>

Number of prisoners and vagrants in bridewell, the 1st May, 1831, men 50, women 12—total, 62

Number of prisoners and vagrants, (including 47 female State convicts,) 1st May, 1831, men 245, women 182—total, 427

Number of patients in Bellevue hospital. the 1st May, 1831, men 142, women 82—total, 224

Number of maniacs in Bellevue hospital, 1st May, 1831, men 49, women 62—total, 111

Cash distributed to out door poor during the last twelve months, \$6,524 69

Wood laid in, and distributed to same, 4,455 loads, including carting, piling, &c. 9,111 25

Potatoes laid in, and distributed to same, 5,717 bushels, including carting, &c. 1,759 72

Total, \$17,395 66

New-York, May 1st, 1831.

Further Report to December 31, 1831.

The superintendent of the alms-house furnished the preceding abstract from which some of the results given in the tables were taken, and others were made out from the returns of last year. Since the report in relation to the poor was presented to the Legislature a full return has been received from the New-York alms-house, in answer to a letter from the Secretary of State, giving the following particulars :

The superintendent of the poor of the county of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the revised statute for "the relief and support of indigent persons," presents to the Secretary of State his annual report, as follows :

The number of paupers relieved or supported during the year preceding the 31st of December instant, was 5,643

The whole expense of such support was, (in the alms-house,) \$72,099 46

Of this sum there was paid for transportation of paupers, 802 27

Allowance made to superintendent, 1,600 00

do do keepers and officers, 3,965 60

Number of out door poor families relieved, to 31st December,	4,440 00
Expense of support for do. in cash, wood and potatoes, to same,	16,447 26
The actual value of the labor of the paupers maintained, was, (for articles sold,)	1,221 00

The sum actually expended, over and above the labor and earnings of the paupers, divided by the average number kept during the year, gives 35 dollars 36½ cents per year, or 68 cents per week, as the actual expense of keeping each person.

The county poor-house has 28 acres of land attached to it, and the whole establishment is valued at....	\$500,000 00
The number of persons in the poor-house, on the 31st Dec. inst. was,	2,256
Of this number, there were of females,.....	770
Of males,.....	744
Of the females, there were of 16 years of age and under,	268
Of the males of the same age,.....	474
Of the persons relieved or supported during the year, there were 1,604 foreigners; 247 lunatics; 45 idiots; and 2 mutes; of the mutes 2 were between the ages of 10 and 25 years.	
The number of paupers received into the poor-house during the year was.....	8,433
Born in the poor-house,.....	68
Died during the year,.....	653
Bound out,	203
Discharged,	2,522
Absconded,.....	212

Given under my hand, at New-York, this 24th day January 1832.

JAMESON COX,

Superintendent of the Poor.

ONEIDA.

The poor-house system has been in operation in this county a little more than two years, and has answered the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The amount annually saved to the county by the change has been several thousand dollars, and the paupers more comfortable than formerly. In addition to the object of saving expense, we have uniformly kept in view the comfort and welfare of the paupers; and in order to effect this, particular attention is paid to good order, morals, cleanliness and wholesome diet. As many as are able to read have been furnished with bibles and testaments, and religious instruction generally supplied on the Sabbath.

A school was commenced soon after the system went into operation, and during the year past it has been kept up about ten months: the average number of scholars about twenty.

From observation and inquiries, we are satisfied the greater part of paupers become so in consequence of intemperance.

The act as it now stands granting temporary relief, it is apprehended will, in some measure, defeat the object of the poor-house system, owing probably in many instances, to magistrates giving orders for relief when the person might be removed. It is understood the amount granted for temporary relief in this county the past year, has been from \$1,600 to \$1,900, more than three quarters of the amount of the expenses of the poor-house. To remedy the evil is very desirable, but how to effect it presents a question difficult to solve. Perhaps it might be more satisfactory by placing the power exclusively in the hands of the superintendents.

ONONDAGA.

The superintendents would remark, that the 76th and 77th sections of the act for the relief and support of indigent persons, having been wholly disregarded by the supervisors and their clerk, it is impossible to state in our report the amount allowed to overseers and justices; and they would further remark, that they have, as the result of their experience, recommended in each of the four last annual reports to the board of supervisors of the county, to avail themselves of the provisions of the 24th section of the act above alluded to, by abolishing the distinction between town and county poor: and although most of them admit the policy of such a measure, are still unwilling to take upon themselves the responsibility, fearing that such a course would not be approved of by their respective towns. We would therefore suggest the propriety of calling the attention of the legislature to this subject, and request the passage of an act making all paupers a county charge; and this we do from a conviction that the law as it now stands, cannot in several respects be complied with, as well as from a belief that a great saving of expense would result therefrom.

A school has been kept through the whole of the year past in the poor-house, and from sixteen to twenty children instructed by one of the paupers.

ONTARIO.

In regard to the *whole* "number of paupers relieved or supported during the year" ending the first of October last, it will be seen that our report embraces those only who have been received at the county poor-house. We have not the means of ascertaining the number of paupers in the several towns who have received temporary relief or been supported out of the poor-house. The expenses, however, incurred by the county for this class of poor during the last year, is found to amount to \$2,051.44, including fees paid to justices, overseers, physicians and constables; an amount nearly as great as the whole expense of supporting probably more than twice the number at the county poor-house, exclusive of the salaries paid to the keeper and physician, (\$445.) This disparity would seem to indicate some defect in the present system; and we respectfully suggest an alteration of the law, which should require each town to support its own paupers until they are removed to the county poor-house, except in cases, where on reasonable evidence, such removal would jeopard the life or health of the pauper.

A school has been kept in the poor-house about six months during the last year, taught by one of the paupers, and an average number of 18 children were instructed in reading and spelling.

ORANGE.

There has been a school taught in the poor-house during the whole time ; the average number of scholars has been 40 ; two months of which time has been taught by paupers, and six months by an instructor employed for that purpose.

The foregoing report includes the expense of maintaining the poor of the county for 8 months next preceding the 1st day of December, inst., at which time, to wit, on the 29th day of March last, the distinction between town and county poor was abolished, and the poor received in the poor-house.

The expense of maintaining the county poor in the several towns, from the 1st day of December, 1830, until the 29th of March, 1831, was \$4,894.22. The expense of keeping the town poor the same period, has not been reported to us by the overseers of the poor of the several towns, and we are therefore not able to set it forth in this report.

OSWEGO.

School has been taught in the poor-house by one of the paupers the whole year.

Although the expenses per week for maintaining paupers at the poor-house was said to be 44 cents per week last year, and this year it is said to be 80 cents per week, the expense has not increased, but rather diminished ; but there were only part of the items taken into account last year which are properly chargeable to the paupers, and this year we have included the whole.

OTSEGO.

The sum actually expended on the 183 paupers supported in the poor-house, over and above their labor and earnings, and exclusive of the produce of the farm, was..... \$2,779 30

Viz.

Cash received from county treasurer,.....	\$2,407 01	
Transportation of paupers, paid by treasurer,	105 79	
Allowance made to superintendents, paid by treasurer,.....	156 50	
Allowance made to overseers on order for support, paid by treasurer,.....	110 00	
		<u>\$2,779 30</u>

This sum divided by 98, the average number kept at the poor-house during the year, gives \$28.36 per year, or 54½ cents per week, as the actual expense of keeping each person at the poor-house, over and above the labor and earnings of the paupers and the produce of the farm.

The sum actually expended on the 110 paupers in the several towns in the county for temporary relief, was..... \$1,223 84

Viz.

Paid by treasurer for temporary relief,.....					\$1,012 89
Allowance made to overseers, paid by trea-					
				surer,	123 84
do	do	justices,	do	do	87 89½
					<hr/> \$1,223 84

Recapitulation.

The whole amount actually expended on 183 paupers supported in the poor-house, averaging 98 during the year, was... \$2,779 30

The whole amount actually expended on the 110 paupers in the several towns, for temporary relief, was..... 1,223 84

\$4,003 14

There is no evidence whereby we can make an estimate of the average time the paupers were relieved or supported in the towns by temporary relief. Consequently, we cannot say what is the weekly expense of keeping a pauper out of the poor-house by temporary relief. Would it not be well that the overseers of the poor, in cases of temporary relief, should be legally required to return to the treasurer (before the certificates are paid) the time each pauper was relieved or supported? Such a document might enable us to make a just comparison of expenses between keeping of paupers in the poor-house and keeping out of the house.

PUTNAM.

We commenced the institution the first of May last; have averaged the expense of keepers and superintendents as 7 to 12; have paid for furniture and fixtures to the house \$553.43; stock and farming utensils about \$400.00. One keeper has \$210.00 per year, and finds team and waggon.

We have had a school kept on the premises nearly seven months, averaging about 33 scholars, kept by one of the paupers, and have made fine improvement. We intend to keep a steady school, and introduce manufacturing equal to the consumption of the house.

We are pleased with the system, and do believe it will make a saving to the county this year of \$1,000.

RENSSELAER.

The distinction between town and county poor not having been abolished by the supervisors of this county, it is impracticable for the superintendents to comply with the requisitions of the statute in their report.

There being no county house or other place for the accommodation of the county poor, the superintendents, on the first day of October, 1830, made a contract with the trustees of the House of Industry, belonging to several towns in said county, to board the county paupers for one year, at \$1.25 per week, including, without distinction, all ages and conditions, exclusive of clothing and medical aid, the institution receiving all the benefits arising from the labor of the

said paupers. The annual meeting of the board of supervisors of this county is held the first Monday of October in each year, at which time all the accounts for the relief and support of the poor are settled, for which reason this report closes the year on that day.

There is a well regulated school constantly kept at the House of Industry by one of the paupers, under the direction of the superintendents, consisting of 26 scholars on the first day of December inst.

The following Table shows the expenses in the several Towns in Rensselaer County.

Towns.	County paupers relieved		Town paupers relieved		Expense of county pau- pers.	Expense of town pau- pers.	Allowed to overseers of poor for services.	Allowed to supervisor.	Allowed to town-clerk.	Allowed to justices of the peace.	Allowed to constables.	Total amount of all ex- penses.
Greenbush,	2	2	\$68 13	\$56 00	\$72 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4 50	.....	218 17
Schodack, .....	.....	.....	117 00	73 53	44 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	247 03
Pittstown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stephentown,	5	3	50 71	80 21	19 34	.....	\$5 12	\$2 50	.....	10 24	.....	176 12
Sandlake,	7	5	12 91	3 57	18 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 61
Grafton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 18	.....	81 72
Nassau,	5	1	.....	.....	38 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 88
Hosick, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petersburgh,	1	6	59 33	65 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 77	\$2 57	190 95
Scaghticoke, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lansingburgh,	1	17	22 25	241 21	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309 21
Brunswick, .....	.....	.....	.....	72 27	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	90 27
Troy,	72	53	884 31	693 15	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,891 58

RICHMOND.

We have purchased for the farm and establishment two cows, two horses, an ox cart, and sundry articles of furniture and farming utensils, and have built an additional house for a store-house, all of which we do not consider any part of the actual expense of supporting the paupers, and has cost four hundred and forty-two dollars fifty-five cents, and is not estimated in our report.

There has been nothing paid for the transportation of paupers.

We have no means at present to ascertain the allowance made to justices of the peace.

We can make no estimate of the actual value of the labor of the paupers; they have done all the labor on the farm, except what is done by the keeper.

Although not perhaps within the range of duties literally required of us, we feel that there is a propriety in calling your attention to a particular grievance, which we think ought to be remedied, in the hope you will concur with us in opinion, and suggest some means to have it done. There is a law at present, passed in 1815, empowering the commissioners of the land-office to grant five hundred feet in the water from low water mark, to the proprietors of the adjacent lands, extending to lands under water adjacent to, and surrounding Staten Island, which comprises the whole of our county.

And if these grants, given by the commissioners of the land-office, are intended to deprive the public or the people of the county of Richmond, of the rights and privileges they have heretofore held and enjoyed, it will require no argument to convince any one, that pauperism will increase in proportion to the loss of those rights and privileges, which are the means of the support of a considerable portion of our county; and as those who obtain those grants claim the land as their own, and many are deterred from clamming, oystering or fishing on those grants, rather than risk the expense of a lawsuit.

We would, as the superintendents of the poor, in and for the county of Richmond, most humbly solicit you to lay the above before the Legislature, so that an amendment may be made to the law, by way of explanation.

SARATOGA.

The superintendents observe that the use of the farm is not estimated in the amount of disbursements for the support of the poor, and that there are some trifling expenses, in the different towns, which have not been ascertained, and which, if known, would increase the amount of expenses a few cents per week: the labor of the paupers has all been expended on the farm and in the house.

A school has been taught during the whole year in the house, and from 20 to 30 scholars taught.

SENECA.

Two of those relieved or supported have been kept out of the poor-house; one an idiot at 75 cents, and a lunatic at \$1.25 per week—total \$104.

Allowance to physician, \$90 ; to male and female laborers, \$72.25. A school is kept in the establishment by one of the paupers, and averages about 12 children ; and during the past summer an organized Sunday school was kept up by a few individuals in the neighborhood. There has been regular preaching in the establishment once a fortnight during the past year.

The allowance to overseers and justices is not given, owing to the clerk of the board of supervisors having neglected to report.

STEUBEN.

It is very difficult for the superintendents to give a correct statement of the poor expenses of this county, as there is no poor-house, and the permanent paupers have been contracted on the 1st of March for the last two years to sundry persons for the term of one year, and the expenses for supporting temporary paupers or such as become a county charge between the 1st of March and the second Tuesday in November (the annual meeting of the board of supervisors,) being audited to that time makes it difficult to give the expense for one year. The expenses of the town poor are audited in February and March, but we have given the expense as near as possible until we can adopt a more regular system, which we hope will be done during the next year. There are five towns in this county that the supervisors have neglected to give in the annual expense of the town poor, overseers and justices, which will increase the expense of town and county poor to at least \$3,000. If the report of those five towns should be sent in before you make your annual report to the Legislature, we will forward them to you. We should not have as many paupers in this county by at least one fourth, if we had a poor-house establishment ; but a majority of the supervisors are opposed to erecting one at present. Our report includes the expense of county and town paupers for one year to the first of March next as near as we can estimate. We would suggest the propriety of a law being passed requiring the county to furnish the board of superintendents with a copy of the Revised Statutes to be kept by the secretary or some one of the board, as they often want to refer to the laws respecting their duty in some difficult cases.

Eighteen permanent county paupers contracted 1st March last, for one year to sundry persons, for the sum of \$817. The expense of 24 additional paupers from 1st March to 16th November, most of them temporary, \$645.27. Seven of the above 24 are yet chargeable, their expense to the 1st March next, \$200.

TIOGA.

Our report is necessarily imperfect, only two of our number are able to be together ; the absent and sick of our board have part of the necessary papers for making it. The sum of \$1,580.40, as the whole expense of supporting poor, may vary a trifle from the sum reported to the board of supervisors, we having no copy of that report with us. We report no allowance made either to justices or overseers, for we have made none.

There has been considerable service of this description rendered by those officers, but there is much difference of opinion how and where their accounts shall be audited and paid.

We have kept no account of the services of paupers, they having generally been invalids, or from seventy to one hundred years of age and infirm, and their services rendered consisted principally in helping to nurse the helpless.

Now for the purpose of uniting the opinions of supervisors and superintendents, we do earnestly request you would inform us where overseers shall present their accounts for temporary relief, on the order of a justice and on the further order of a superintendent. We are informed that accounts of overseers to the amount of some hundred dollars, were presented to the board of supervisors, and they referred them to our board for settlement.

Also, that those accounts are informal, many of them are without the order of a justice. You would relieve us from much embarrassment by giving us your opinion, which board (if either) have discretionary power to settle such accounts.

May not the superintendents be furnished with a copy of the poor law for the use of the poor-house?

TOMPKINS.

By a statement from the keeper of the Tompkins county poor-house, it is estimated that two-thirds or more of the male paupers, who have been relieved for the last three years in the poor-house, the cause of their inability to support themselves, can be attributed either directly or indirectly to intemperance.

Our district school is at a distance from the poor-house; but the children have been sent as much as practicable, probably about one-fourth of the time for the last year.

The superintendents would suggest the propriety of the state's publishing the poor laws and the poor-house system in a pamphlet form, and distribute them in the different counties, with such explanations as shall be deemed needful: as they are now revised they are rather complicated, and all the officers of the poor cannot readily have access to the statutes.

Allowance to physicians, \$60.49; male laborers, \$90; female do., \$20.21. The following are such as have been relieved, who were not in a situation to be removed or wanted only temporary relief, viz: county paupers, 33, whole expense, \$283.13. Town paupers, 42, \$470.18. Total \$753.31.

WARREN.

We cannot ascertain the amount paid to justices, overseers and physicians. There has not been any school during the year.

WASHINGTON.

The whole number of paupers relieved 203. Number relieved out of poor-house on justices' orders, 50. Expense of temporary relief, exclusive of officers' fees, \$865.14. Expense poor-house,

\$2,300. The average expense of \$18.21 cents per year for each pauper, is the sum actually expended at the poor-house.

WAYNE.

We have not included in the whole expense for the support of the poor the sums paid to the overseers or justices. The accounts of those officers for services are audited by the board of supervisors, and there has never been any arrangement between us and that board to obtain a list of such expenditures. In our report for this year you will perceive there is on hand at the poor-house, provisions, &c. to the amount of \$550. Deducting that sum from the whole expense, would leave the expense for each pauper at 38½ cents per week. The buildings are now completed. The expense for temporary relief for this year is more than will generally occur in future; and it embraces some expenditures for the previous year which were not audited till this year.

We still feel the want of all the laws in relation to the relief of indigent persons in pamphlet form.

A school has been kept in the house 8 months this year. There has been taught in all this year 63 scholars. The scholars have made great proficiency.

WESTCHESTER.

We enclose you our annual report which gives a statement of the house up to the 1st November inst. with the expenses for the past year, except the overseers and justices. The county and town distinction being done away, we unite the 2d and 3d item of the report, and set down the whole number again.

We find it difficult to make a statement of the actual value of the labor of the paupers as no account is kept of it, and indeed it would be very difficult to keep such an account. We have estimated the labor at \$500, but we think it very low. Their labor would be much more valuable was there more land attached to the establishment.

There is an expense for temporary support which we are not in possession of. The county treasurer pays these orders, and the accounts are with him. But we think these orders may amount to \$800. We wish to give as exact a statement of the expense of our poor as possible, and perhaps you may think it proper to add the 800 dollars to the amount of the whole expense, which will increase the average somewhat above what is stated in our report.

The present system of support appears popular in our county as yet, and results in a saving of expense contrasted with the former system. But it may be found to increase the number of paupers.

We would recommend to those that have not as yet built poor-houses, to procure a large farm to the house. The employment of the paupers is very desirable, and their labor would be a saving of expense, and we think the keeping of a number of cows would produce a cheap diet.

The children in the house have been kept in school to the number of 50 on an average, during the year; we think this branch

of the establishment of importance, and the clergy adjacent to the house have afforded the poor religious instruction without any pecuniary compensation.

YATES.

Our poor-house is a stone building, and was firstly occupied by the keepers on the 1st of March last, consequently has been in operation but nine months, and the actual expenditures are so blended with stores yet on hand, as to make it probable that our estimate of weekly expense is in some degree erroneous. We have made no estimate of the value of the labor of the paupers. It has been too trifling to be worthy of notice, except that the women have performed the labor of the kitchen. We are not furnished with the means of ascertaining the expense of overseers and justices of the peace. Their accounts have been blended together for services as well before as since the poor-house went into operation, and audited by the board of supervisors without any notes of distinction. We would remind you that the laws in relation to the poor published in a pamphlet would be a great accommodation to us as well as all officers having duties to perform under them, who do not possess the volumes of revised laws.

P. S. Since this report was presented to the Legislature, the Secretary of State has received a letter from the superintendents of the poor of Queens county, in which they state that "a majority of the towns have put out the poor for the present year, to persons who provide all the expenses for such paupers as are sent to them by the overseers of the poor for a stipulated sum; and that the said contractors do not keep and cannot render such accounts as are necessary to enable the superintendents to comply with the requirements of the law."

The Secretary of State begs leave to refer the Legislature to the statement of the superintendents of Queens in the report of 1831, Document 66, pages 37 to 40.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 13, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on the judiciary, on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the county of Livingston.

Mr. Otis, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred four several petitions of sundry inhabitants of the county of Livingston, praying the passage of a law to authorise the people of the several towns in said county to elect commissioners of deeds, &c. at their annual town meetings,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners complain, that owing to some collision or want of concurrence between the board of supervisors of that county, and the judges of the court of common pleas of the same, or to some inattention or neglect of the latter, that a sufficient and legal number of commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds has not been appointed in that county, and that there is now a deficiency in the proper number of commissioners. Your committee have investigated the matter ; and a majority thereof have come satisfactorily to the conclusion, that admitting the statement of the petitioners to be true in its fullest extent, they cannot think it a case of such urgency or importance as to justify them in [recommending a repeal of the general law of the State, in favor of the county of Livingston alone. The policy of special and local legislation, where general principles and general interests are concerned, is, under the most favorable circumstances, of very doubtful expediency ; and where the difficulties sought to be removed are of a limited and transient character, it is scarcely worth while to set in action the legislative power of the State for their correction ; more especially when, if the judges are in default by negligence or wilful omission, they are liable by existing law to impeachment and removal, and others may be ap-

pointed who will do their duty. In the opinion of your committee, it can never be useful or necessary to furnish a remedy for any evil which is already provided against. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on rail-roads, on the joint petition of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Turnpike Company.

The committee on rail-roads, to whom was referred the joint petition of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road Company, and the president, directors and company of the Albany and Schenectady Turnpike,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That the petitioners have united in applying to the Legislature, for an act to authorise the said Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road Company to construct a branch rail-road, from the line of their main rail-road at or near its intersection with the Great Western turnpike, to the public square in front of the Capitol in the city of Albany ; and from thence, or from some other point between the said place of intersection and the said Capitol square, to the basin on the river in front of said city.

The petitioners represent, that the said Rail-Road Company being solicitous for the accommodation of the citizens of Albany to construct the said branch rail-road, and the said Turnpike Company being desirous that it should be extended to the Albany basin, and various communications having taken place between them in relation to the said subject, and to divers incidental matters connected therewith, and an agreement on all points in dispute between them having lately been made, subject in some measure to the ratification of the Legislature, they therefore apply for a law to enable them to carry their agreement into effect.

The particular provisions required in the law thus applied for, are not specified in the petition; but instead thereof, the draft of a bill accompanies the petition, and is referred to in it as containing all the provisions required in the proposed law. That draft, having been submitted to your committee with the petition, has been examined by them; and the committee see no objections to its becoming a law, and have instructed their chairman to present it accordingly.

Some of the provisions in the bill appearing to the committee to require explanation, beyond what can be gathered from the bill itself, or from the petition accompanying it, they have thought it their duty to submit a few remarks with a view to give the explanation required.

The prominent provisions in the bill are, First: To authorise the Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road Company to construct a branch railway about two miles in extent, leading from the line of their main railway to the central and compact part of the city of Albany. Second: In order to supply the means for constructing such branch railway, the bill proposes to create an addition of \$100,000 to the capital stock of the said company, and to allow the same to be subscribed and paid for at par by the stockholders in the Albany and Schenectady Turnpike Company, in proportion to the stock held by them respectively in said turnpike. Third: To confer on the corporation of the city of Albany the right to nominate annually eight persons, being stockholders of the said Rail-Road Company, for directors thereof, from whom the stockholders of the company shall elect four out of the nine directors which they are allowed by law to have.

As to the first provision of the bill, which authorises the construction of the proposed branch, it is represented to the committee, that the Rail-Road Company having located the line of their rail-road so as to strike the Hudson river at the extreme southern boundary line of the city of Albany, at a very considerable distance from the compact and business parts of the city, much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed by the citizens generally in consequence of such location; and that it was thought necessary, not only for the accommodation of the central and most business parts of the city, but also for the convenience of the public, that a branch railway should be made, leading directly through the centre of the city. That the said Rail-Road Company being desirous "to accommodate the inhabitants of the central and northern parts of said city, and passengers whose

business might call them to those parts," have proposed to make the required branch ; and to that end, have united with the said Turnpike Company, (who, in respect to the necessity of the contemplated branch, appear to represent the general interests and wishes of the citizens of Albany,) in applying to the Legislature for power to make the proposed improvement. The committee are satisfied that a branch rail-road, leading directly to and through the central and most business parts of the city of Albany, is required not only for the accommodation of the city, but for the convenience of the public ; and it is believed that the necessity and importance of the measure will commend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The provision in the bill to create an addition to the capital stock of the Rail-Road Company, is necessary to enable them to make the proposed railway ; but there is an incidental circumstance connected with that provision, which appears to the committee to require some explanation. It is provided that the additional stock to be created may be subscribed and paid for at par by the stockholders in the Albany and Schenectady Turnpike Company, in proportion to the stock held by them in that company. And it being a matter of public notoriety that the stock of the Rail-Road Company is much above par, it is obvious that a pre-emptive right to subscribe for the additional stock at par, is a valuable privilege ; and it is natural to inquire into the consideration or equivalent given for it. On adverting to the petition referred to them, the committee find that the petitioners, before presenting their petition, entered into an agreement by way of compromise on all matters in discussion or controversy between them ; which agreement they now apply to the Legislature for power to consummate.

What the matters in controversy between the parties were, is not particularly stated in their petition ; but from applications of both parties made to the Legislature at a former session, and from the proceedings had on such applications, as well as from information derived from other sources, it appears that the subject matter of their controversy involved interests of great magnitude and importance to the parties, and produced much local excitement on the part of the public. The turnpike company claimed certain rights and privileges, under their original act of incorporation, which they alleged had been violated by the rail-road company ; and in addition to or in confirmation of such rights and privileges, they had obtained an act of the Legislature in 1830 which empowered them to construct a railway on their turnpike road within the limits of the county of Al-

bany. They had also, as the committee are informed, taken measures preliminary to an application to the Legislature for power to continue their rail-road to the city of Schenectady. The additional stock required for converting their turnpike into a rail-road had, as the committee are informed, been mostly subscribed for or agreed to be subscribed for by citizens of Albany, and measures had been taken preparatory to the commencement of the work. On the other hand the rail-road company claimed under their act of incorporation the exclusive right of constructing a rail-road between the cities of Albany and Schenectady, and uniformly denied and protested against the right claimed by the turnpike company. Under such circumstances, with such claims and counter claims, leading naturally to litigation between the parties, a negotiation for an amicable arrangement of all matters in controversy between them was during the last season (as the committee are informed) opened at the mutual instance and request of both parties, which finally resulted in the agreement or compromise referred to in the petition. The general terms and conditions of that compromise, so far as they require legislative aid, are set forth in the bill herewith presented. The making of the proposed branch ; the creation of the additional stock to make it, and the privilege allowed to the turnpike company of subscribing for such additional stock at par ; together with a right in the corporation of the city of Albany to nominate a part of the directors of the rail-road company ; were all grants or concessions understood to have been made on the part of the rail-road company (without, however, acknowledging the right claimed by the turnpike company) in the spirit of compromise, to prevent litigation, and with a view to furnish to the turnpike company some indemnity for the loss which they would necessarily suffer from the construction of a railway contiguous to their turnpike road. In consideration of grants or concessions thus made by the rail-road company, the turnpike company on their part agreed to relinquish all right or claim of right to make a railway on their turnpike road or elsewhere between the cities of Albany and Schenectady.

In respect to the remaining leading provision in the bill, which confers on the corporation of the city of Albany the right to nominate part of the directors of the rail-road company, the committee have only to observe, that inasmuch as it appears to be one of the terms and conditions of the amicable settlement voluntarily made by the parties, and forms an essential part of the consideration thereof, and inasmuch as it has for its object to secure to the city of Albany

a representation in a board of directors which is to control the most important avenue leading to the city, there does not appear to be any valid objection against it ; but on the contrary, considering the great interest which the city of Albany has in all public avenues leading to it, and especially in one so important as the Mohawk and Hudson rail-road, and considering also that the provision in question is expressly assented to by the rail-road company, as one of the conditions of an amicable settlement, it appears to the committee reasonable and proper that the provision should be retained, and that there is no ground of objection to it on the part of others not parties to the compact.

In concluding their report, the committee have only to add, that as the joint application of the rail-road and turnpike companies for legislative aid is the result of an amicable arrangement made in the spirit of mutual accommodation and concession, if the prayer of their petition be granted, it will remove all causes of controversy both before the Legislature and elsewhere ; and as it will not interfere with the vested rights of any other persons, your committee recommend the passage of the bill reported by them.

No. 37.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the Comptroller, on the petition of sundry
inhabitants of the county of Clinton.**

**COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, 21 January, 1832. }**

**The Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
*Speaker of the Assembly.***

SIR,

**Herewith is transmitted to the Honorable the Assembly the
report required from this office upon the petition of sundry inhabit-
ants of the county of Clinton, praying an amendment of the law in
relation to the redemption of lands sold for taxes.**

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

SILAS WRIGHT, Jr.

REPORT

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. }

The Comptroller, to whom has been referred by the Honorable the Assembly the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Clinton, praying an amendment of chapter 108 of the laws of 1830, relating to the redemption of lands sold for taxes,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS :

That the defect in the existing laws, complained of by the petitioners, is the want of a provision to compel the occupant of a lot which has been sold for taxes, to furnish the evidence of the service, upon him or his family, of the notice required by section 83 of title 3 of chapter 13 of the first part of the Revised Statutes ; or, in case no such notice has been served, then to compel the occupant to furnish the evidence of that fact, so that the lands may be redeemed pursuant to section 5 of chapter 108 of the laws of 1830.

It will be seen, that in either case, the difficulty can only arise where the occupant of the land is not the proprietor, and therefore not necessarily interested in having the redemption made. That there are many of these cases, however ; and that very great inconveniences, if not very great losses, have been occasioned to landlords by the bad faith or fraud of their tenants in neglecting or refusing to give the information of the service of this notice, until the six months allowed for the redemption after its service have expired ; and that under that provision of the law of 1830 above referred to, there are also many cases where the tenants in the occupancy of the lands sold have refused and do refuse to give their landlords, or the persons wishing to redeem, the requisite information as to the service of this notice, or the omission to serve it, is abundantly proved from the frequent representations of both classes of cases at the

Comptroller's office. The usual allegation is that some understanding exists, or that some bargain has been made, between the purchaser at the tax sale and the tenant, advantageous to the interests of the latter, and presenting to him strong inducements to wish that the title of the former, acquired at the tax sale, may become perfect; while in other cases it is asserted that the tenant has become the actual purchaser of the lien created by that sale, and is therefore himself the party in interest against his landlord. A variety of other inducements to the occupants to act unfairly and fraudulently in this respect, have also been represented to the Comptroller, such as to defeat a mortgage given by the occupant himself, to perfect a bad title claimed by himself, to release the lands from judgments and other liens created by himself, and so forth.

Of the facts in any of these cases, the Comptroller knows nothing except from the representations made to him by the parties interested; but perhaps it is sufficient for the present purpose to say that such inducements may exist, and that they may influence the occupants of lands sold for taxes to suppress the information upon which alone redemption can be made, and the lien produced by the tax sale be discharged.

An examination of sections 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 of title 3 of chapter 13 of the first part of the Revised Statutes, above referred to, will show that the time by that law given for the redemption of lands sold for taxes, under the notice required by the first of the above named sections, is the six months next after the service of the notice; that the person serving the notice is under no obligation to file the evidence of that service until after these six months have expired, and that he has no interest in doing it until after that time. The consequence will therefore necessarily follow, that the person wishing to make the redemption under the notice, if the evidence of the service has not been filed, must produce at the Comptroller's office proof that the notice has been served, and that six months have not elapsed since the time of service, before he can redeem. If then the notice has been served upon his tenant, who is the occupant of the land, and he refuses to disclose the fact or the time of the service, the landlord cannot make the redemption, unless he should be fortunate enough to be able to make this proof by some third person, which would very seldom happen.

So also the law of 1830 provides, section 5, that redemption may be made at any time before the service of this notice, and "provided

the title of the purchaser shall not have become perfect prior to such redemption." The person desiring to redeem under this act, therefore, must prove the occupancy of the land at and from the time required, and must also prove that no notice has been served, before he brings himself within the reach of the provision. This proof must usually be made by the tenant in the actual occupancy of the land, and in a great majority of the cases, could be made by the testimony of no other witness. If he then refuse to testify, the redemption may be defeated for the want of his testimony.

It is a remedy against this latter class of cases, that the petitioners particularly ask; but it is respectfully suggested, that the proof of the service of the notice, and of the time of its service, in the former class of cases, may be as important, and must depend as much upon the testimony of the occupant of the land, as the proof in the latter class that no service of the notice has been made. Any law, therefore, making provision for the one, should also be extended to the other. The petitioners propose that a law should be passed, requiring the occupant, when properly called upon for that purpose, to appear before any officer authorised to administer oaths, to give evidence, and make his deposition of the facts in relation to his occupancy, and to the service, or not, of the notice required.

A provision of this kind would reach the evil in both classes of cases probably, and would certainly do so in the cases arising under the law of 1830. The only danger in this provision, as applicable to the cases where notice has been served, and when it should be proposed to redeem under it, would be that the proprietor might not receive an intimation of the fact of service until it should be too late to enable him, within the remainder of the six months allowed by the statute, to avail himself of compulsory provisions, to force from his tenant the required testimony, and to present the evidence so obtained at this office.

Inasmuch, however, as the Legislature of 1830 determined that they had the right to modify the laws relative to sales of lands for taxes, so as to affect the sales which had taken place before the passage of the law, and so long before that the two years given for the redemptions of all lands had expired, it is respectfully suggested that the law of 1830, which was thus passed, is susceptible of an amendment which will reach both classes of the cases alluded to, with much less inconvenience or hazard to those interested than the remedy proposed by the petitioners. The first, second, third and

fourth sections of that law, it will be seen, relate to sales to take place after the passage of the law; and in all such cases, they require the purchaser to serve his notice within one year after the expiration of the time allowed for the redemption of all lands; to file the copy of the notice and the evidence of the service in this office, within one month after the service is made; and they give six months from the time of filing the copy of the notice, and the evidence of the service, to make redemption, instead of six months from the service of the notice. These provisions obviate, as to the tax sale of 1830, the difficulties now complained of. Persons wishing to redeem occupied lands sold at that sale, will only be required to examine the files of this office, to determine not only whether a notice has been served or not, but also to learn the time of the service; and such will be the fact with all future sales, if these provisions are continued.

All the limitations of these sections cannot of necessity be made applicable to past sales, as more than the periods of time fixed by them have not only now expired, but had expired before the passage of the act of which they constitute a part. Hence it probably was, the fifth and sixth sections of the act, intended and expressed to be applicable to past sales only, were not made to contain the same provisions.

But if it was in the power of the Legislature to alter and modify the provisions regulating the redemption of lands from the operation of sales which had passed, as they were altered and modified by the two last mentioned sections of the act referred to, was it not equally in their power to go further, and prescribe the time within which, after the service of a notice, the person causing it to be served should file the copy of the notice and the evidence of the service in the Comptroller's office? And if that power existed then, does it not equally exist now?

The amendment of that act then, which the Comptroller would suggest, is to specify a time within which copies of all notices which have been served, together with the evidence of the service, shall be filed in this office; and also to prescribe the time, after the service of any notice hereafter to be served, within which the copy of the notice and the evidence of the service shall be so filed; making that time follow the service so nearly as to allow a reasonable time for all persons interested to examine the files of the office, and to make redemption within the six months allowed for that purpose.

Such a modification of the existing law, with a declaratory provision that after such reasonable period as the Legislature may prescribe, the failure to find the evidence upon file in this office of the service of a notice in any case, shall be presumptive evidence that no notice has been served, and shall entitle the person interested to make redemption upon satisfactory proof of occupancy only, would seem to the Comptroller to present the most convenient remedy, not only for the case stated by the petitioners, but also for all cases to arise under either law, where proof of the service of the notice, or of its not having been served, is wanted. To persons wishing to redeem, such a provision would clearly be less inconvenient and troublesome and expensive, than the remedy suggested in the petition; and to the persons holding the right acquired by the tax sale, it is not perceived that any burden would be imposed, giving ground of just complaint; inasmuch as it would merely be limiting the time within which they should file in this office papers which they must file here, as the law now stands, before they can perfect their titles.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SILAS WRIGHT, Jr.

Dated Albany, 21 January, 1832.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

January 24, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of several citizens of New-York, to incorporate the North American Mining Company.

The select committee, to whom was referred the petition of several citizens of New-York, for an act to incorporate the North American Mining Company,

REPORT :

That the petitioners represent that they are owners in fee simple, as tenants in common, of a valuable real estate, which they have purchased for mining operations, and which has cost them about one hundred thousand dollars ; and for the purpose of vesting the title to said property in some permanent and unchangeable body, and for greater facility of carrying on their money operations, they are desirous of being incorporated under the name of "The North American Mining Compay," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: and they are advised by counsel, that there are great difficulties in framing any instruments of conveyance known to the law, by which the title to the said estate could be so placed that great embarrassments would not ensue upon the death of any one of the tenants in common to said property, and that the title could be securely placed in a corporate body to avoid a contingency of that kind.

They further represent, that it will become necessary in the course of their operations to raise a large sum of money to purchase machinery, build houses, and employ people, cattle, &c. and that they

will not be enabled to do so unless they can obtain an act which will make the property, &c. of the company, by an act of incorporation, transferable without the signature of every member of the company.

Believing that the act asked for should be passed into a law for the reasons assigned by the petitioners, the committee have directed their chairman to introduce a bill.

No. 41.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 17, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Lewis Warner, an Inspector of Sole-Leather for
the county of Orleans.**

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

As inspector of sole-leather for the county of Orleans, agreeable to the Revised Statutes, title 2, article 13, section 197, I submit this report. Since the 1st of January, 1831, to the 1st of January, 1832, I have examined and inspected nine hundred and fifty nine sides of sole-leather, viz : seven hundred and forty sides of good, one hundred and sixty nine sides damaged, fifty sides best. The amount for the last year is \$38 36 cents.

LEWIS WARNER,
Inspector.

Albion, Jan. 9, 1832.

[A. No. 41.]

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IN ASSEMBLY,

January 23, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims, on the petition of Joseph Lamb.

The committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Lamb,

REPORT :

That the petitioner has been many years an applicant to the Legislature, and various reports in favor and others against allowing the claim have been made. The committee have therefore thought it necessary carefully to investigate the facts upon which it is sought to sustain the claim, as well as the grounds upon which the allowance of the claim has been resisted, with a view to come to a decision according to its merits.

It appears the petitioner is the husband of Martha, the daughter of John Thompson, a deceased soldier of the revolution, and he prays in right of his wife, for a grant of bounty land to which he alleges the heirs at law of the said Thompson are entitled from this State.

By the returns in the office of the Secretary of State, called Neely's book, purporting to be a copy of the original returns of the officers and soldiers in the line of this State, serving in the revolutionary army of the United States, it appears that the said John Thompson did enlist as a private on the 12th December, 1776, in the company of Capt. Hallet, in Col. Van Cortland's regiment, and died in service, Feb. 26th, 1777. These two facts having been established, the next question for the decision of the committee was, whether he

enlisted to serve during the war; for if he enlisted for any less term, neither the soldier if living, nor his representatives, he being dead, would be entitled to the land. An inspection of the returns would firstly lead to the belief that he enlisted for the term of nine months only; that term being expressly noted in the proper column for that purpose, against the names of the third and fourth soldier directly above the name of the said Thompson, and that column against the names of the two next immediately above that of Thompson, as well as opposite the name of Thompson, being left entirely blank; but upon the examination of the resolves of Congress, and the laws of this State, as well as a recurrence to the history of the revolution, show that no enlistment for nine months, nor for any term less than three years, in the continental army, was authorised in this State until April 1st, 1778, more than a year after Thompson's enlistment, and that no soldier did enlist for nine months until May, 1778. It thus appears to be well established that Thompson did not enlist for nine months. The next question that presented itself was, what was the proper construction to be put upon the blank term of enlistment against the name of Thompson? By an examination of the balloting book, and comparing it with the returns, it appears that all whose term of enlistment was left thus in blank, who died in service or continued to the end of the war, received their patents for bounty land, with few exceptions, and those exceptions are applicable to cases in which the appropriate column is filled with W, as well as where left in blank, in both of which cases it may be presumed no applicant had appeared. The committee are not prepared to say that the blank in the column for the term of enlistment opposite the name of John Thompson has not the same meaning as *during the war*. Such construction is strengthened by the fact that the soldiers next immediately above the name of Thompson, being thus left in blank like that of Thompson, have received their lands; also by the consideration that the original term of enlistment was during the continuance of the war, all of the less periods having been adopted afterwards, according to the exigencies of the times. Hence these are believed to be uniformly expressed in the returns, while the original term is often not expressed, being always understood as during the war, when not otherwise expressed.

To substantiate the position that the said John Thompson enlisted during the war, the petitioner introduces an affidavit made in the year 1812, by Sarah Lewis, who swears that she was the wife of

the said John Thompson, and the mother of Martha, the wife of the petitioner, and that the said John Thompson actually enlisted to serve during the war, &c. a fact which she would not be likely to know, otherwise than by what her husband told her, when however he could have had no apparent interest to deceive her. It cannot be relied upon further than hearsay, while the advanced age, the relative situation, and interested feelings of the deponent, are circumstances calculated to diminish the reliance that might be placed upon the representation of an equally respectable and more disinterested witness.

After an attentive examination of the facts and circumstances of the case, the committee conclude the weight of evidence goes to establish the fact, that John Thompson, the ancestor, enlisted in the army of the revolution to serve *during the war*; and that having without doubt died in the service, his heirs are entitled to an allowance from the State. The conclusion being thus in favor of the prayer of the petition, and it being understood the land set apart to satisfy the claims of the soldiers of the revolution, have been disposed of, an appropriation from the treasury must therefore instead thereof be made to such of the soldier's heirs as shall within a time to be prescribed establish their rights, should the Legislature afford the relief sought.

As an equivalent for the land, the committee recommend the allowance of the sum of eight hundred dollars to be paid in full satisfaction of said claim; and have accordingly directed the introduction of a bill for that purpose, as well as to ascertain the lawful heirs of the said John Thompson, which bill is herewith presented.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 24, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on the militia and public defence,
on so much of the Governor's message as relates
to the soldiers of the revolutionary war.**

Mr. Myers, from the committee on the militia and the public defence, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the soldiers of the revolutionary war,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS :

That equally actuated by the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor as by their own feelings on the interesting subject referred to their consideration, your committee have taken into view,

1st. The positive obligation on the part of the State to comply faithfully with the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Land-Office in the year 1783, in pursuance of the promises held up by the Legislature during the revolutionary war and since the peace, awarding to the officers and soldiers who served in the line of the army of this State, bounty lands amounting to six hundred acres for each non-commissioned officer, private and musician, and an additional number of acres to each officer, according to his grade :

2d. The equitable claim of those citizens who, without holding any military titles or situation, were employed in the material service of the army as guides, expresses, teamsters, boatmen, or artificers.

In reference to the first class, your committee cannot discover under what rule or legal principle the land granted of late to those who had not received their allowance has been reduced to 200 acres, or to a commutation in money ; and unless such reductions and com-

mutations have been the result of mutual agreement between the State and the claimants, your committee think that they are unjust and impolitic, inasmuch as no contracts ought to be more sacredly observed than those made between a nation in danger and the brave men who take up arms for her defence, and inasmuch as in the fulfilment of such contracts, governments ought to view not only the honest discharge of a debt, but a warrantee for future services.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that, at this hour, so distant from the period of the services rendered, the greatest caution ought to be used in the admission of claims, many of which are now held by the lineal or collateral heirs of deceased officers or soldiers; but that when the legality of a claim is fully made out and admitted, the whole quantity of the land pledged ought to be awarded, or an equitable commutation thereof in money paid, with the consent of the claimants; it being obvious that no act would be more derogatory to the honor of the State than an arbitrary commutation of rights acquired by any creditors, and particularly by those who, by their valor, their sufferings and their blood, have sealed the covenant of our independence.

In reference to the second class, namely, those who have served in minor offices or situations in the revolutionary war, your committee, considering that the cement and smaller stones integrated in a vault, are as constituent a part of that edifice as the larger blocks of which it is composed, do not see why the guides who have enlightened the march of our troops, the teamsters who have conveyed their baggage, ammunition or food, the messengers who have carried to their chiefs orders or useful information in defiance of many dangers, the boatmen who have facilitated to our brave soldiers the passage of lakes and rivers, frequently exposed to the fire of the enemy, and finally all those artificers who, by their mechanical talents, have helped the success of our arms, should not also have a claim to our gratitude in proportion to the services rendered.

Your committee, in consequence of the principles of justice, honor and national policy, above stated, beg leave further to observe, that if by the revolutionary war we have obtained our independence, by the last war we have acquired a high rank among the powers of the earth, increased our territorial dominion, and emancipated the seas, and that justice seems to dictate that the officers who have led in this last contest our warriors to the field of battle, should, as well as the brave men under their command, receive bounties in land

from the United States for their useful services. Their pay, it is true, has been higher, but their expenses have generally been above their allowance, and certainly no one will deny that the nature of the services of an officer requiring more knowledge and mental labor than the duties of the common soldier, entitles him to more compensation: your committee are therefore impressed with the belief that the claim presented by the officers of the line of the army of the United States, employed in the last war, is well founded. Your committee have accordingly, on the matter of the latter claim, as well as on the rights of those who have carried arms as officers or soldiers, or served in the revolutionary war, or in other capacities, instructed their chairman to offer, for the consideration of the Legislature, the concurrent resolutions which he now presents.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 17, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of Staley N. Clarke and others.

Mr. Crooker, from the select committee to which was referred the petition of Staley N. Clarke and others, for the relief of Frederick Carpenter, collector of the town of Franklinville in the county of Cattaraugus,

REPORTED :

That the board of supervisors of the county of Cattaraugus, at their annual session in the fall of 1831, ordered the sum of two hundred dollars, together with the collector's fees thereon, to be levied and collected in the town of Franklinville in the county of Cattaraugus, for the improvement of highways. That the commissioners of highways of the town of Franklinville had laid out and expended the above sum, previous to the meeting of the said board. That the clerk of the board of supervisors, in laying the tax on the town of Franklinville, omitted by mistake to include the said sum; and that such omission was not discovered until after the adjournment of the said board of supervisors. That the clerk of the board of supervisors, on discovering the omission, corrected the tax roll of said town, by including the said sum of two hundred dollars, with the collector's fees thereon, and delivered the same as amended to the collector.

The petitioners pray that the collector be authorised to collect the taxes in the town of Franklinville, according to the amended tax roll, and that he be allowed until the first day of March next to settle with the county treasurer.

Your committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted, and they respectfully ask leave to introduce a bill for that purpose.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 17, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Edward S. Fuller, an Inspector of Lumber for
the county of Rensselaer.**

A copy of Lumber inspected and measured by Edward S. Fuller,
commencing April 30th, and ending November 30th, 1831, and he
would submit it to the Honorable body the Legislature of the State
of New-York.

viz :	77,327	feet	1st	quality	pine	lumber.
	138,489	"	2nd	"	"	
	183,605	"	3d	"	"	
	656,164	"	4th	"	"	
	509,710	"	face measure pine lumber.			
	133,693	"	merchantable whitewood half inch boards.			
	12,155	"	"	"	bass wood	" "
	4,417	"	"	"	cherry lumber, boards and plk.	
	10,326	"	"	"	oak plank.	
	1,158	"	"	"	hemlock timber.	
	15,486	"	"	"	ash boards and plank.	
	3,722	"	1st quality whitewood chair plank.			
	4,704	"	2nd	"	"	"
<hr/>						
	1,752,956	"	total amount.			

Received for inspecting and measuring the above lumber, \$595 42

EDWARD S. FULLER,
Inspector.

Troy, 14th January, 1832.

No. 49.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 14, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Jacob Lockman, an Inspector of Lumber, for the
city and county of New-York.**

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is the report of Jacob Lockman, one of the inspectors of lumber for the city and county of New-York, from January 1, 1831, to December 31, 1831.

[A. No. 49.]

1

Amount and quality of lumber measured and inspected.

Name of Wood.	Feet inch Measure.				Measured.
	Clear.	Mercht.	3d quality	4th qual.	
White pine,	89,340	119,387	47,950	17,371	373,967
Yellow pine,		7,251		7,227	
Spruce boards,		9,861		84	
Hemlock scantling,					8,777
Oak plank and boards,		48,866		30,705	
Birdseye maple,		6,106			
Curl maple plank & boards,		4,491		551	
Chesnut scantling,		398		126	
Ash plank,		43,906			
Ash joist,		5,420		989	
Cherry boards and joist,		32,938		4,914	
Basswood boards,		27,877			
Whitewood boards,		68,857			
Whitewood plank,		3,309		262	
Basswood plank,		2,220		2,101	
Maple boards,		7,385			
Maple joist,		12,329		6,871	
Cedar boards,		841		274	
Ash oars and sweeps,		21,693		4,828	
Curl maple joist,		3,310		1,466	
Black walnut boards,		9,476			
Whitewood columns,		1,602		2,521	
Red cedar timber,		2,202			
	89,340	439,841	47,950	80,290	382,744

Chesnut knees, 69 inches mercht. and 40 inches refuse.

Oak " 388 " " 108 "

Locust posts, 244 pieces " 85 pieces refuse.

Amount of fees, \$345 50

All which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB LOCKMAN,
Inspector.

No. 50.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 14, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of William P. Lansing, an Inspector of Lumber
for the village of West-Troy, county of Albany.**

The following is the amount of Lumber, measured and inspected,
during the year 1831, in the town of Watervliet in the county of
Albany.

5,075	feet	first quality.
10,050	"	second "
100,075	"	third "
258,068	"	fourth "
<hr/>		
373,268	"	total amount.
<hr/> <hr/>		

Fees, \$130 50

W. P. LANSING.
Inspector.

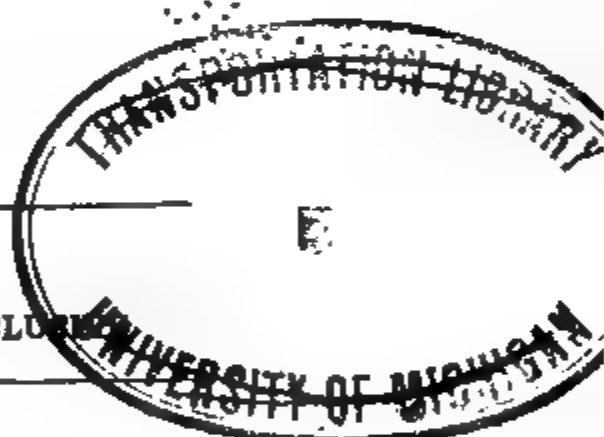
West-Troy, January 12, 1832.

[A. No. 50.]

DOCUMENTS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION,

1832.

VOLUME II.
FROM No. 51 TO 174 INCLUSIVE



ALBANY:
PRINTED BY E. CROSWELL, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

.....
1832

No. 52.

IN ASSEMBLY, *Done V. 2*

January 17, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Francis Peckwell, Inspector-General of Staves
and Heading for the city and county of New-York.

To his Excellency Enos T. Throop,
Governor of the State of New-York.

Report of the Inspector-General of staves and heading, in the city
and county of New-York, stating the number of staves and heading
culled in the city of New-York, from the 1st January, 1831, to the
1st January, 1832.

New-York, December 31, 1831.

[A. No. 52.]

dup.

Amount of Staves and Heading culled in the city of New-York.

	Pipes.	W. O. Hhds.	Heading.	R. O. Hhds.	Bbbs.
Staves and heading the produce of the State of New-York,	1,852,469	1,017,605	117,053	19,699	597,216
“ “ “ other States,	206,287	763,529	94,448	1,435,688	189,930
	2,058,756	1,781,134	211,501	1,455,387	787,146

REFUSE.

From the State of New-York,	204,484	105,518	47,576	6,900	108,182
“ other States,	61,000	151,900	17,411	297,249	201,190
	265,484	257,418	64,987	304,149	309,372

7,495,334, at 10 cents per M. is..... \$749 53

FRANCIS PECKWELL,
Inspector-General.

No. 53.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 18, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of N. Challes, an Inspector of Lumber, for the county of Rensselaer.

The following is the amount of lumber inspected and measured, by Nath. Challes of Troy, in 1831.

48,747	feet	1st quality white pine.
186,849	"	2nd " "
285,914	"	3d " "
961,534	"	4th " "
578,196	"	face measure box boards.
306,461	"	thin whitewood.
97,926	"	white ash.
98,898	"	cherry.
47,812	"	hemlock house beams.
56,147	„	ship plank, merchantable inch measure.
30,626	"	" 2nd "
1,515	"	" refuse "
14,139	"	maple joist plane.
3,484	"	curl " "
2,615	"	thin bass wood.
36,698	"	1st quality whitewood chair plank.
17,739	"	2nd " " "
2,653	"	1st " bass wood "
618	"	2nd " " "
15,519	"	cubic white pine

Total, 2,784,332

Amount of fees received,.. \$1,000 33
Expenses, about 25 00

NATH. CHALLES,
Inspector.

Troy, January 6, 1832.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 19, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Pembroke in the county of Genesee.

Mr. Tilford, from the committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, to which was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Pembroke in the county of Genesee,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners represent that the said town of Pembroke is nearly eight miles wide by twelve miles in length, and contains between seven and eight hundred voters, and about three thousand five hundred inhabitants. And they further represent, that at the last annual town-meeting in said town, the question of dividing said town was tried by ballot, and there appeared in favor of the division a majority of one hundred and seventy.

Your committee have accordingly prepared a bill, and directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the same.

No. 55.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 19, 1832.

REPORT.

**Of the select committee, on the petition of Jacob
Adrian Vanden Heuvel.**

**Mr. E. Dodge, from the select committee to which was referred
the petition of Jacob Adrian Vanden Heuvel, praying for the passage
of an act to alter the name of the petitioner,**

REPORTED :

**That it appears from said petition, that the ancestors of the peti-
tioner originally bore the surname of Van Heuvel, which was after-
wards changed to Van Den Heuvel, in conformity to the modes and
usages of the country to which they emigrated. That for the reason
aforesaid, and as a matter of convenience, the petitioner is anxious
to resume the original name of his family.**

**The committee think the prayer of the petitioner reasonable ;
have prepared a bill, and now ask leave to introduce the same.**

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 19, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of Martin Hoar and others.

Mr. Bly, from the select committee to which was referred the petition of Martin Hoar and others, of the town of Harmony in the county of Chautauque, for an act to change their names,

REPORTED :

That they have examined the said petition, and find that the following is the principal reason assigned by the petitioners : That several of their relatives of the same name have, by special act of the Legislature, had their names changed from Hoar to Hobart.

Your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, and ought to be granted ; and have accordingly prepared a bill, and directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the same.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 20, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the towns of Alabama and Elba, in the county of Genesee.

Mr. Tilford, from the committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the towns of Alabama and Elba in the county of Genesee, for the erection of a new town from parts of said towns,

REPORTED :

Your committee, on examining the petition, together with a remonstrance on the same subject, find, by granting the prayer of the petition, it would greatly affect and injure both of the aforesaid towns, but especially the town of Alabama. That both towns include a large portion of the Tonawanta swamp, which is not eligible to cultivation. Besides, considerable territory lately purchased from the Indians is yet unsettled, being unsold, or not in market ; and a portion in the town of Alabama, from three to four miles square, is yet owned by the Indians, and cannot be settled by the whites. And it is represented to your committee, that at present there is not more than one hundred and twenty-five taxable inhabitants in the said town of Alabama ; and your committee discovering no inconvenience that the town of Elba may sustain by denying the prayer of the petition, your committee have unanimously come to the conclusion to adopt the following resolution :

Resolved, That the petitioners be allowed to withdraw their petition and papers.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 20, 1832.

MESSAGE

**From the Governor, transmitting the annual report
of the Commissary-General.**

TO THE ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the annual report
of the Commissary-General.

E. T. THROOP.

Albany, Jan. 20, 1822.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

**COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New-York, Jan. 12, 1832. }**

**To His Excellency E. T. THROOP,
Governor, &c.**

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to present to your Excellency the an-
nual return required from this department.

Very respectfully,

I am your very ob't. servant,

**ALEXANDER M. MUIR,
Commissary-General.**

Of the State of New-York,

ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.

25 c	<i>Small Arms.</i>	
2	.....	48,543
4	rifles,.....	1,889
4	g do	521
10	pistols,	218
54	and swords,.....	629
4	coutrements,	20,000
1		
55	<i>Ammunition.</i>	
2	ch of 1000 rounds, fixed ammuni-	418
161	asks of powder,.....	21

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
January 2d, 1832.

ALEXANDER M. MUIR,
Commissary-General.

(C.)

A return in detail, of the Ordnance, Arms and Military Stores, the property of the State of New-York, January 2, 1832.

At Forts Richmond and Tompkins, Staten-Island. Major Wm. Dunstan, Keeper.

Iron 32 pounder cannon, mounted,.....	25
24 do do	2
32 do dismantled,	1
24 do do	42
Garrison gun-carriages, condemned as unfit for service,	42
Pent-houses,	42
Beds and quoins,	50
Rammers and sponges,	54
Ladles for cannon,	40
Wormers for do	60
Iron crowbars,	50
Wooden handspikes,	50
Iron Loggerheads,	9
Sling or dibble carriages,	1
Small truck do	1
Iron truck wheels,	10
Cannon-searchers,	2
A quantity of wads.	
Cannon balls for 24 pounders,	3833
do 32 do	1655
Last return dated 28th November, 1831.	

Deposited at Fort-Columbus, Governor's Island.

Iron 24 pounder cannon, dismantled,	13
Garrison carriages for do, complete,	13

In the Arsenal at the city of New-York.

Iron 18 pounder cannon, mounted,.....	4
12 do do	2
9 do do	7
9 do dismantled,	2
Brass 2 do do	1
12 do mounted,	6
18 do do	2
Field artillery carriages,	21
do for 9 pounders, condemned,	2
Brass 10 inch mortars,	2
8 do	1
5½ eprouvette,	1

The mortars have been new mounted on beds made for the State by the United States.

Rammers and sponges,	120
Wormers,	70
Ladles,	18
Powder horns with gunners' belts,	52
Tube-boxes and straps,	67
Port-fire cases,	47
Lint-stocks,	60
Port-fire stocks,	47
Tar-buckets,	18
Water-buckets attached to 6 pounders,	16
Postillion-saddles,	40
Old card do. condemned,	2
Prolongs,	20
Bricoles,	208
Sets of drag-ropes,	21
Sets implement straps,	24
Lead aprons and straps,	21
Trail-staves,	42
Tompions and collars,	40
Haversacks,	40
Lot of sponge-covers.	
Case of mathematical instruments,	1
Gunners' quadrant,	1
Gunners' compass,	1
Pairs caliber compasses,	1
Spy-glass,	1
Set of brass shot-gauges,	1
Wooden do	12
Copper port-fire moulds,	1
Wooden do.	1
Port-fire drifts,	5
Copper measures and tunnels,	20
Set scales and weights,	1
Pair steelyards,	1
Bullet-moulds,	92
Lot port-fire formers, a lot of port-fire.	
Coils slow-match,	18
Tin filling-pans,	4
Wooden filling-boxes,	12
Dredging-box,	1
Copper syringe,	1
Copper tinder-box,	1
Iron ladle,	1
Musket-scraper,	1
Stools and benches,	6
Lathe-wheel,	1
Emery-wheels,	4
Cast-iron truck-wheels,	25
Lot of priming-wire and brushes.	
Old saddle and bridle,	1
Curry-comb,	1
Brush,	1

Set cart-harness,	1
Cart,	1
Horse,	1
Wheelbarrow,	1
Sod-cutters,	4
Cannon balls for 32 pounders,	2647
do 24 do	19
do 18 do	612
do 12 do	294
do 9 do	705
do 6 do	none
do 4 do	84
do 3 do	416
Shells for 10 inch mortars,	347
do 8 do	88
do howitzers,	99
Lot of wads.	
Lot of flannel cartridge-bags.	
Boxes of musket-balls,	10
do buckshot,	5
Casks of musket-flints,	4
Camp-kettles, damaged,	
Magazine lanthorns,	2
Lot of screw-drivers, a lot of gun-wormers.	
Copper (cooper's) tools,	4
Sets armorer's tools,	2
Brace and bitts,	1
Drawing-knife,	1
Cast-iron stoves and grates,	5
Oil-can,	1
Hatchets,	2
Facine-hooks,	118
Cross-cut saw,	1
Common saws,	2
Axe,	1
Sledge-hammer,	1
Broad-axe,	1
Augers,	6
Planes,	6
Chisels,	6
Hammers,	3
Augurs,	3
Spade,	1
Shovels,	2
Wooden scoops,	2
Grind-stone,	1
Pairs smiths' bellows,	2
Smith's anvil,	1
Vices,	2
Lot of odd old artillery harness.	
Watering-pots,	2
Dusting-brushes,	3

Wall candlesticks,	38
Writing-desk,	1
Tables,	2
Chairs,	3
Pair shovel and tongs for office,	1
Coal-pan and safety-fender,	1
Poker,	1
Office bell,	1
Fire-buckets,	4
Iron pestle,	1
Glue-pot,	1
Hand and shackle-cuffs,	75
Iron crowbars,	2
Handspikes,	4
Rakes,	2
Hoes,	2
Brands,	2
Camp-stools,	6
Lot of cooking-utensils.	
Quoins,	34
Cannon-searcher,	1
Shell-scraper,	1
Shot-carriers,	4
Shell-hooks,	4
Wrenches,	10
Gins, (one condemned,)	2
Sets tackle-blocks,	4
Sets falls for do,	4
Tumbril tops,	40
Cartridge-formers,	19
Ladle tompons,	20
Battery handspikes,	160
Budge-barrels,	9
Tarpaulins,	12
Ammunition-waggons,	2
Travelling-forges, with bellows and apparatus complete,	2
Caissons,	4
Tumbril,	1
Muskets in order,	11095
Bayonets,	11095
Ramrods,	11095
Common rifles,	2
Repeating do. with apparatus complete,	520
Odd ramrods,	200
bayonets,	86
Pairs horsemen's pistols,	166½
Cutlasses,	228
Artillery swords,	233
Gun-slings,	1800
Bayonets,	12886
Cartridge boxes and belts,	12886
Commander-in-chief's marquee,	1

Wall-tents,	90
Infantry tents, (a few much worn,)	157
Tent partitions,	37
A lot of tent-poles, a lot of tent-pins, a lot of tent-pin bags, a few canvass caps.	
Hammocks,	295
Medicine chests,	2
Knapsacks,	5286
Canteens, with straps for do,	2670
National colors,	3
Regimental colors,	8
Bugles,	4
Fifes,	223
Snare drums,	29
Bass drums,	4
Drum-slings,	34
Brass 6 pounder cannon, sent from this Arsenal to Watervliet to be mounted,	6
<i>Dated 3d December, 1831.</i>	

In the Magazine on New-York Island.

Boxes fusees for shells,	3
do cannon,	1
Keg mealed powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$
flour of sulphur,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rounds fixed canister shot for 18 pounders,	136
do do 12	200
do do 9	159
do do 6	136
do do 3	243
do strap shot for 12	182
do do 9	122
do do 4	24
do do 3	164
Boxes containing strap shot for 6 and 18 pounders,	18
Rounds strap shot for 6 pounders,	190
Boxes of fixed musket cartridges, of 1,000 rounds each,	266
do pistol do	26
Lot of paper bags for cartridges.	
Lot of flannel do.	
Tarpaulin for drying powder,	1
Pairs mockasins for use of magazine,	3
Quarter casks of powder,	11
<i>Return dated December 31, 1831.</i>	

Arsenal, Albany. F. Costigan, Keeper.

Travelling forge,	1
Ammunition tumbril,	1
do caissons,	6
Powder proof,	1

Rammers and sponges,.....	11
Wormer for 18 pounder,.....	1
Copper ladles for cannon,.....	20
Port-fire stocks,	15
Lint-stocks,.....	7
Water-buckets,.....	10
Haversacks,	40
Tube-boxes and straps,	33
Bricoles,.....	21
Prolongs,.....	78
Budge-barrels,	4
Bullet-moulds,	17
Lot of gunners' equipments.	
Lot of port-fire.	
Boxes musket-balls,	2
buck-shot,	6
Coil slow-matches,	1
Quantity of musket-flints,.....	1
Barrels of soup-basins,.....	2
Old camp-kettles,.....	4
Lot of old canteens.	
Handspikes,	4
Iron crowbars,	3
Set of miners' rods,	1
Large and small vices,.....	6
Some old artillery harness.	
Old common blankets,.....	12
A lot of old slate, a lot of old lead, a lot of old iron, a lot of tent-poles.	
Set of tackle-blocks,	1
Set of falls for do	1
Muskets in order,.....	31521
Ramrods,	31521
Bayonets,	31521
Rifles,.....	1653
Repeating do. with apparatus complete,	1
Gun-slings,	420
Cartridge-boxes and belts,	4133
Bayonet-belts and scabbards,	1407
Port-fire cases,.....	23
Port-fire nippers,	16
Bass drums,	38
Snare drums,	178
Drum-slings,.....	208
Fifes,.....	42
Bugles,	33
Stands of colors,	30
Old drum-shell,	1
Lot of old parts of gun-carriages.	
Lot of rifle bullet-moulds.	
Cannon shot, 12 pounders,.....	467

Cannon shot for 9 pounders,	764
do 6 do	120
do 4 do	1494
do 3 do	243
Jack-screw,	1
Rung-ladder,	1
A quantity of grape-shot.	
Cannon-searcher,	1
Lot of old burnt arms.	

In the Magazine at Albany.

Boxes of fixed musket cartridges,	94
Boxes of fixed grape and canister shot,	7
Quarter casks of powder,	10
Return dated 29th December, 1831.	

At Whitehall, remaining deficient of a quantity left there at the close of the war, in the charge of Jno. Reid & Co.

Cannon balls for 12 pounders,	133
do 9 do	111
do 6 do	364

At Plattsburgh, returned as in the possession of a Mr. Gilleland.

Old muskets,	18
Ramrods,	6
Old tents,	5
Cartridge boxes and belts,	2
Camp kettles,	9
Canteens,	50

Arsenal at Elizabethtown, Alanson Mitchell, Keeper.

Muskets,	1652
Ramrods,	1600
Bayonets,	1402
Muskets and parts of do. not worth repairing,	41
Cartridge boxes and belts,	884
Bayonets, belts and scabbards,	868
Cartridge boxes for riflemen,	26
Rifles,	27
Pairs horsemen's pistols,	30
Sword-belts,	39
Gun-slings,	292
Priming wires and brushes,	120
Linen Haversacks,	20
Knapsacks,	152
Common and wall tents,	355
Tent partitions,	14
Hospital tent,	1
Kegs powder and fixed ammunition,	25
Reams cartridge paper,	12

Canteens,	120
Boxes containing portfire, ammunition, &c.,	3
A lot of musket stocks and parts of old arms.	
Cases surgical instruments,	2
Tourniquets,	5
Set tackle blocks,	1
Set falls for do	1
Large vices,	2
Small do	1
Cross-cut saw,	1
Parts of sets of armorers tools,	2
Smiths bellows,	1
Desk,	1
Oil-stone,	1
Emery wheels,	2
Part of a box of window-glass.	
Stove and pipe,	1
Some old artillery harness.	
Ammunition tumbril,	1
Cannon balls, 3 pounders,	19
Return dated 28th December, 1831.	

The State Arsenal at Malone, Franklin county, has no property of value in it. The upper story is now occupied as a school room, the main story by the artillery company of Malone as a gun-house.

In the Arsenal at Russell, St. Lawrence county, Eliku Phelps, Keeper.

Muskets,	436
Ramrods,	436
Bayonets,	436
Rounds of fixed ammunition,	19000
Sets of accoutrements,	14
Part of a box of window glass.	

Return dated December 16th, 1831.

In the Arsenal at Watertown, Jefferson county, Jason Fairbanks, Keeper.

Muskets,	1776
Bayonets,	1776
Ramrods,	1776
Old muskets, much worn,	12
Broken do. and parts of muskets,	38
Cartridge boxes and belts,	1566
Bayonet belts and scabbards,	1645
Old cartridge boxes,	47
Reams cartridge paper,	2½
Pounds buckshot,	48
Pairs steel yards,	3

Parts of sets of single artillery harness,.....	2
Pairs snow shoes,.....	8
Small grind-stone,.....	1
Gun-slings,	56
Rammer for cannon,.....	1
Lint-stocks,	2
Port-fire stocks,	2
Parts of kegs of musket flints,.....	2
Rounds of fixed ammunition in boxes,.....	9000
Keg do.	1
Cannon shot for 9 pounders,.....	427
Old drum-shells,	3
Canteens and straps,	57
Old bayonets,	81
Knapsacks,	524

And there was forwarded from Watertown via Oswego (where the articles were, in November, previous to the closing of the canal navigation,) for Albany,

Cannon shot for 9 pounders,.....	200
do 6 do	963
do 3 & 4 do	2121

Return dated January 1, 1832.

The Arsenal at Onondaga has no public property of any value in it, and is in the care of George Hall, Esq.

The Arsenal at Canandaigua. H. Hayward, Keeper.

Iron 12 pounder cannon,	2
Travelling carriages for do. complete,.....	2
Ramrods and sponges,.....	2
Wormers and ladles,	2
Port-fire cases,	2
Thumbstalls,.....	2
Powder horn and belt,.....	1
Priming wires,	2
Tube box and strap,.....	1
Gunner's gimbets,.....	2
Haversacks,	2
Hammers,	2
Sets drag-ropes,	2
Tarpaulins,	2
Tar-bucket,	1
Trail-staves,.....	2
Cannon balls, 6 pounders,.....	581
do 3 do	932
Old infantry tents, much worn,	12
A lot of old tin and a few boxes for arms.	

Return dated 26th December, 1831.

In the Arsenal at Batavia. N. Follett, Keeper.

Muskets,	1560
Rods,	1435
Bayonets,	1450
Muskets, old and too bad to repair,	283
Old musket barrels,	190
Musket stocks,	25
Gun-slings,	120
Camp kettles,	202
Cartridge boxes and belts,	1125
A lot of old cartridge boxes without belts, a lot of bayonet scabbards without belts.	
Bayonet scabbards and belts,	182
A lot of tent poles and pins.	
Bars of lead,	4
Pounds do	50
Old drums,	2
Shells of drums,	2
Boxes of fixed musket cartridges,	4
Musket scraper,	1
Wormer,	1
Old axes,	3
Iron pots,	2
Drawing-knife,	1
Sets artillery harness,	4
Cart saddle,	1
Emery wheel and fixtures,	1
Tackle falls,	1
Set blocks for do.	1
Pair steelyards,	1
Case-shot for 12 pounders,	176
Barrel of old locks and pieces of do.	1
Boxes for arms,	10
Return dated 9th December, 1831.	

In the possession of artillery companies, &c. &c.

Iron 9 pounder cannon, mounted,	3
6 do do	54
6 do issued not mounted,	4
Brass 9 do mounted,	7
6 do do	96
6 do not mounted, (sent to the U. S. Arse- nal at Watervliet to be mounted,)	6
4 do mounted,	5
3 do do	50
2 do do	2
Field artillery carriages with limbers, side and ammunition boxes, complete,	217
Sets of implements,	221
Sets of gunners' equipments,	221

Waggons for ammunition,	2
Tumbrils do	20
Caissons do	6
Muskets with bayonets, &c.,	111
Rifles,	7
Bayonet-belts and scabbards,	128
Cartridge-boxes and belts,	132
Pairs of horsemen's pistols,	22
Artillery swords,	118
Sword-belts,	58
Tarpaulins for cannon,	66
Drum,	1
Fifes,	2
Rifle bullet-moulds,	2
Common infantry tents,	28
Wall tents, with poles, pins, &c.,	6

S. N. Y.—COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New-York, Jan. 12, 1832.

ALEXANDER M. MUIR,
Commissary-General.

(D.)

**A Return of Colors and Musical Instruments issued to infantry
brigades during the year 1831, in compliance to section 13, Art.
2, Title 18, Chapter 10, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the
militia and public defence.**

No. of the brigade.	County.	Name of commanding officer.						
			Snare drums.	Bass drums.	Standards colors.	Fifes.	Bagles.	Drum-majors.
29	Rockland,	Col. command'g, G. S. Allison,	1	..	1	..	..	1
15	Westchester, .	Brig. Gen. Aaron Ward, . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1
30	Dutchess,	Col. Com'g. Theodore Annan, .	1	1	1	2	1	2
19	Orange,	Brigadier, Benj. Dunning,	4	..	1	2	..	4
21	Herkimer, ...	do Jos. Petrie,	1	..	..	6	..	..
57		do Dean M. Tyler,	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total,			9	1	4	10	1	8

S. N. Y., COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New-York, January 12th, 1832. }

ALEXANDER M. MUIR,
Commissary-General.

Return of Arms, Ordnance, Ammunition and Military Stores, received by the State of New-York during the year ending 31st December, 1831.

Date.	From whom and for what purpose received.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Ramrods.	Rifles.	Cannon balls, 6 pounder.	Quarter casks of powder.	Iron cannon.				Caissons.	Mortar beds.
								6 pounder.	Carriages.	Implements	Equipments		
1831.						1670	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
June and August, October,	Purchased to supply artillery companies for practice and improvement,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Received from the United States, being the balance due New-York to the close of the year 1830, of the apportionment of arms to the militia,.....	5184	5184	5184	..	..	..	*20	*20	*20	*20	*10	..
September 30,	Received from U. S. on new account, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Received from Major A. C. Flagg and others, and which were loaned in 1816, .....	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5184	5184	5184	50	1670	300	20	20	20	20	10	2

* These are equivalent to 615⁵/₈ muskets. † Equivalent to 14²/₃ muskets.

S. N. Y., COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New-York, January 12th, 1832. }
ALEXANDER M. MUIR,
Commissary-General.

itionthe seat of New-York,

Colorsannon balls									
4	9	38	42	2	2	2	1	8	4
Snare drums.			4 pounder.	2 pounder Cartridge-thread.	Infantry tents.	Horsemen's pistols.	Old rifle.	Old gun-barrels.	Gun-stocks.

AL'S OFFICE, }
32.
IDER M. MUIR,
Commissary-General.

(I.)

[A Return of Small arms, &c., the property of the State of New-York, remaining in the possession of companies and individuals, (of old issues,) up to 31st December, 1831.]

Date of issue.	County.	Name of the individual.	Muskets.	Rifles.	Pairs of pistols.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Cartridge-boxes and belts.	Bayonet belts.	Sword belts.	Drums and fife.	Infantry tents.	Wall-de.
1816 July	Richmond,...	Simon S. Perine and R. G. Crary,...	...	...	15	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
		Asbury Crocheron,...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
	Essex,	Peter Tysen,.....	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		I. Weyman and others, balance of issues, .....	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Wm. H. Pierce and W. H. Ross, .....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1820	Cayuga,	Auburn state prison guard,.....	73	...	...	...	73	73	73	...	...	...	...
	Herkimer,	S. Holmes and others, of old issues,.....	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	New-York, ..	Extra state prison guard, .....	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	3	...	...
1825	Westchester, ..	State prison guard,	25	...	...	...	25	25	25	...	...	...	...
1831		do do	12	...	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	...
1827	Monroe,	Gen. Oliver Strong, for rifle regiment, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2
		Col. B. H. Brown, for do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4
			111	722	118	112	132	58	228	6			

S. N. Y., Commissary-General's Office, New-York, Jan. 12, 1832.
ALEXANDER M. MUIR, Commissary-General.

(K.)

REMARKS.

The Commissary-General respectfully refers to the accompanying return and tables, as presenting the situation and disposition of the department under his supervision.

The State fortifications on Staten-Island, as well as the affairs of the department generally, remain pretty much as stated in his last report. The ordnance, gun-carriages, arms, Arsenal buildings, &c., have been preserved and kept in order, in the best possible manner, having a view, at the same time, to economy in the expenditure.

During the past season,

5,184 muskets, bayonets, &c., complete,

20 iron 6 pounder cannon, with carriages and implements, and
10 caissons,

the whole being equivalent in value to five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six muskets, were received from the United States, being the balance of arms due the State of New-York, (to the close of the year 1830,) of the apportionment made by the War Department, in compliance with the act of Congress of 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia.

The United States have also furnished the State with new beds for the two brass 10 inch mortars, and have agreed to provide us with six gun-carriages for field service, for the purpose of mounting the brass pieces which have remained in the Arsenal at New-York, dismounted.

The iron pieces were, immediately on their reception, assigned to organized artillery companies destitute of field pieces.

The directions which were given by this department to the keepers of the Arsenals at Batavia, Watertown and Elizabethtown, to dispose of the old arms, (and also arms of foreign fabric,) and other condemned property at these depots, deemed unsuitable for the use of the State, has been but partially complied with, in consequence of there being but few or no purchasers when the articles were offered for sale. The sales were consequently postponed to some future occasion. In order to obtain any thing like the value of the property, it will be necessary to send the articles to some place where arms are manufactured or repaired, and where some competition in the purchasers may be expected. It is in contemplation to do this some time during the present season.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER M. MUIR,
Commissary-General.

S. N. Y., COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
New-York, January 12, 1832. }

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- B. Statement of ordnance, arms, &c.**
- C. Return in detail of the property in the several arsenals.**
- D. Issues of colors, &c., to infantry brigades.**
- E. General abstract of receipts for 1831.**
- F. do of issues for 1831.**
- G. A general return of ammunition issued in 1831.**
- H. A return of field ordnance in the possession of artillery companies.**
- I. A statement of small arms remaining out of old issues.**
- K. Accompanying remarks.**

No. 59.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 27, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, on the several Petitions of Erasmus Hall, Oysterbay, Clinton and Union Hall Academies.

Mr. King, from the standing committee upon colleges, academies and common schools, to whom was referred the several petitions of Erasmus Hall, Oysterbay, Clinton and Union Hall academies, in the first Senate district,

REPORTED :

That in 1822, an act was passed, authorising four indigent deaf and dumb persons to be sent from each Senate district, to the New-York Institution for the deaf and dumb, to be there educated and maintained for three years, at the expense of the State : this act to continue in force for four years. In 1825 the provisions of this act were extended for five years, and the time for the education and maintenance of the pupils to four years. In 1830 an act was passed authorising the directors of the deaf and dumb Institution, in the city of New-York, to receive, in addition to the number already provided for by law, three indigent pupils from each Senate district, to be retained in the said Institution for five years : and by the said act it was also provided, that this Institution should be entitled to a distributive share of the income of the Literature fund, in the same manner as the academies of the first Senate district now are : but the distribution to be made in proportion to the whole number of pupils instructed during the preceding year in said Institution.

[A. No. 59.]

This, as well as the other acts in reference to the deaf and dumb Institution in the city of New-York, were continued in force five years from May, 1831. In addition to the pupils thus received, and paid for by the State, amounting to fifty-six from the several districts, other pupils are also received and educated at the said Institution, either at private expense, or at the cost of the counties from whence they are sent, agreeably to the act of 1830. This institution received its first distributive share of the income of the Literature fund during the last year; which share absorbed nearly one half of the portion assigned to the first Senate district. The amount remaining to be then divided among the incorporated academies of that district, fell so far below what they had heretofore received, that in every instance its effects were severely felt, not only in their diminished ability to provide the requisite instruction, but also in the curtailment of the anticipated means of increasing their libraries and philosophical apparatus. These are the facts, as they appear from the petitions, as well as from the examination which your committee have given to the subject. The conclusion which irresistibly results from this statement, is, and in this conclusion your committee are unanimous, that, while in the language of the petitioners they do justice to the benevolent motives which alone could have induced the Legislature to admit a charitable institution to share in the distribution of a fund, created solely, as its title and provisions would indicate, for the promotion of literature, and as an encouragement to those seminaries entitled to its bounty to cultivate the acquisition of knowledge and science; yet they are unable to discover in the laws, by which this fund was created and enlarged, any authority to justify an annual donation from it to the New-York Institution for the deaf and dumb, or to any other institution established for charitable purposes: because it is not, in the opinion of your committee, such an incorporated seminary of learning as is therein contemplated; and because, if it were, the basis of distribution is, in this instance, governed by numbers instead of by the nature of the studies, which is the rule of division among the other seminaries, throughout the State.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that such parts of the law of 1830 as authorise the New-York Institution for the deaf and dumb to receive a distributive share of the income of the Literature fund, should be repealed; the same being, in the judgment of your committee, against the spirit and intent of

No. 59.]

3

the laws creating and increasing the same. And they have accordingly prepared a bill for that purpose, and ask for leave to present the same.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KING.

No. 60.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

MESSAGE

**From the Governor, transmitting the Annual Report
of the Adjutant-General.**

TO THE ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith transmit to you the annual report of the Adjutant-General.

E. T. THROOP.

Albany, January 20, 1832.

[A. No. 60.]

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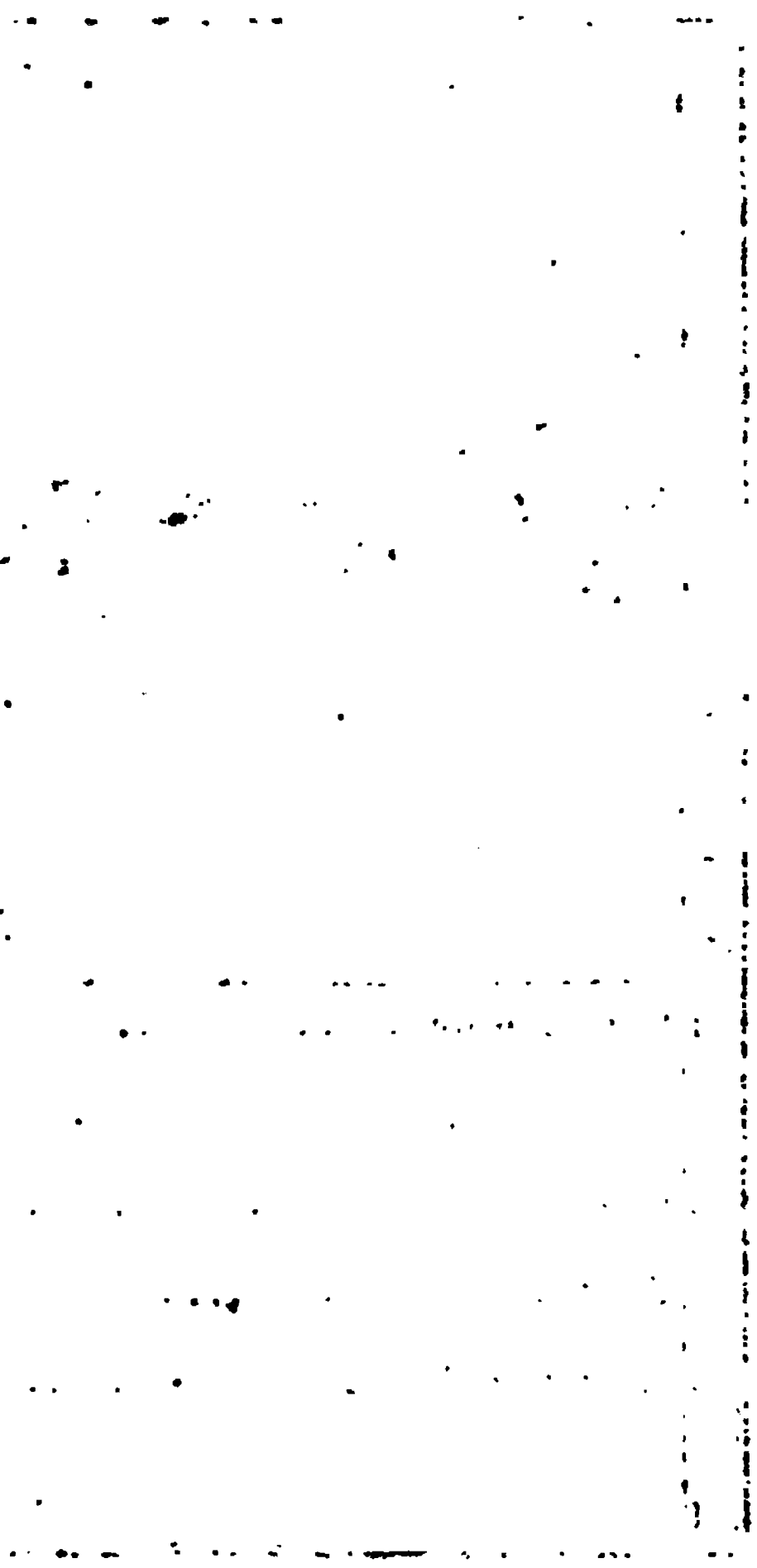
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Cavalry

EQUIPMENTS. ON.							REMARKS.
Artillery.	Gunners.	Horses.	Saddles and Bridles.	Holsters.	Slow Match.	Tubes.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Included in Cavalry returns.
...	...	29	29	29	...	...
...	9	107	107	107	4	5	2
44	8	2 brass 3 pounders.
...	*
...	2	11	...	†
36	0	1	19	...
30	4	3	...
81	6	7	6	1
51	7	2	1	1
34	†
...	6	136	136	136	4	45	4
276

General's Office,
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ANNUAL RETURN

Of companies of artillery, &c. attached permanently or for inspection, to the different brigades of infantry, for the year 1831.

Number of companies.	COMPANY OFFICERS.									PRIVATES.		Total, officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, present and absent.
	Commissioned.			Non-Commissioned.						Present.	Absent.	
	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants		Corporals		Musicians				
				Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.			
32	31	64	5	111	18	82	25	116	7	1162	502	2123

RECAPITULATION.

Horse artillery,	1,623
Cavalry,	6,829
Artillery,	12,093
Infantry, (including light infantry and riflemen,)	166,363
Companies of artillery, &c. attached permanently or for inspection,	2,123
Total,	<u>180,034</u>

Adjutant-General's Office, 31st Dec. 1831.

JOHN A. DIX, Adj. Gen.

No. 61.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of James Lowerre, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
for the city and county of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

In conformity with the provisions of the law regulating the inspection and re-packing of beef and pork, I hereby report the quantity, quality and value of the beef and pork inspected and re-packed by me, from the 1st day of January, 1831, to 1st day of January, 1832.

7,759	bbls.	mess pork,	value \$14 50
870	"	thin mess,	13 50
10,289	"	prime,	10 50
852	"	flank,	11 00
72	"	cargo,	9 00
293	"	heads and shoulders,	6 00
977	"	mess, soft,	12 50
385	"	prime, "	9 50
139	"	mess, sour,	11 50
402	"	prime, "	9 00
384	"	mess, rusty,	11 50
81	"	prime, "	9 00
15	"	mess, tainted,	11 00
16	"	prime, "	8 00
6	"	mess, musty,	11 50
4	"	prime, "	9 50
3	"	mess, measly,	11 50
4	"	prime, "	9 00
1	"	boar,	12 00

13	bbls. pieces,	\$8 00
23	" necks,	7 00
595	" mess beef,	9 00
1,041	" prime beef,	6 00
18	" cargo beef,	4 50
10	" necks,	2 00
6	" mess, sour,	3 00
2	" prime, "	2 00

24,260 Total bbls.

52 half barrels mess beef,..... \$5 00

The fees being fixed by law at 15 cents per barrel for
inspection, 10 cents per barrel for trimming and pick-
ling, amounts to \$6,750 00

JAMES LOWERRE,
Inspector.

New-York, Jan, 2, 1832.

No. 62:

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of James M. Nelson, an Inspector of Lumber for
the city and county of New-York.**

New-York, Jan. 17, 1832.

To CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

SIR,

I herewith transmit to you for the use of the Legislature, a report shewing the quantity, quality and value of the lumber inspected and measured by me as one of the inspectors of lumber in and for the city and county of New-York, for the year immediately preceding the first day of January inst. together with the amount of fees and emoluments derived from my said office as inspector of lumber.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. NELSON.

A schedule, showing the quantity, quality and value of lumber measured and inspected by James M. Nelson, one of the inspectors of lumber in and for the city and county of New-York, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, in the year 1831, together with his fees for measuring and inspecting the same.

Quantity, feet.	Description of Lumber.	Value per M.	Amount.
299,721	clear white pine boards and plank, . at \$32		\$9,591 07
261,236	2nd quality " "	24	6,269 66
154,804	3d " "	16	2,476 86
629,143	4th " "	18	8,178 85
636,657	1st quality pine beams and scantling,	14	8,913 19
163,219	2nd " "	7	1,142 53
211,007	1st quality spruce beams "	12	2,532 08
46,450	2nd " "	6	278 70
89,486	hemlock beams and scantling,	8	715 88
53,627	1st quality maple joist,	20	1,072 54
15,300	2nd " "	10	153 00
28,273	cherry boards and plank,	30	848 19
70,975	ash plank, &c.	22	1,561 45
8,149	curled maple stuff,	60	488 94
41,557	1st quality oak boards and plank, . .	30	1,246 61
19,964	2nd " " " . .	15	209 48
38,396	1st quality whitewood chair plank, .	60	2,303 76
19,299	2nd " " " .	30	578 97
118,718	whitewood $\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards,	20	2,374 36
14,706	bass wood boards,	10	147 06
5,173	mahogany boards,	150	775 95
<hr/>			
2,925,860			\$51,859 11

RECAPITULATION.

1,344,904	feet	pine boards and plank.
1,146,819	"	beams and scantling.
237,845	"	hard wood plank, joist, &c.
191,119	"	white and bass wood.
5,173	"	mahogany.

Total, 2,925,860 feet, valued at \$51,859 11.

The amount of fees for measuring and inspecting the same, \$901 83.

JAMES M. NELSON.

No. 63.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of John I. Morris, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city and county of New-York.**

New-York, Jan. 13, 1832.

TO CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

SIR,

In pursuance of the several acts of this State, I have the honor of transmitting to you for the use of the Legislature, a report showing the quantity, quality and value of the lumber inspected and measured by me as one of the inspectors of lumber in and for the city and county of New-York, for the year immediately preceding the first day of January inst. together with the amount of fees and emoluments derived from my said office as inspector of lumber.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN I. MORRIS.

[A. No. 63.]

Schedule, shewing the quantity, quality and value of lumber measured and inspected by John I. Morris, one of the inspectors of lumber in and for the city and county of New-York, from the 1st day of May, to the 31st day of December, in the year 1831, together with his fees for inspecting the same.

Quantity feet.	Description of Lumber.	Value.	Fees.
213,394	boards and plank 1st quality,.....	\$6,613 00	\$80 00
445,738	" " 2nd "	9,569 00	130 00
229,422	" " 3d "	3,670 00	86 00
838,031	" " 4th "	10,056 00	210 00
214,624	timber,	2,360 00	53 00
7,386	maple joist,	158 00	2 75
22,060	yellow pine plank,	550 00	5 50
117,136	whitewood boards,	1,755 00	29 25
2,046	cherry boards,	50 00	0 75
3,601	ash plank,	93 00	1 38
3,622	oak boards,	74 00	1 38
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
2,097,060	feet.	\$34,948 00	\$600 00

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount of boards and plank

inspected and measured is..... 1,726,585 feet, value \$29,908 00

Whole amount of fees, is..... \$600 00

JOHN I. MORRIS,
Inspector.

No. 64.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Richard B. Fosdick, and Inspector of Flaxseed
for the city and county of New-York.**

To His Excellency ENOS T. THROOP.

SIR—

The enclosed is my report of the inspection of Flaxseed for for the city and county of New-York, for the year 1831, up to the 1st day of January, 1832. My appointment is dated 19th January, 1831. I attended Mr. Townsend, the former inspector, until the 31st of same month, I then inspected on my own account, and my report is dated from that time.

It is supposed that the crop of 1831, will not exceed 7,000 tierces, which is less than half of that of the previous year.

Your Excellency's most
obedient servant,
RICHARD B. FOSDICK.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1832.

[A. No. 64.]

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The inspector of flaxseed for the city of New-York, reports that he has inspected 8,146 casks, and 545 half casks of Flaxseed, from the 31st day of January, 1831, to 1st January 1832, the value of which is supposed to be one hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Amount of fees, \$423 65

Amount of expenses, 176 00

RICHARD B. FOSDICK.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1832.

No. 65.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Henry Howard, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
for the city of New-York.**

The Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

SIR,

Agreeable to law, I herewith transmit to your Honorable body, a statement of the number of barrels and half barrels of beef and pork, and qualities of each, inspected and re-packed by me in the city of New-York, during the last year, viz: from January 1, to December 31, 1831, inclusive.

511	barrels	mess	beef.	
568	"	prime	beef.	
24	"	cargo	beef.	
22	"	tainted	beef.	130 half barrels mess beef,
1,055	"	mess	pork.	
1,562	"	prime	pork.	
20	"	thin	mess	pork.
255	"	soft, sour, tainted, &c. &c.	pork.	

4,017 barrels, and 130 half barrels.

The fees being fixed by law at 15 cents per barrel for inspection, 10 cents per barrel for trimming and pickling, amounts to \$1,020 50

The value of the article I cannot state correctly, as the person that is deprived of buying and selling an article can know but little of its value.

All which is respectfully submitted

by your humble servant,

HENRY HOWARD, Ins.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1832.

[A. No. 65.]

No. 66.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of James Radliff, Inspector-General of Staves and
Heading for the city of Albany.**

Albany, January 19, 1832.

SIR,

Pursuant to the provisions of part 1, title 2, article 7, section 143, of the Revised Statutes, I transmit my report of the number of staves and heading inspected in the city of Albany in the year 1831.

I also, in conformity to the said section, suggest, that the 128th section of article 7, as I conceive, ought to be so amended that no staves or heading should be exported from this state to any other state, unless they shall be inspected and culled by a culler legally appointed, and sworn to perform the duties of his office according to law.

My reasons for making this suggestion are,

1st. That persons who buy and sell staves and heading on commission for exportation to other states, are in the practice of employing men who are not legally authorised to inspect and cull the same, and who are totally incompetent to perform such duties.

2d. That such practices have a tendency to defraud the person who orders the articles for his own immediate use.

3d. That in consequence thereof, not only the city and county of Albany, but our *whole State*, are subjected to illiberal and unjust imputations from our neighbors, whose friendship and confidence good policy will induce us to secure.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES RADLIFF,

Inspector-General.

His Excellency ENOS T. THROOP.

[A. No. 66.]

Enumeration of staves and heading inspected and culled in the city of Albany in the year 1831.

Pipe staves, prime,	900,483	
" culls,	245,576	
Total pipe staves,	—————	1,146,509
Hogshead staves, prime,	789,600	
" culls,	324,681	
Total hogshead staves,	—————	1,114,281
Barrel staves, prime,	577,272	
" culls,	244,327	
Total barrel staves,	—————	821,599
Heading, prime,	107,483	
" culls,	37,448	
Total heading,	—————	144,931

 Total staves and heading, ... 3,227,320

Fees for inspecting and culling, \$322 73

JAMES RADLIFF,
Inspector-General.

January 19, 1832

No. 67.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 21, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Caleb Smith, an Inspector of Lumber for the city
and county of New-York.**

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in
Senate and Assembly convened.*

Caleb Smith, an inspector of lumber in and for the city and county of New-York, begs leave in conformity to the laws of the State of New-York, to submit herewith his annual report of lumber inspected by him from February 1st, 1831, to February 1st, 1832, together with the average prices and amount of fees received.

[A. No. 67.]

1

Lumber inspected.

	Quantities.	Qual.	Price.
Cypress shingles,	821,068	mercht	\$2 50 per M. feet.
Locust timber,	3,855 feet.	"	0 75 a foot.
Cedar boards,	31,592 "	"	20.00 per M. feet.
"	25,823 "	refuse,	10 00 "
Total,	57,415 "		
Eastern w. pine timber,	631,107 "	mercht	14 00 "
" "	247,947 "	refuse,	7 00 "
Total,	879,054 "		
Spruce timber,	221,660 "	mercht	13 00 "
"	68,775 "	refuse,	6 50 "
Total,	290,435 "		
White pine boards,	25,575 "	clear, .	25 00 "
" "	225,547 "	mercht	16 00 "
" "	77,853 "	2ds, ..	11 00 "
" "	103,817 "	refuse,	7 00 "
Total,	432,792 "		
Spruce sheathing boards,	15,417 "	mercht	14 00 "
" "	28,390 "	refuse,	7 00 "
Total,	43,807 "		
Box boards,	267,405 "	meas'd	12 00 "
South. yellow pine bds.	7,555 "	clear, .	28 00 "
" "	153,668 "	mercht	22 00 "
" "	30,000 "	2ds, ..	16 00 "
" "	107,121 "	refuse,	8 00 "
Total,	298,344 "		
South. yel. pine timber.	17,515 "	mercht	16 00 "
" "	9,623 "	refuse,	8 00 "
Total,	27,138 "		

	Quantities.	Qual.	P	ce.
South. yel. pine flooring,	2,075 feet,	clear, .	\$28 00	per M. feet.
“ “	74,203 “	mercht	22 00	“
“ “	29,648 “	2ds. . .	16 00	“
“ “	8,912 “	refuse,	8 00	“
Total,	114,838 “			
“ “	7,417 “	mercht	26 e	per square foot.
“ “	2,000 “	refuse,	13	“
Total,	9,417 “			
Cherry boards,	22,151 “	mercht	27 00	per M. feet.
Oak plank,	32,838 “	“	20 00	“
“	12,898 “	refuse,	10 00	“
Total,	45,736 “			
Albany boards,	16,323 “	clear, .	30 00	“
“	41,735 “	mercht	24 00	“
“	20,254 “	2ds. . .	18 00	“
“	37,678 “	refuse,	12 00	“
Total,	115,990 “			
Hemlock plank,	16,323 “	mercht	10 00	“
“	7,154 “	refuse,	5 00	“
Total,	23,523 “			
Yel. pine sheathing bds,	60,791 “	mercht	17 00	“
“ “	17,155 “	refuse,	8 50	“
Total,	77,946 “			
Whitewood boards,	18,117 “	mercht	15 00	“
Chesnut scantling,	20,126 “	“	12 00	“
“	11,175 “	refuse,	6 00	“
Total,	31,301 “			

Amount of fees received, \$1,100 06

CALEB SMITH,
Inspector.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Trustees and other inhabitants of school district No. 2, in the town of Watervliet in the county of Albany.

Mr. Kemble, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the trustees and other inhabitants of school district No. 2, in the town of Watervliet,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners, Gerrit Y. Lansing, H. M. Hopkins and I. Fonda, now trustees of school district No. 2, in the town of Watervliet ; and Alvah W. Rockwell, Isaac Hitchcock and Daniel Morrison, *late* trustees of said school district, represent ; that a suit was commenced in the supreme court against the predecessors in office of the above named Rockwell, Hitchcock and Morrison, *late* trustees of said school district, in their official capacity, by Daniel W. Shepherd, to recover an amount alledged to be due to the said Shepherd for teaching a school in said district. The demand preferred by the plaintiff, was for services rendered several years previous to the commencement of the suit. Counsel was employed on behalf of said district, and the claim resisted, on the ground that an action could not be maintained against one body of trustees, even in their official capacity, for the fulfilment of a contract entered into by their predecessors in office. The court decided that said *late* trustees were liable for the performance of the official contracts entered into by their predecessors in office, both at common law and by the provisions of the Revised Statutes. (Vide page 473. R. S. vol. 2.)—Judgment was thereupon rendered against the said Alvah W.

Rockwell, Isaac Hitchcock and Daniel Morrison, for two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty cents. Execution was issued upon said judgment against said defendants, in their individual capacity.

At the time of the issuing the said-execution against the said Rockwell, Hitchcock and Morrison, their term of office as trustees had expired, and they had concluded a settlement of their "official accounts." As by the provisions of the 105th section of article 4th of title 4th, of chapter 8th, of the third part of the Revised Statutes, said defendants are held personally and individually liable for the payment of said judgment, they have satisfied the said execution, with their own private funds, and they now petition for a remedy whereby they may be reimbursed in the sum of money so paid out.

Section 105th, above referred to, provides that moneys collected of individuals in suits against them in the official capacity of trustees of school districts, shall be allowed to them in the settlement of their "official accounts." In the opinion of the committee, this provision does not reach the case of the petitioners, because, at the period when they were compelled to satisfy as individuals, the execution before mentioned, their term of office had expired and their official accounts had been closed.

The committee, after an examination, have not been able to discover any mode pointed out in the Revised Statutes, whereby the said Rockwell, Hitchcock and Morrison can recover the money they have paid in behalf of the said school district; they therefore, have agreed to recommend the passage of a special law authorising the assessment, levying and collection of such sum or sums of money as the said Rockwell, Hitchcock and Morrison have paid or are liable to pay in the premises.

The amount of the execution which the said trustees satisfied was,	\$267 30
Interest on this amount to March 1, 1833,	12 86
Amount due John V. N. Yates, Esq. from said trustees for fees, in defending suit,	52 69
Amount due Eddy Cole for fees,	10 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$342 97</u>

Amount brought forward,.....	\$342 97
Add 5 per cent for collector's fees,.....	17 15
	<hr/>
	\$360 12
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Making the sum of \$360.12, which it is necessary to raise to refund the amount which the said late trustees, Rockwell, Hitchcock and Morrison have paid, or are liable to pay in behalf of said district.

The committee are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They have prepared a bill authorising the assessment and collection of the sum above named, to be paid to the said late trustees, Rockwell, Hitchcock and Morrison, and have directed their chairman to report the same to the House.

No. 70.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Bank Commissioners.

Albany, January 31st, 1832.

SIR,

**We have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature
our annual report.**

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

**GEO. R. DAVIS,
CHARLES STEBBINS,
JAMES REES,
*Bank Commissioners.***

**To the Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
*Speaker of the Assembly.***

[A. No. 70.]

REPORT, &c.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The Bank Commissioners, pursuant to the act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations and for other purposes,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT—

That the whole number of banking institutions in the State, exclusive of the three branches of the United States' bank, is now sixty-four. Two of them have branches, and the aggregate capital of the whole amounts to \$24,133,460.

During the last year the eight banks in the city of New-York, whose charters were extended at the last session of the Legislature, have become subject to the Bank fund law, and fifteen new banks have gone into operation, thereby increasing the number of institutions subject to our visitation from twenty-nine to fifty-two, and the amount of capital from \$6,294,600 to \$18,855,800.

The Chautauque county bank went into operation since the first instant: all the other institutions, which have been incorporated under the Bank fund law, were in operation on that day:

We have the satisfaction to report that each of the institutions subject to our inspection is in a safe and prosperous condition.

The examination of the city banks has been rendered less laborious than we had anticipated, by the previous preparation and efficient assistance afforded by the officers of those institutions; and in our intercourse with *all*, we continue to receive that cheerful and valuable assistance, and kind reception, which render our duties comparatively pleasant and easy.

Annexed is a list of the several banks of the State in operation on the first instant, and an abstract taken from the reports made to

us on that day, similar to the one which accompanied our report of the last year.

These reports and the more minute information acquired by personal examinations, give us a very satisfactory knowledge of the situation of each bank, and our experience affords us every assurance that the just confidence of the public in the present system for the regulation of banking has not been misplaced.

The currency under it has thus far been sound, and within the State, undoubted. And in other and distant States it is believed to have acquired, and to be gaining a character not before enjoyed by the paper of our local banks.

While, however, we are congratulating ourselves upon the success which has attended our system, and upon the apparently profitable business of the last year, we should not be inattentive to the true condition of things at present, nor overlook the consideration that the currency may be affected by causes beyond the control of municipal regulation.

The past year has been uncommonly favorable for the operations of banking. The abundance of money, and the activity with which most kinds of business have been prosperously conducted, have enabled the banks to extend themselves and sustain a circulation hitherto unprecedented.

In our report of the last year, we estimated the amount of bank notes in circulation of the banks of this State, at \$10,397,541, on the first of January, 1831.

The amount on the first of January instant, may be estimated as follows :

Circulation of 51 banks, as shewn by the annexed statement,	\$12,005,824
Circulation of the 12 remaining banks, estimated the same as last year,	2,406,606
	<hr/>
	\$14,412,430
Deduct for packages in transitu,	300,000
	<hr/>
	\$14,112,430

It should be remarked, however, that the estimate of the circulation of the New-York banks, was last year founded upon what was supposed to have been their permanent circulation after the daily exchanges which they are in the habit of making.

The reports which we have from those banks this year, were made before the exchanges of the day, and will consequently shew a larger amount of circulation.

But as the circulation of the twelve banks which we have estimated the same as last year, was probably considerably more this year, it is believed that the increase of circulation the last year, may be fairly estimated, as in the foregoing statement, at \$3,714,889.

The following table will shew the progressive increase of bank capital and circulation of all the banks of the State, *except the New-York city and Long-Island banks* :

	Capital.	Circulation.
1829, January 1, . . . . .	.....	\$4,508,056
July 1, . . . . .	.....	3,885,473
1830, January 1,	\$4,452,260	3,974,345
July 1, . . . . .	.....	4,564,597
1831, January 1,	7,022,260	6,862,541
July 1, . . . . .	.....	7,735,726
1832, January 1,	8,172,260	8,622,277

The statistical accounts of the banks in the neighboring States, so far as they have fallen under our observation, also shew a large increase of circulating bank notes.

In Massachusetts the amount has risen within the last year, from \$5,124,000, to \$7,739,000. In Rhode Island, from \$929,000, to \$1,342,000. In Pennsylvania, from \$7,800,000, to \$8,700,000.

The tendency of an abundant money market, and of activity in business generally, is to encourage overaction as well among banks as individuals, and the above comparisons would seem to shew that such has been the result in this instance.

Comparing the imports and exports of the last two years, there can be no doubt that much of the bustle and activity of business which have distinguished the last year, have been owing to an over-trading with other nations, the injurious effects of which have already been partially felt, but probably not yet fully experienced.

They were, in		
1830, Imports for the year ending Sept. 30,.....	\$68,500,000	
Exports, foreign articles,	\$14,400,000	
domestic,	59,400,000	
		<u>73,800,000</u>
1831, Imports for the year ending Sept. 30,.....	97,032,000	
Exports, foreign articles,.....	\$18,324,000	
domestic,.....	62,048,000	
		<u>80,372,000</u>

This statement shews an increased importation of foreign merchandize in a single year, of near thirty millions of dollars ; an increase of the amount left in the country for consumption of more than twenty-four millions, and a balance against the United States upon the last year's operation, of near seventeen millions.

This balance is undoubtedly considerably reduced by charges of shipment upon our exports, but is still sufficient to have turned the current of exchange against us, which in the spring was setting considerably in our favor.

A reaction is the inevitable consequence of overtrading, and a pressure has followed it in this instance, which has been severely felt in the city of New-York, and which it is not unreasonable to expect may be continued and extended.

During the months of October and November a very large amount of specie was drawn from the banks in New-York and exported to Europe. Shipments are also understood to have been made during the present month, and the pressure is considered as by no means removed. The rate of exchange is still sufficiently high to warrant the exportation of specie, and the debts due to the city banks have not yet been essentially curtailed, so as to extend the effects of the pressure.

It will be seen by the state of the banks, that the amount of specie in the city has been considerably reduced since the first of July, and very large amounts have, in the mean time, been collected there from different parts of the Union, and shipped to Europe.

The amount on hand on the first instant, would seem to be small when we reflect that most of the shipments are made from that port, but still the operations of commerce are constantly bringing it in,

and it is to be hoped that the pressure may pass over without deranging the currency, or causing a ruinous depression of prices.

If this can be effected, the effects of the pressure, so far as they have yet been felt, will not perhaps be the subject of regret. They will have given a check to this species of overtrading, which always needs occasional restraint, and which unrestrained proves uniformly injurious and often ruinous.

Pressures of this description may be expected to occur so long as we continue dependant upon foreign nations for so large an amount of manufactured articles, because the characteristic enterprise of our citizens naturally and imperceptibly leads to occasional overtrading; and great facilities are afforded, both to our own and foreign merchants, by the established system of giving credits for duties. The government practically lends its capital to be employed in overstocking the markets.

The very large amount of circulation of the banks out of the city of New-York, compared with that of the last year, is attributable in part to the use of capital belonging to the Canal fund, in part to the establishment of new banks, and partly to a general overtrading in the country, somewhat encouraged by the facilities afforded by those banks.

Its effects have been felt by some of the banks in the interior, whose resources have been impaired in consequence of an indifferent market for the staple of the west, or rather perhaps in consequence of its having been purchased at prices beyond what a fair market would warrant.

The magnitude of the Canal fund is now such as to have an important influence over the banking concerns of the State, so long as the present mode of its investment is continued. It may be considered as an addition to the bank capital of the State of about two millions, which will be annually accumulating. Deposits from this fund, on the first instant, were distributed among three of the banks in the city of New-York, and fourteen in other parts of the State, which report to us; and nearly all the institutions, particularly in the country, directly or indirectly participate in the use of the capital which it affords,

The circulation of the last year has been more than could have been sustained without the aid of that fund, and more perhaps than prudent operators should have hazarded upon such a reliance.

Too many of the banks have been tempted by the prospect of profits, to push their discounts in easy times to the utmost limit of the law, depending upon a loan to carry them through the customary season of pressure, or to sustain them in a change of times. And we are very apt, in calculations of this kind, to omit the circumstance that the same state of things which creates as to us the necessity of borrowing, lessens as to others the ability of lending.

The system adopted by this State for the regulation of banking having become settled, and possessed in a great degree of public confidence, the stocks of the new banks which have lately been offered to the community, have almost all been sought for with great avidity.

With respect to the country banks, the excessive amount of subscriptions has been more owing to the demand for such investments by individuals abroad, than to any redundancy of capital in their immediate neighborhood. Probably the capitals of but few of them would have been taken by individuals residing within the sphere of their operations, if no demand for such stock had existed elsewhere.

But when men of capital abroad were found to be willing to make such investments at a trifling premium; competition became animated, and enormous subscriptions were made, rather for the purpose of realizing a premium upon the sale of the stock, than of holding it as an investment.

Strifes for the control of the institutions have also been the cause of increasing the amount of subscriptions to a still greater, and in some instances to an unprecedented extent.

We should err exceedingly, therefore, in estimating the actual and real demand for bank stock for purposes of investment, by the amount of recent subscriptions, or by the excitement which has followed some of the distributions.

Still, however, the business of banking has been so prosperous the last year, yielding in the country an interest upon capital somewhat above the legal rate, that we should expect to find numerous applications for bank charters.

The actual number of applications would seem so far to exceed any prudent calculations of profitable investment, as to give the subject somewhat the character of an excitement.

Of the actual wants of the community, the Legislature is most competent to judge, and with it rests the entire responsibility of action.

The community have a deep interest in the preservation of the system which has thus far answered the expectations of the public, and an interest paramount to any claims of individuals or particular places to share in the profits or convenience of banking.

It has always been the policy of the government to have this business conducted by means of monopolies. The present system is dependent entirely upon that policy, and without an abandonment of both, it will be impossible for all to share in the anticipated profits of banking.

Too great competition will necessarily lead to evils of the most serious import, and endanger the system under which we are now progressing so successfully.

All experience demonstrates, that in our community, such is the activity and enterprise of our citizens, that the borrowers of money increase with the means of supplying their demands.

The multiplication of banks creates fictitious capital by means of circulation, highly beneficial when used to a reasonable extent, but extremely injurious when pushed so far as to derange the currency and unsettle prices.

Although we entertain the opinion that the currency cannot be essentially degraded so long as the payment of specie can be enforced, yet it is not to be doubted, that an excessive increase of bank capital, and the consequent over issues of bank paper which it produces, always lead to overtrading ruinous to individuals, embarrassing to some of the monied institutions, and thereby crippling others, and may so overburthen the whole as to render the enforcement of specie payments utterly impossible.

As a sound paper currency can never rest upon any other basis than the certainty of its convertibility into coin at pleasure, and as we use less metallic currency than any other nation in the world, it

becomes us to be ever watchful of the dangers to which our circulating medium may from this cause be exposed.

Notwithstanding the security which is afforded by our system for the ultimate payment of bank debts, nothing could be more disastrous than that necessity of suspending specie payments, which is always attended by excessive over issues of paper, and the consequent fluctuation in value of every kind of property.

The limitation of the amount of circulation to twice the amount of capital, although a wise and salutary restraint, and operative upon the smaller banks in the interior, is yet wholly inoperative upon those institutions which have the legal capacity to fill up by far the greatest amount of our circulating medium. They are now most effectually restrained from issuing the permitted amount by the rapidity with which it is returned and converted into specie.

Exempted from the necessity of redeeming in coin, the aggregate of banks in this State would have the power of issuing near fifty millions of paper, or near four times the amount which they now sustain, and that too under circumstances calculated to affect the prices of property nearly in proportion to the amount of issues.

The policy of incorporating banks with small capitals in the city, has heretofore been questioned in the Legislature, although three have been incorporated and are now in operation, whose capitals together amount to only \$700,000.

However true it may be that such institutions can afford important facilities to moderate dealers residing in their neighborhood, we believe their benefit in this respect has been somewhat overrated, and consider it certain that more danger is to be apprehended from small banks in the city than in the country, or than large ones in the city.

Not because they may not generally be as well and prudently managed, but because the control of them is more likely to be obtained by individuals for sinister purposes, as the amount of stock necessary for the purpose is within the reach of comparatively moderate means.

Little danger is to be apprehended from attempts of this description upon the country banks. Their stocks are so distributed as to

render it difficult to procure a large amount within a short period, and generally held by persons who do not hold them as a marketable commodity ; besides, any attempt to procure a large amount would be followed by immediate notoriety, and excite suspicion.

But in the city, stocks are daily changing owners ; a liberal premium will always command them ; and the purchaser effects his purchases through the intervention of a broker without being known himself, until his object is accomplished.

There is reason to suppose that a highly respectable institution in the city, during the last year, by the vigilance of its officers, narrowly escaped the effect of such an operation.

An instance of a fraud upon one of the banks, has been detected during the last year, which was committed about two years previous by one of the book-keepers. The loss, although considerable, was insufficient to absorb the surplus profits on hand.

Cases of this kind to some extent may occur under any circumstances, but the opportunity was afforded in this instance by the accidental circumstance of the teller's duty being cast upon this book-keeper for a short time, during the illness of the teller.

Such frauds are almost always progressive, and not unfrequently result from what at first was intended only as a temporary expedient, partially extenuated perhaps, by a doubtful prospect of afterwards being able to rectify the false entry and restore its fruits. We know of no other safe-guard which the banks can adopt than to keep the duties of the subordinate officers as separate as possible, and to require of their accountants that the books shall at all times balance.

Balances should be taken periodically, and at short intervals of time, and whenever practicable, by another officer than the one whose work is under examination.

We are in the habit of examining particularly the balance sheets which we find have been taken from time to time, and of swearing the officers who took them as to their correctness ; and we think there is much safety not only in requiring these balances to be taken, but in having all the subordinate officers understand that they are to be called upon from time to time, to verify upon oath, the accuracy of their work.

Where we find an excess of the aggregate credits or liabilities of a bank beyond its debits or means, we can regard it in no other light than as a loss to that amount, to be repaid from the profits before a dividend can be made.

The operation of the law in this respect, is a powerful incentive to vigilance and accuracy in a most important particular, and we are confident that there is nothing impracticable in attaining all reasonable accuracy, either in a limited or extensive business.

Entertaining the same views as to the impropriety of deposits without security, with private bankers, as were expressed in our report of the last year, we are happy to perceive that the amount of such deposits was about \$400,000 less on the first instant, than on the first of January preceding.

The object of depositing with individuals in preference to banks, being generally for the purpose of procuring interest, rather than of facilitating the ordinary operations of banking, we think such deposits may fairly be considered as loans, except in a very few cases, where special circumstances evidently render such deposits more convenient than deposits in the incorporated banks

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEBBINS,
JAMES REES,
GEORGE R. DAVIS,
Bank Commissioners.

January 31st, 1832.

Aggregate Statement of the Banks of Massachusetts and Rhode-Island.

No. 70.]

70 Banks.

MASSACHUSETTS.

October 1, 1831.

Debts and stocks,	\$36,040,760	Capital,	\$21,439,800
Due from banks,	2,427,679	Circulation,	7,739,317
Real estate,	683,307	Due other banks,	2,477,615
Bills of State banks,	1,104,567	Deposits on interest,	4,550,947
Bills of other banks,	270,606	do not on interest,	4,401,965
Specie,	919,959	Profits,	734,312
	<u>\$41,446,878</u>		<u>\$41,343,956</u>

51 Banks.

RHODE-ISLAND.

October, 1831.

Debts of directors,	\$853,298	Capital,	\$6,732,296
do of other stockholders,	697,921	Deposits,	1,290,603
do of others,	6,695,505	Profits,	179,552
Specie,	425,692	Due other banks,	112,261
Bills of other banks,	257,792	Circulation,	1,342,328
Deposits in banks,	323,035		
Stocks,	273,801		
Real and personal estate,	260,616		
	<u>\$9,787,600</u>		<u>\$9,657,038</u>

NEW-YORK.

Aggregate Statement of 51 Banks reporting to Bank Commissioners on the 1st of January, 1832.

[illegible]

3,323	38,435	30,170	50,699	3,400
5,030	6,745	34,950		
14,804	14,804	91,920	181,316	7,473
ed,.....		1842.		
.....		1840.		
rt,.....		1833.		
in February,...		1845.		
do		1845.		
rt,.....		1833.		
in September,		1840.		

[A. No. 70.]

1902-03 1877-78

No. 71.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 23, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Abraham Dally, Inspector-General of Domestic
Distilled Spirits for the city of New-York.**

A true and correct return of the number of hogsheads and barrels gauged and proved, also the number of casks proved only, and the number of casks proved and wantaged, of domestic spirits, from 10th May, 1831, to January 1st, 1832, made from the monthly returns of the different inspectors under oath, excepting two, I have not been able to obtain from Joel Hart, one of the inspectors.

35,941 barrels,	at 7 cents,	\$2,515 87
8,900 hogsheads,	9	801 00
3,829 hogsheads and bbls. proved,	3	114 87
1,106 " proved and wantaged,	4	44 24
		<hr/>
		\$3,475 98
Inspector-General's fees, at 25 per cent,		866 99
		<hr/>
		\$2,606 99

Amount of the contents of the cask, proof liquor, 2,954,531 galls.

ABRAHAM DALLY,
Inspector-General.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When in the course of the human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, in such a case, dictates that慎重 should be exercised; and that no step should be undertaken which is both great and sudden; but where the long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them to absolute Tyranny, it is their duty, when in the advanced stage of this course, to throw off such Government, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

History has witnessed the rise and fall of many empires, and the progress of human affairs has been marked by the constant struggle for liberty and justice. The people of the United States, in their wisdom and courage, have chosen to sever their connection with Great Britain, and to declare their independence.

And now, O God, we beseech thee to bless our country, and to grant us the fruits of our independence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this fourth day of July, 1776.

JOHN ADAMS
SAMUEL JOHNSON

No. 72.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition to incorporate the Mining company.

The select committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry persons praying for an act to incorporate the Mining company, submit the following

REPORT:

The petitioners represent that they are induced to believe, from information possessed by them, that there is an abundance of anthracite and bituminous coal in the State of New-York and the adjacent country, which may be procured and profitably disposed of, if legislative aid shall be extended to them.

They further represent that they are impressed with the importance of sure and extensive sources of fuel to a city like New-York, and that the experience of the past year has proved, that from all the coal mines which have as yet been discovered, a supply of coal has not been obtained adequate to the wants of the city and county.

They also state that few individuals have the means, if they had the disposition, to undertake the object, and those who have means are generally satisfied to leave such efforts to those who have none.

That their decided impression is, that coal may be procured in the county of Dutchess, and that they are willing to hazard a portion of their money, and make exertions through scientific men to develop the supposed resources of the country. Their object in obtaining an act of incorporation is, not only to acquire the contribution of money from many persons, but to secure them in such manner that

they cannot be liable to pay more than the amount they shall subscribe. Many persons are willing to risk a few hundred dollars, when they would be unwilling to risk their whole estate, however laudable the object, or apparent the benefit to be derived.

The amount of the request of the petitioners is, that they may be incorporated after the usual manner for mining purposes, asking no privileges or emoluments, except what may be derived from an ordinary charter.

The committee are of opinion, that the forming of companies for exploring the earth, and bringing to light the hidden resources of our country, is laudable and proper, and that those who are willing to undertake these enterprizes should at all times be encouraged. What are the prospects which induce this application, are unknown to your committee, farther than the representations made by the petitioners in their memorial. No remonstrance has appeared from any quarter, and your committee are therefore induced to believe that the application is fair and honest, and designed to effect the end which is represented.

The committee have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.

No. 73.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select Committee, on the petition of inhabitants of Orange county, for the preservation of game.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Orange county, for a law to preserve the game in said county,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have had the same under consideration; that they are fully persuaded that the portion of the Revised Statutes for the preservation of the game in the counties of Kings, Queens and Albany, have had a most salutary effect in preventing the cruel and unprofitable practice of destroying game birds during the seasons of the year when such birds are raising their broods, and during the period of incubation. That in consequence of similar laws for the preservation of such game, having been passed by the State of New-Jersey, the counties adjoining the river have suffered severely in the destruction of their game, at the improper season above adverted to. They have therefore directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.

ISAAC R. VAN DUZER,
Chairman.

No. 74.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 30, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on banks and insurance companies,
in relation to applications for banking incorpo-
rations.**

In the discharge of the important duties assigned to the bank committee, by the House, and in the absence of that detailed information which is annually furnished to the Legislature by the Bank Commissioners, and in obedience to the general views of the committee, the chairman begs leave respectfully to report, *generally*, in relation to the large number of applications for banking incorporations, which have been brought before the House, and are referred to the committee.

Without intending to draw invidious distinctions between the relative merits of these applications, or wishing to exhaust the patience of the House in the exposition of useless details, your committee deem it their duty, and humbly trust the House will not consider them intrusive in discharging it, to submit the views which a patient, serious and conscientious investigation of the subject has impressed upon their minds.

The committee are led to suppose that the number of applications for new charters will not be less than fifty, and the capital which the petitioners desire to invest in this manner, will amount to at least ten millions of dollars. Most of these applications are from the country, and for small capitals, and many of them from sections of the State in which society has hardly advanced from a purely agricultural condition. Great stress, it is indeed expected, will be laid upon the argument of the absence of monied capital and other commercial advantages, by the petitioners for incorporations; but your committee do not deem it necessary, at this time, to enter largely into

[A. No. 74.]

an exposition of the fallacy of such an argument. It is a very common error, prevailing in the community, that banking incorporations can create commerce; an idea which your committee trust the good sense of every member of the House will be competent to explode. It will readily appear, from the slightest investigation of the subject, that *banks are merely the aids of commerce*; and from this fact they must, in their very nature, be unequally distributed. Commercial towns, the marts of the country, channels through which articles of commerce must pass, and *foci* at which purchasers and dealers of all kinds must meet, are the natural locations of institutions of this kind; and past experience teaches us that where this principle is fairly acted upon, it produces no inconvenience to the public. The following estimate of the present relative distribution of bank capital, of population and of property will, perhaps, be interesting to the House; and your committee think will be conclusive, in shewing that in former years neither population nor real or personal estate have been considered an infallible criterion, by which to regulate the distribution of banks.

	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Real and Personal.</i>	<i>Bank capital.</i>
First district, ..	283,700	\$160,256,015	\$20,361,000
Second district, ..	226,727	36,020,468	520,660
Third district, ..	212,747	37,495,619	3,181,600
Fourth district, ..	223,015	23,006,589	400,000
Fifth district, ..	236,809	25,382,573	1,530,000
Sixth district, ..	228,277	20,210,966	640,000
Seventh district, ..	220,693	23,846,126	1,350,000
Eighth district, ..	270,230	25,651,334	1,650,000
			<u>\$29,633,260</u>

These estimates of real and personal estate have been procured from the returns to the public offices in this city, and present a correct view of the property and capital of the State.

It will be perceived by the above statement, that double the amount of banking capital is employed in the first district that is used in the remaining seven districts, and the great disparity of the proportions of capital and property in the third, fifth, seventh and eighth districts, compared with the proportions in the second, fourth and sixth districts, joined to the immense disproportion between the first and all the rest, will not fail to leave upon the candid mind a strong impression of the fact, that other considerations than the amounts of

population or property have heretofore influenced our legislative councils in acting upon this subject ; nor have we reason to suspect that in this particular they have been misguided.

By concentrating banking capital in commercial towns, your committee deem that the public is safer, and individuals are better accommodated than when it is more extensively diffused. The public is safer, for neighboring banks exert upon each other a most salutary check, and are apt to be far more cautious in their operations when they are aware that a vigilant and interested eye is watching them, than when secure from such jealous supervision, they launch into a business disproportionate to their means, or when located at considerable distances, they find means of eluding the vigilance and avoiding the suspicions of each other.

Commercial men are better accommodated by means of banks situated in towns, engaged in large traffic, than when their capital is more widely distributed, being thereby better enabled to ascertain the probable involvements of their dealers, and obtaining much more useful and certain information concerning the state of commerce and the changes of the market.

In pressing upon the House the propriety of this rule of distribution of banking capital, your committee cannot avoid repeating the remark, that these institutions are but the *creatures* of commerce ; so far from governing or controlling it, they are wholly subject to it ; their very existence depends upon commerce, and their profits are derived almost entirely from it. It appears then, in the highest degree absurd, to pretend that a town now tributary to another as its mart, can, by the location of a bank, become independent of its present connexion, and a distinct market.

The committee believe that it is not pretended, nor do they suppose that any of the members of the House are deluded by the idea, that the incorporation of banks implies the *creation of new capital*. The operation of these institutions tend to divert individual capital from those channels into which the industry and talents of its owner has heretofore directed it, and to concentrate the disposition of capital formerly controlled by numerous individuals. Although, under some circumstances, this operation is beneficial both to the people at large and the corporators, there are undoubtedly situations in which it is injurious to both.

When large amounts of property lie idle in the hands of children or widows, or others, who are disenabled from infirmity or ignorance to employ it in the ordinary pursuits of industry, or when individuals are enabled to acquire in a short period a greater amount of property than they can readily invest, institutions, such as banks, affording a ready means of using funds otherwise idle, with safety, and producing a reasonable income to stockholders, are of great public utility. But in comparatively new districts, where capital can always find a more profitable and equally safe investment in the soil, and the pursuits of individual enterprize, and where profits are not generally accumulated with sufficient rapidity to embarrass in their investment, the argument in favor of banks does not, in the opinion of your committee, apply.

The argument that the high price of stocks in existing banks is good evidence of the wants of a community, and of the disposition of capitalists to invest their funds in this business has been frequently urged with a degree of vehemence and zeal that, if it does not establish the truth of the doctrine, is at least strong proof of the sincerity of those who advocate it. But an examination into the causes of these high prices, and of the fluctuations in the nominal value of stocks, will show that this reasoning has no solid foundation. Stocks of all kinds owe their value frequently to causes entirely disconnected from both the amount of permanent monied capital in the country, and the disposition of individuals of large property to invest in them.

A temporary scarcity or glut in the money market ; short crops, or good ones ; popular favor, or dislike ; political excitements ; the state of public and individual credits at home and abroad ; in fine, all causes that operate to any extent upon any important branch of industry, produce a proportionate effect upon stocks. Bank stocks are peculiarly subject to the influence of these agents. Possessing in a great degree the same principle of convertibility into articles of trade and consumption that is attributed to money, they are apt to rise or fall as it is scarce or plenty, and to be subject to all its fluctuations. The opinion also which is of a comparatively recent date, that monied institutions may be and have been of much use as political engines, has given an impulse to the price of shares in them, which we have no reason to suppose they otherwise would have experienced.

In support of this observation, the committee would call the attention of the House to the transactions of the last two years. In the year 1830, it was with the utmost difficulty that the subscriptions in many of the banks chartered by the previous Legislature were filled, and some failed entirely in procuring individuals willing to take the stock. In 1831, on the contrary, all the banks chartered during the last session of the Legislature, were not only readily taken, but their stock was sought for with the greatest avidity.—Subscriptions frequently to ten times the amount that their capitals were limited to, were offered, and their stock has borne during the last year, and now bears, an enormous premium. The committee deem it impossible to account for the strong contrast in the fate of the new banks in 1830 and 1831, upon the ordinary commercial principle of demand and supply. So great a change in the financial condition of a country during one year as such a supposition would imply, we think impossible.

Another notorious means by which the price of stocks is enhanced is the expectation of profit from them, which leads many persons, wholly destitute of the capital necessary to make a permanent investment, to subscribe and pay for stock with borrowed money, procured sometimes on their own or on their friends personal security; sometimes upon a pledge of the purchased stock, which they hold at an arbitrary price, and sell only when they can procure what they deem the highest possible premium. This gambling propensity often leads them to pay in the first instance, more for stock than it is really worth; encouraging themselves with the hope that fortune will throw in their way, persons infatuated enough to allow them a profit upon their purchase. The fluctuations in the prices of bank stock tend in an eminent degree to kindle and foster this passion for gaming, a passion the most general and the easiest to excite in the human heart, and which we have cause to suppose has been called into action in every section of the State in which banks have been located. A higher nominal value is often given to these stocks by interested individuals, who combine to hold them at a great premium, and induce others to purchase, or purchase themselves, all that can be procured at a less rate. This fact is so well known, that your committee consider it unnecessary to look for other proofs than have in all probability fallen within the experience of every member of the House. The history of the monied institutions of the State bears upon its records many a disgraceful account of frauds of this kind, practised upon the unwary; frauds from

which it is humbly hoped they will hereafter be protected as far as it is in the power of the Legislature to do so.

Upon this subject, and indeed upon all others which require the consideration of abstract principles, public opinion is extremely apt to be misguided by the acts of designing men, and by various excitements. It has been asserted by some, that during the last year it has been peculiarly wrought upon by the exertions of political partizans, as it undoubtedly has by an apparent plenty in the money market. The former stimulant (if there is any truth in the allegation) your committee believe will soon be removed, if it has not already passed away, and the effect of the latter, it is generally feared, will ere long be disagreeably felt in a reaction.

From the extreme mildness of our insolvent laws, and the general indulgent feelings of creditors towards their unfortunate debtors, our commerce is peculiarly subject to great and rapid fluctuations. Speculations carried through upon credit, if successful, bring great profit; if otherwise, they produce failure not only to the individual engaged in them, but to his creditors, and, through them, to others. This produces distrust, and as most of our transactions are of this character, when credit is gone, there is no money. The peculiar situation of European powers has done much to uphold credit in this country, during the last two years; produce has commanded a large price, with a remote prospect of exporting it to England, and holders of it have received from this hope a degree of credit that increases or lessens, with the probabilities of success in the speculation. It is highly probable, also, that in the present troubled state of Europe, much property has been allowed to remain here, and probably sent to us for safety until the storms of revolution and of war shall have subsided. These agents are but transient in their operation, and when removed produce the most ruinous effects upon our mercantile interests.

It must be recollected also, that, during the last twelve years, the construction of our canals, by the creation of public stocks, has drawn an amount of foreign capital to this State, which has given an impetus and success to individual enterprise, fraught with the public prosperity, unequalled in the annals of any government in the world. In this golden harvest no interest has participated so largely as our banking capital; but as our canals are now nearly completed, and as their construction has brought us largely in debt to foreign nations, instead of foreign wealth, they will hereafter draw

from as much capital of which we are now possessed. It is to be expected, therefore, that much of the profitable business heretofore enjoyed by our banks from this source, if it has not already, will soon nearly have ceased, and much apprehension is already entertained of great commercial embarrassment, when the fund now collected for that purpose shall be applied to the liquidation of the canal debt. Your committee deem it imprudent, in the critical posture of the money market, to present unnecessary opportunities to individuals to invest capital, now required in the active engagements of commerce, in banks, where it is generally appropriated to the benefit of the wealthy, who speculate by its means on the necessities of perhaps the very persons to whom it belongs.

The Legislature has assumed to itself, by the restraining law, the entire control both of the location and creation of banks. That act implies a distrust of the fair operation of the common principles of commerce upon this subject. And, so far as our own experience, and the experience of the world can direct us, we are not at liberty to deny that that distrust is well founded. Be that as it may, by that act a responsibility has been assumed, to discharge which faithfully, would not be consistent with the disposal of applications for banks upon the uncertain breeze of popular opinion, or upon the imprudent investments and abortive projects of individuals. Such considerations would not influence a wise man in the investment of his capital, much less should they influence the Legislature in the exercise of this high duty.

It must be confessed that, in investigating, it is easier to say what are *not* the proper foundations of a correct judgment, than to arrive at any data derived from statistical reports which may be relied upon as infallible in their results. The committee have sought in vain for such data. They consider and have attempted to shew, that neither population, property, nor the prices of stocks, are a fair test. The interests involved in the disposal of this question are of the most multifarious description; and if we would arrive at a satisfactory opinion, founded upon the investigation of public records or the private memoranda of experienced citizens, there would be no branch of industry too minute, and none too important to be overlooked in such an inquiry. Banks affect and are affected by all, and in attempting to act faithfully to the country, it would be necessary, in considering this subject, to go further than into a hasty examination of the advantages to be derived from these institutions. We should also search out those interests that are injured by them.

Nothing is, more common than, in the hope of doing good, to overlook the probabilities of doing mischief.

If, however, we take population as a standard, and suppose that in the ratio of its increase, productive industry must also increase, and banking capitals must follow at the same rate, the argument will not favor the idea of augmenting at this time the amount of banking capital to any considerable extent. After a careful examination, your committee submit to the House, a statement of the increase of capital in this business for the last sixteen years.

The effective banking capital in the State in 1815, may be put down as having been, \$14,413,000

Nominally it was larger; as many of the banks had paid in only a small portion of their capital, and others had withdrawn much already paid in by substituting stock notes, we deem the above a fair estimate.

The increase to 1820, was 3,153,000

During the next five years the increase has been..... 3,025,000

From 1825 to the present time, the increase has been. 5,550,000

Adding to which the supposed investments of the United States Bank in this State,..... 5,500,000

Makes in the aggregate, \$30,641,000

This statement shews a ratio of increase *greater* than that of population; for, while the latter doubles in about twenty years, banking capital has more than doubled in sixteen years. During the last six years, too, the increase has been equal to that of the previous ten years, a circumstance of some importance in determining how far it would be prudent, at the present juncture, to extend these investments. Allowing, then, population to be a fair criterion, it appears from this statement that the wants of the community have thus far been more than met.

But it is an entirely different view of the subject, to which your committee would respectfully solicit the attention of the House at this time. Whatever may be the variety of opinion upon the question, as heretofore examined, we deem it incapable of producing much contrariety of sentiment, viewed in the light in which we would now present it to the House. If it were even true that commercial, agricultural, and every other interest, required the increase of paper currency, (an idea which is not tenable as to any one imper-

tant branch of industry,) it would nevertheless be the duty of the House to deny such increase, if at the same time it appeared that, by allowing it, the *security* of an existing circulation, as well as that to be created, would be impaired. Such, it appears to the committee, would be the effect of any very great extension of banking capital at this time. The great addition made by the Legislature to the banks in the State, joined to the amount of capital invested in banks chartered during the previous session, (which having failed to dispose of their stock in 1830, did not go into operation until last year,) has hardly yet produced its full results. Much of the capital thus invested has not yet found its way out of the banks in which it has been placed, as it is well known that the country banks, in particular, have had, and it is believed continue to have, a large proportion of their capital deposited in the city banks, upon a less interest than they could readily procure if they had means to employ it safely in the legitimate operations of banking. It is indeed true that this capital has not been perfectly idle, that it has found employment, if not in the country, in the city, where it was more required. But such a disposal of their capital could hardly have been contemplated, when these banks were chartered. Neither is it to be supposed that the stockholders will long remain content with so partial an investment of their funds. Others of these institutions have been in operation but a few months, and have not had time, as yet, to operate to any extent with their capital. It would be manifestly an act of the highest imprudence, to introduce among these institutions, in their present state, to any great extent, new competition. They have a degree of hostility and rivalry to encounter in their elder neighbors, which requires the exercise of all their strength, and will call into requisition all their resources. As their capital becomes more perfectly invested in their own regular business, they will become mutual competitors, and it is not to be expected, spurred on by a sense of their own interest on the one hand, and goaded by lessening profits on the other, that either the new or the old banks will quietly submit to the introduction of much new competition.

Your committee would respectfully suggest to the House, whether it would not be the part of wisdom, and the dictate of common prudence, to delay granting many new charters of banking incorporations until existing institutions shall have become more firmly established. The safety fund, which the State is pledged to guard, is much involved in this question. That fund, created by our own act

from the resources of the present banks, must not be hastily jeopardized. It has been said that the operation of the safety fund system is unjust; that it makes the honest responsible for the dishonest, and the prudent for the rash. But it only requires the exercise of caution by the Legislature, and the faithful performance on the part of the banks of their duties to themselves, to prove this dictum wholly unfounded. Without the strict discharge of these obligations on both sides, the fears of the enemies of this system may be justified, and the time may arrive when individuals of this body will suffer the mortification of beholding this fund swept away by the failure of banks produced by an imprudent increase of competition, and by an unnecessary extension of paper currency.

In conclusion, your committee have only to add, that they are fully sensible of the great resources, persevering enterprize, and increasing prosperity of the inhabitants of this great State; and that more banking capital is requisite, and may be profitably invested to carry on business operations in many sections of the country. Your committee therefore will proceed carefully and impartially to investigate the various claims referred to them, and, selecting from the mass of applications, such as they deem entitled to legislative favor, will from time to time, report the same to the House.

No. 75.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 25, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of George Seaman, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes
in the County of New-York, for the year 1831.**

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Assembly of the State
of New-York, in Legislature convened.*

The annual report of pot and pearl ashes inspected in the county of New-York, for the year commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and ending on the thirty-first day of December, in the same year, according to law ; the average price of which, and the probable value thereof, as near as I have been able to ascertain the same, is set opposite to the respective qualities and quantities hereinafter mentioned and expressed.

122, it is enacted, that
neglect to take the oath of office within the time required,
[A. No. 76.]

No. 76.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on the judiciary, on the petition of
Jacob J. Schoonmaker and Joseph Hasbrouck jr.**

Mr. Otis, from the standing committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob J. Schoonmaker and Joseph Hasbrouck, jun. praying for an act to confirm their appointment as superintendents of the poor, of the county of Ulster,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That the petition sets forth that, at the last annual meeting of the board of supervisors of the county of Ulster, the petitioners were duly appointed superintendents of the poor of said county, and that only three were appointed in the whole. That your petitioners took the oath of office before a commissioner of deeds of that county, under the belief he had the requisite power of administering such an oath; and that they have since been informed that the oath they took was informal and invalid, from want of such authority in the commissioner; and pray that they may be confirmed in the office to which they have thus been appointed, and that their acts as superintendents be made valid.

From an examination of the Revised Statutes, your committee are satisfied that a commissioner of deeds has not the power to administer the oath of office; and it follows, therefore, that the oaths taken by the petitioners in this case are extra judicial and invalid, and did not authorise the petitioners to assume the duties of their appointment.

By the 34th section of the 1st vol. of the Revised Statutes, page 122, it is enacted, that every office shall become vacant on refusal or neglect to take the oath of office within the time required by law;

and as the petitioners have not taken a valid oath, within the required time, it will follow that the offices to which they were appointed are now legally vacant. It becomes a question, therefore, whether the Legislature can confirm the appointment of the board of supervisors, and legalize the acts of the petitioners, as superintendents.

As the appointment of superintendents of the county poor is mere matter of legal regulation, involving no constitutional considerations, your committee have come to the conclusion that there is no obstacle in the way of their appointment by the Legislature, in case it should be deemed expedient.

The petitioners do not seem to have been inattentive to their duty, and have only made a mistake, which might very naturally occur. Nor does any reason suggest itself to your committee why the appointment of the board of supervisors should not be carried into effect.

As to legalizing the acts they have already performed, under the colour of their office, no reason is perceived why it may not be expediently done. The propriety of doing it is sanctioned by many precedents whose authority is unquestioned.

The committee have, therefore, directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill, pursuant to the prayer of the petitioners.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on colleges, academies and common schools, on the petition of the coloured population of Rochester.

Mr. McDonald, from the committee on colleges, academies and common schools, to whom was referred the petition of the coloured population of Rochester, that they may be constituted a separate school,

REPORTED :

That the petition is signed, not only by the people of colour, but by a very respectable number of the other inhabitants of the place, including the commissioners of common schools of the two towns in which Rochester is situated.

Under their present organization, our schools are open to all, and yet it is obvious, that in them the literary and moral interests of the coloured scholar can scarcely prosper. He is reproached with his colour; he is taunted with his origin; and if permitted to mingle with others in the joyous pastimes of youth, it is of favour, not by right. Thus the law which may declare him free, now or in prospect, is a dead letter. His energies are confined; his hopes are crushed; his mind is in chains, and he is still a slave.

The situation of our coloured population generally, not only interests our sympathies, but demands our exertions for its melioration: and your committee are unanimous in the opinion, that the interests of this unhappy class would be most promoted by granting the prayer of the petitioners and constituting them a separate school. To this end leave is asked to introduce a bill.

JOHN M'DONALD, Ch'n.

No. 78.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1832.

REPORT

Of the President and Secretary of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road Company.

To the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State of New-York.

The undersigned, the President and Secretary of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail-road company, beg leave, in compliance with the resolution of the Hon. House of Assembly of the 21st inst. respectfully to

REPORT:

1. That it appears by the books of the treasurer of the said company, that the sum of four hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-six cents (\$483,215.46) has been actually paid and disbursed in the construction of said rail-road, up to the present date.

2. That from the estimates of the engineers of the said company, and from an examination recently made of the contracts not yet completed, it appears, that to complete a double rail-road within the limits prescribed by the act incorporating the Mohawk and Hudson rail-road company, with the necessary machinery, carriages, and appurtenances, will require the expenditure of the additional sum of one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$156,693.87).

3. That the precise route of the branch rail-road contemplated by the said company has not yet been determined upon, nor any accurate examination made of the ground. The undersigned are there-

[A. No. 78.]

fore unable to state with any certainty what the expense of constructing the branch rail-road will amount to, but they are inclined to believe that it will not vary materially from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000,) being the amount the said company has (in the joint application made with the Albany and Schenectady turnpike company to the Hon. the Legislature of the State,) prayed may be added to its capital stock for the express purpose of making said branch.

The undersigned beg leave respectfully to add, that until the rail-road be completed the details of the items on which the expenditures above recited have accrued are necessarily kept in the offices of the engineers of the company, in the cities of Albany and Schenectady; they have therefore judged it to be more respectful to the Honorable House over whose deliberations you preside, to communicate forthwith the information immediately within their reach, complying, as it fully does, with the terms of the resolution, than to delay for the purpose of presenting their report in a detailed form, specifying the exact objects to which the expenditures have been directed. They beg leave, however, to tender, on behalf of the board of directors of the Mohawk and Hudson rail-road company, any additional information their archives may contain, and this not as a matter of mere duty, but in the belief that the experience of this company may be of value in the investigation of the many projects of similar character now pending before the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,
*President of the Mohawk and
Hudson Rail-Road Company.*

JAS. RENWICK,
*Secretary of the Mohawk and
Hudson Rail-Road Company.*

New-York, January 26th, 1832.

No. 79.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 25, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Robert Dingee, an Inspector of Green Hides and
Skins in and for the city and county of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned, appointed an inspector under the "Act regulating the inspection of green hides and skins in the city of New-York," passed April 20, 1830, respectfully submits in compliance with the 12th section of said act, the following

REPORT :

That from the 4th day of April, 1831, the day on which the undersigned entered upon his official duties as inspector, up to and including the 31st day of December last, there were inspected by him and his deputies, of hides,..... 27,554
and of calf skins, 25,520

That the fees for the inspection of hides at 3 cents each, amounts
to \$826 62
and on skins at 1 cent each, to 255 20

making the aggregate of fees received, \$1,081 82

The amount paid to two deputy inspectors appointed by the undersigned, and employed by him during the time above mentioned, is \$666 10

The amount paid during the same time for extra labor and
other contingent expenses, is 101 25

making the aggregate of expenses, \$767 35

which deducted from the amount of fees received as above, leaves a balance of \$314.47 as the compensation to the undersigned, for the time expended, attention bestowed and responsibility incurred by him in the discharge of his duties under the law, during the time embraced in this report.

The value of the hides and skins inspected during the above period, as nearly as the subscriber can ascertain the same, is \$154,617.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT DINGEE.

January 14, 1832.

City and county of New-York, ss.

Robert Dingee being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated and set forth in the foregoing report are true, according to his best knowledge and belief, and further saith not.

Sworn this 21st day of }
January, 1832, before me. }

WALTER BOWNE, *Mayor.*

REMARKS, &c.

Although not strictly required by the law under which the preceding report is made, yet it is conceived not wholly incompatible with a faithful discharge of duty, to accompany it with a few remarks on the operation and practical effect of the law, as exemplified in the short period to which the report relates.

The extent of damage done to hides and skins inspected in the spring, compared with those inspected in the fall, have proved to be as about four to one against the former, and in favor of the latter. The whole damage assessed upon the 53,074 hides and skins inspected, is \$1,594.05.

The law has been in operation about nine months, and its effect in this short period has been to diminish about three-fourths of the extent of the evil of which the community so loudly and so justly complained, and the admitted existence of which, to a most ruinous extent, gave rise to the existing law, regulating their inspection.

In April, May and June last, there were inspected, 5,265 hides; the damage assessed on which, was \$332.65. The number inspected in October, November and December, was 10,320. On this number the aggregate damage was assessed at \$282.15; a comparison which demonstrates the utility of the law past doubt or cavil.

In short, the great and manifest improvement in the quality, value and general merchantable appearance of both hides and skins already effected, has not only far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the law, but its utility, policy and wisdom are now readily acknowledged by hundreds who were formerly its most zealous and determined opponents, but who are now among its most warm and decided advocates.

Its effect on the market for these articles has been equally propitious and important; they have advanced in price, in proportion as

their quality has improved, instead of being shunned and passed by in the market as formerly. New-York hides and skins are already sought after and readily purchased at a considerable advance upon former prices.

And the undersigned acknowledges a feeling of lively pride in the reflection, that in a very short period of time, under a faithful administration of the law in question, New-York hides and skins will be found not to suffer in quality and general character, from a comparison with that of any other State or Country.

ROBERT DINGEE.

No. 80.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 25, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Peter Conrey, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city of New-York.**

Returns of lumber inspected and measured by Peter Conrey, from
the 1st January, 1831, to 1st January, 1832.

	Feet.	Fees.
Mahegany and Spanish cedar,.....	865,702	\$865 70
Pine boards and plank,.....	129,970	44 97
Hard wood joist,	12,075	4 50
Oak plank,	3,866	1 50
Whitewood boards,	36,030	11 75
Cedar boards for boat builders,	20,976	7 50
Sap pine for sheathing,	32,442	8 00
Spruce timber, measured only,.....	63,368	15 82
Bass wood boards,	1,637	0 63
	<hr/>	
	300,364	
Cypress shingles,.....	8,350	1 50
		<hr/>
		\$961 87

PETER CONREY,
Inspector.

New-York, January 21st, 1832.

[A. No. 80.]

No. 81.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 25, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Elias Disbrow, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city of Troy.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

**An account of lumber inspected by Elias Disbrow during the year
1831 in and for the city of Troy.**

	Feet.
1st quality white pine,	23,835
2d " " 	45,453
3d " " 	40,257
4th " " 	216,670
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Total pine in qualities,	326,215
White pine face measure,	620,772
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Total amount of pine,	946,987
Whitewood boards,	174,040
" chair plank,	12,043
" joists,	18,341
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Total white wood,	204,424
Bass wood lumber,	6,374
Ash plank,	14,227
Oak plank,	6,977
Curl maple,	4,550
Plain " 	11,230
Cherry lumber,	14,962

	Feet.
Hemlock timber,	12,614
" boards,	7,839
Spruce timber,	1,816

Whole amount of lumber inspected, is 1,232,000.

Amount of fees received for the same, is \$377.83.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS DISBROW,

Inspector.

Troy, January 18, 1832.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 25, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Benjamin Heartt, an Inspector of Sole Leather
for the city of Troy.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

I, Benjamin Heartt, inspector of sole leather of the city of 'Troy in the county of Rensselaer, do hereby respectfully certify and report, that since the 1st day of January now last past, and up to the 1st day of January instant, I, as such inspector, have duly inspected and marked as follows, viz:

	Pounds.	Value.	Amount.
150 sides of good sole leather,	2,225	at 23 cts.	\$511 75
5,317 " " "	78,955 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	17,370 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
486 " " "	7,776	21	1,632 96
270 " damaged "	4,050	20	810 00
39 " bad "	585	15	87 75
<hr/>			
6,262 sides.	93,591 $\frac{3}{4}$	Value,	\$20,412 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

The amount of fees for inspection at 3 cents per side, is \$187 86.

All which is respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN HEARTT,

Inspector.

Troy, January 21, 1832.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 25, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Richard M'Carty, Inspector of Flour and Meal
for the city and county of New-York, and the coun-
ty of Kings.**

Report of flour and meal inspected in the city of New-York and
in Kings county, from the 1st January, 1831, to the 1st January,
1832.

Inspected in the city of New-York.	Average value per barrel.	Amount.
351 barrels extra superfine flour, ...	6 12½	2,149 87½
812,271 " superfine flour,.....	5 62½	4,569,024 37½
23,551 half barrels " "	2 87½	67,809 12½
90,845 barrels fine flour,	5 25	161,936 25
1,357 half barrels fine flour,.....	2 75	3,731 75
6,236 barrels fine middlings,	4 94	30,805 84
5,852 " middlings,.....	4 56	26,685 12½
3,388 " ship stuffs,	4 00	13,552 00
56,744 " bad, (not fit for shipping)	4 37½	248,255 00
279 half bbls. bad, " "	2 19	611 01
9,222 barrels rye flour,	4 00	36,888 00
9,951 hhds. Indian meal,.....	15 00	149,265 00
24,076 barrels "	3 62½	87,275 50
177 " buckwheat flour,	4 50	796 50
405 half barrels, "	2 50	1,012 50

Total value of flour and meal inspected in N. Y. . \$5,399,797 85

Of the above about 100,000 were re-inspected, and included in the
above amount.

RECAPITULATION.

915,687 barrels wheat flour.
 25,187 half barrels wheat flour.
 9,222 barrels rye flour.
 8,951 hhds. Indian meal.
 24,076 barrels "
 177 " buckwheat flour.
 405 half barrels "

Undertared and light weight, 462 barrels.

Fees for boring, inspecting, plugging and branding each	hhd.	\$0 04
" " " " " "	bbl.	0 01½
Fees for weighing each bbl. light,		0 06
Total amount of fees,		15,047 82
Expenses for rent, brands, plugs, coal, &c. and for four assistant inspectors and eight laborers,		7,850 00

Inspected in Kings county.	Value.
4,568 barrels superfine flour,	\$25,666 87½
1,064 " fine flour,	5,586 00
	<u>\$31,252 87½</u>

Fees 2 cents per barrel, the whole amount of which is re-
 ceived by the assistant in Kings county for his services, \$112 54

RICHARD M'CARTY,
Inspector.

New-York, January 20, 1832.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 26, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of E. Thayer, an Inspector of Sole Leather in and
for the county of Tompkins.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned would respectfully report, that he has, during
the last year, ending on the 31st day of December, 1831, inspected
2,295 sides of sole leather.

Weight of the same, 38,793½ lbs.

Value of the same, \$8,922 39

Fees received, 91 80

Quality generally good.

E. THAYER,
Inspector.

Ithaca, January 1832.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 26, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Isaac P. Hand, an Inspector of Lumber in and for
the city and county of Albany.**

To His Excellency ENOS T. THROOP,
Governor of the State of New-York.

In compliance with an act of this State, regulating the inspection of lumber, the subscriber, an inspector for the city and county of Albany, respectfully submits the following annual statement of quantity and quality, together with the average prices sold at, the same ending 31st December, 1831.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC P. HAND.

Albany, January 24, 1832.

Feet.	Value per M.
44,712 1st quality white pine boards and plank,	at \$30 00
125,990 2d " " "	20 00
171,770 3d " " "	16 00
504,605 4th " " "	11 00
372,973 whitewood boards and joist,	13 00
58,585 1st quality whitewood plank,	40 00
53,619 2d " "	20 00
2,568 3d " "	10 00
24,532 ash boards and plank,	14 00
2,115 maple "	14 00
62,206 cherry "	25 00
480,120 white pine "	12 00
52,325 beam timber,	10 00

Amount of fees, \$669 00.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 6, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Brantingham, Lewis county, to change the name of said town.

The select committee to which was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Brantingham, in the county of Lewis, praying for the passage of a law to change the name of that town,

REPORT :

That the town of Brantingham was constituted a separate town in the year 1828, and that it was taken from the south part of the town of Watson, in violation of the wishes of the citizens inhabiting the territory comprising the town of Brantingham, who unanimously remonstrated against the division; that notwithstanding their united remonstrance, the division took place, and the petitioners, as is alleged, without being consulted, had the name of Brantingham given to their town. That in addition to the objectionable length of the name, the petitioners are unable to account for its origin, unless it was given in honor of Brant, a tory leader during the revolutionary war, and who participated largely in effecting the devastation and ruin which overspread our common country during the revolutionary struggle.

The petitioners pray that the name be changed to that of Greig, the name of a gentleman who has charge of a large portion of the territory comprising the said town, and who has been liberal in a donation, to the young and growing population, of land for literary purposes.

Your committee think the reasons well-founded, and that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted; they have accordingly prepared a bill, and directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the same.

No. 87.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 6, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the petition of Jared Ketchum and others.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of Jared Ketchum and others, praying for the passage of a law authorising the said Jared Ketchum to erect a dam across the Canesteeo river, in the county of Steuben,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That they have examined the subject, and that the following are among the principal reasons assigned by the petitioners for granting their application : The Canesteeo river, across which it is proposed to erect the dam mentioned in their petition, is a public highway, navigable for arks and rafts ; that at the place at which it is contemplated to construct the said dam, the river passes through a country uncultivated, (except upon its banks,) thickly covered with good pine timber, and that it would be of great advantage to the petitioners to erect a saw-mill, to enable them to convert the timber, now an incumbrance upon their lands, into merchantable lumber ; that the construction of a dam of the height of four feet across the said river, with a proper lock or sluice for the passage of arks and rafts, would not in the least obstruct the navigation.

That your committee being satisfied of the truth of the reasons by these petitioners assigned above, and believing that no injury will be occasioned to the navigation of the said Canesteeo river, and much good will result to the immediate inhabitants by the construction of such dam, have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill, according to the prayer of the said petition.

E. HOWELL, Ch'n.

[A. No. 87.]

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 28, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Alexander Dennistoun, an Inspector of Lumber
for the city and county of New-York.

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in
Senate and Assembly convened.*

The subscriber, an inspector of lumber for the city and county of New-York, respectfully submits the following report of lumber inspected and measured by him during the year 1831. He would also beg leave to observe, that the reason why his report is so small this year, was in consequence of a severe hurt he received, which confined him for nearly three months, in the most busy season.

Feet.	Average price.		
227,236 mercht. sawed timber,.....	\$12 00 to \$14 00	per M.	
90,092 refuse ".....	6 00	7 00	"
305,463 mercht. Albany bds. and plank,	13 00	15 00	"
3,743 refuse " ".....	7 00	8 00	"
7,380 mercht. hard wood,.....	25 00	30 00	"
1,645 refuse ".....	12 50	15 00	"
219,007 mercht. yellow pine bds. and plk.	24 00	30 00	"
63,880 refuse " ".....	12 00	15 00	"
9,862 mercht. sheathing boards,.....	12 00	13 00	"
8,039 refuse " ".....	6 00	6 50	"
4,101 mercht. cherry boards and plk.	25 00		"
66,029 " cypress shingles,.....	3 00	3 50	"
8,295 culls ".....		75	"
28,032 mercht. oak boards and plank, .	15 00	30 00	"
11,662 refuse " ".....	7 50	15 00	"
1,146 cubic, mercht. locust timber,...	75	1 00	per ft.
1,821 " " white pine timber,	14	15	"
542 " refuse " ".....	7	7½	"

Feet.	Average price.	
24,586 whitewood boards,	\$14 00 to	\$15 00 per M.
1,783 ash plank,	2½	3 per ft.
88,303 mercht. eastern boards and plk.	15 00	per M.
41,495 refuse " "	8 00	10 00 "

Amount of fees received, \$373 11½

ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN,
Inspector.

New-York, January 10, 1832.

No. 89.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 28, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Jasper S. Keeler, an Inspector of Flour for the
the city and county of Albany.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

In conformity to the requisitions of the Revised Statutes, I herewith annex my report as flour inspector for the city and county of Albany, for the year 1831, viz: inspected,

46,107 barrels superfine flour,.....	value \$5 50	\$253,588 50
305 " fine flour,	5 12½	1,550 62½
1,335 half barrels superfine flour,	2 81	3,781 35
143 barrels middlings,	4 25	607 75
763 " bad flour,	4 25	3,242 75
<hr/>		
48,653	Amount,	\$262,770 97½

Fees for inspecting,..... \$973 06

Deduct expenses for labor, plugs and brands, 251 83

\$721 23

All which is respectfully submitted,

JASPER S. KEELER,

Inspector.

Albany, January 28, 1832.

[A. No. 89.]

No. 90.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 28, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Nathan Roberts, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city and county of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Agreeable to the Revised Statutes, chapter 17, title 2, article 6 and 12, I as an inspector of lumber, beg leave to present to your honorable body, the following returns of lumber inspected by me, from 1st January, 1831, to 1st January, 1832.

[A. No. 90.]

1

Pieces, inches, cubic and superficial feet—three qualities.

M feet.	Mercht.	Second.	Refuse	Value.	
Oak ship plank,	323,866	161,729	27,999	\$15 00 to	\$40 00
White pine ship plank,	89,090	52,075	.....	20 00	30 00
White pine boards,...	22,553	16,161	7,221	10 00	30 00
Yellow pine plank, ...	23,227	13,297	3,124	10 00	40 00
Oak boards,	12,491	.....	7,793	10 00	40 00
W. pine beams & scant.	35,703	.....	16,347	7 00	14 00
Ash plank,	6,344	.....	981	10 00	20 00
Cherry boards,	10,109	.....	.....	40 00	
Cedar boards,	715	.....	.....	20 00	
Oak timber, cubic,	7,202	.....	2,372	12	25
Yellow pine timber, "	43,949	.....	14,662	12	30
Locust timber, "	2,105	.....	588	30	1 00
Red cedar timber, . . "	1,159	.....	379	15	35
Live oak timber, . . . "	524	.....	333	50	1 00
White pine timber, "	9,153	.....	395	7	14
Hickory handspikes, p.	316	.....	312	5	10
Spruce spars,	134	.....	30	1 50	7 00
Spruce spars, . . inches,	11,091	.....	669	5	12
W. pine spars, "	2,560	.....	.....	1 50	2 00
Oak knees, "	3,479	.....	467	15	60
Spruce knees, "	358	.....	17	5	35
Ash logs, "	370	.....	.....	18	

Value of the above lumber at prices current, about \$52,800 00.

Fees, \$927 36

NATHAN ROBERTS,
Inspector.

New-York, 3d Jan. 1832.

No. 91.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 28, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Horace Turner, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
for the county of Rensselaer.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

I, Horace Turner, inspector of beef and pork, residing in the town of Lansingburgh, in the county of Rensselaer, do hereby certify and report, that since the first day of February, 1831, I have inspected, under and by virtue of my said office, forty barrels of pork, as follows,

Barrels of mess, . . .	14	valued at \$14	50
“ prime, . . .	26	“	10 50
<hr/>			
Total,	40		

The fees for the inspection of the above, is \$8 00.

And also since the first day of February, 1831, I have inspected, 4,302 barrels beef of the qualities, as follows,

Barrels mess beef,	1,753	average price	\$7	25
“ prime “	2,530	“	4	75
“ cargo “	19	“	3	50
<hr/>				
4,302				

The fees for inspection of which I charged and received, \$430.20.

HORACE TURNER.

No. 92.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 7, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on public lands, on the petition of the trustees of Fort Covington academy.

Mr. Crookshank, from the standing committee on public lands, to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of Fort Covington academy, praying that liberty may be granted to them to erect their academy edifice on the public square in the village of Fort Covington, in the county of Franklin,

REPORTED :

That they have had under consideration the said petition, and have also examined a *report* from the Commissioners of the *Land-Office*, to whom this petition has been referred by this House. From the petition and report it appears that the petitioners represent that they have raised a fund, exceeding that which is required by the act incorporating them; the interest of which has been appropriated to the payment of teachers and the purchase of necessary apparatus: that, in addition to the raising of this permanent fund, they have contracted for the building and completing, within one year, of a commodious stone edifice, with three convenient school-rooms for the use of said academy; and now pray for liberty to erect the same on the public square, in the village of Fort Covington; that the site designated is upon the south side of the square, so as not to interfere with military parades or other public objects, for which the square may be wanted. In order that the Legislature may have a full view of the ground in the vicinity of the contemplated location of the academy, a map of it is communicated with this report.

This public square is a lot of about six acres of land, reserved in the centre of the village of Fort Covington, which, together with

several other lots of land in the village plot, is the property of the people of this State.

Public squares are intended for the preservation of health, for ornament, and occasionally for other public uses, in populous cities and villages, and ought, therefore, to be kept free from obstructions inconsistent with such improvements, as may contribute to the promotion of these objects. Your committee, however, concur with the Commissioners of the Land-Office, in opinion that such objects would not be materially, if at all, prejudiced by granting the prayer of the petitioners, if ground, to a limited extent from the south bound of the square, should be allotted for the site of the academy, with its necessary court yard, to be kept separate from the rest of the square by a suitable inclosure, and to be held by the trustees as tenants at will.

The Commissioners of the Land-Office, in their report, add, that inasmuch as the village of Fort Covington does not possess corporate powers, the trustees of the academy might safely be made trustees of the public square, for the purpose of preventing intrusions on it, and improving it as a place for recreation of the pupils of their institution; and that their authority as trustees of the State should, in like manner, extend over the ground left vacant for the public use along Salmon river, in the vicinity of the square; such authority to continue until the village be incorporated, or other provisions be made by the Legislature, in which opinion your committee fully concur.

Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted. They have, therefore, directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.

A. CROOKSHANK, *Chairman*.

No. 93.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 7, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the petition of the Supervisors of the city and county of Albany.

Mr. Disbrow, from the committee consisting of the members from the county of Albany, to whom was referred the petition of the Board of Supervisors of said county, praying for a law authorizing them to raise a sum not exceeding \$20,000, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the poor of said county, instead of the sum of \$7,000, as now provided by the Revised Laws of this state,

REPORTED :

That they have had the said petition under consideration, and are of opinion that the prayer thereof is reasonable, and ought to be granted ; the more so, as from the face of the petition, it being signed by twelve members, (the other member being prevented by indisposition in his family from attending at the board,) there appears to be perfect unanimity on the subject thereof ; and inasmuch as it appears from the report of the Secretary of State to this House, at the present session, that the county poor-house system is rapidly gaining ground throughout the counties where the revised poor law has been put in operation, the committee have therefore prepared a bill, which they herewith ask leave to present to the House.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. J. D. Jones, 456 Elm St., Boston, Mass.
Mr. W. E. Brown, 789 Oak St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. R. L. Green, 101 Pine St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. S. K. White, 202 Cedar St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. T. M. Black, 303 Maple St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. U. N. Gray, 404 Birch St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. V. O. Hall, 505 Spruce St., Portland, Me.
Mr. W. P. King, 606 Ash St., Baltimore, Md.
Mr. X. Q. Lee, 707 Hickory St., New Orleans, La.
Mr. Y. R. Scott, 808 Walnut St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Z. S. Adams, 909 Chestnut St., Washington, D. C.
Mr. A. T. Baker, 1010 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.
Mr. B. U. Clark, 1111 Oak St., Hartford, Conn.
Mr. C. V. Evans, 1212 Pine St., Providence, R. I.
Mr. D. W. Foster, 1313 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.
Mr. E. X. Gibson, 1414 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.
Mr. F. Y. Hall, 1515 Birch St., Lowell, Mass.
Mr. G. Z. King, 1616 Spruce St., Haverhill, Mass.
Mr. H. A. Lee, 1717 Ash St., Andover, Mass.
Mr. I. B. Scott, 1818 Hickory St., Methuen, Mass.
Mr. J. C. Adams, 1919 Walnut St., Salem, Mass.
Mr. K. D. Baker, 2020 Chestnut St., Lynn, Mass.
Mr. L. E. Clark, 2121 Elm St., Boston, Mass.
Mr. M. F. Evans, 2222 Oak St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. N. G. Foster, 2323 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. O. H. Gibson, 2424 Cedar St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. P. I. Hall, 2525 Maple St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Q. J. King, 2626 Birch St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. R. K. Lee, 2727 Spruce St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. S. L. Scott, 2828 Ash St., Portland, Me.
Mr. T. M. Adams, 2929 Hickory St., Baltimore, Md.
Mr. U. N. Baker, 3030 Walnut St., New Orleans, La.
Mr. V. O. Clark, 3131 Chestnut St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. W. P. Evans, 3232 Elm St., Washington, D. C.
Mr. X. Q. Foster, 3333 Oak St., New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Y. R. Gibson, 3434 Pine St., Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Z. S. Hall, 3535 Cedar St., Providence, R. I.
Mr. A. T. King, 3636 Maple St., Worcester, Mass.
Mr. B. U. Lee, 3737 Birch St., Springfield, Mass.
Mr. C. V. Scott, 3838 Spruce St., Lowell, Mass.
Mr. D. W. Adams, 3939 Ash St., Haverhill, Mass.
Mr. E. X. Baker, 4040 Hickory St., Andover, Mass.
Mr. F. Y. Clark, 4141 Walnut St., Methuen, Mass.
Mr. G. Z. Evans, 4242 Chestnut St., Salem, Mass.
Mr. H. A. Foster, 4343 Elm St., Lynn, Mass.
Mr. I. B. Gibson, 4444 Oak St., Boston, Mass.
Mr. J. C. Hall, 4545 Pine St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. K. D. King, 4646 Cedar St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. L. E. Lee, 4747 Maple St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. M. F. Scott, 4848 Birch St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. N. G. Adams, 4949 Spruce St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. O. H. Baker, 5050 Ash St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. P. I. Clark, 5151 Hickory St., Portland, Me.
Mr. Q. J. Evans, 5252 Walnut St., Baltimore, Md.
Mr. R. K. Foster, 5353 Chestnut St., New Orleans, La.
Mr. S. L. Gibson, 5454 Elm St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. T. M. Hall, 5555 Oak St., Washington, D. C.
Mr. U. N. King, 5656 Pine St., New Haven, Conn.
Mr. V. O. Lee, 5757 Cedar St., Hartford, Conn.
Mr. W. P. Scott, 5858 Maple St., Providence, R. I.
Mr. X. Q. Adams, 5959 Birch St., Worcester, Mass.
Mr. Y. R. Baker, 6060 Spruce St., Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Z. S. Clark, 6161 Ash St., Lowell, Mass.
Mr. A. T. Evans, 6262 Hickory St., Haverhill, Mass.
Mr. B. U. Foster, 6363 Walnut St., Andover, Mass.
Mr. C. V. Gibson, 6464 Chestnut St., Methuen, Mass.
Mr. D. W. Hall, 6565 Elm St., Salem, Mass.
Mr. E. X. King, 6666 Oak St., Lynn, Mass.
Mr. F. Y. Lee, 6767 Pine St., Boston, Mass.
Mr. G. Z. Scott, 6868 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. H. A. Adams, 6969 Maple St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. I. B. Baker, 7070 Birch St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. J. C. Clark, 7171 Spruce St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. K. D. Evans, 7272 Ash St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. L. E. Foster, 7373 Hickory St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. M. F. Gibson, 7474 Walnut St., Portland, Me.
Mr. N. G. Hall, 7575 Chestnut St., Baltimore, Md.
Mr. O. H. King, 7676 Elm St., New Orleans, La.
Mr. P. I. Lee, 7777 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Q. J. Scott, 7878 Pine St., Washington, D. C.
Mr. R. K. Adams, 7979 Cedar St., New Haven, Conn.
Mr. S. L. Baker, 8080 Maple St., Hartford, Conn.
Mr. T. M. Clark, 8181 Birch St., Providence, R. I.
Mr. U. N. Evans, 8282 Spruce St., Worcester, Mass.
Mr. V. O. Foster, 8383 Ash St., Springfield, Mass.
Mr. W. P. Gibson, 8484 Hickory St., Lowell, Mass.
Mr. X. Q. Hall, 8585 Walnut St., Haverhill, Mass.
Mr. Y. R. King, 8686 Chestnut St., Andover, Mass.
Mr. Z. S. Lee, 8787 Elm St., Methuen, Mass.
Mr. A. T. Scott, 8888 Oak St., Salem, Mass.
Mr. B. U. Adams, 8989 Pine St., Lynn, Mass.
Mr. C. V. Baker, 9090 Cedar St., Boston, Mass.
Mr. D. W. Clark, 9191 Maple St., New York, N. Y.
Mr. E. X. Evans, 9292 Birch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. F. Y. Foster, 9393 Spruce St., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. G. Z. Gibson, 9494 Ash St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. H. A. Hall, 9595 Hickory St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. I. B. King, 9696 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. J. C. Lee, 9797 Chestnut St., Portland, Me.
Mr. K. D. Scott, 9898 Elm St., Baltimore, Md.
Mr. L. E. Adams, 9999 Oak St., New Orleans, La.
Mr. M. F. Baker, 10000 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

No. 94.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 30, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on roads and bridges, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson.

Mr. Moulton, from the committee on the establishment and improvement of roads and bridges, and the incorporation of turnpike companies, to which was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson, to raise by tax the sum of six thousand dollars, on all lands lying within two miles of the St. Lawrence turnpike, for the purpose of repairing said road,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners state that the road, a portion of which they now wish to have repaired, was, fifteen or twenty years since, laid out and constructed as a turnpike road by a company incorporated for that purpose. That owing to the little use made of the road, the said company had abandoned their road and surrendered their charter; and by an act of April 5th, 1822, the said road was declared a public highway. That for the want of the supervisory care of said company, the said road is now much out of repair; and the petitioners ask for the passage of a law authorising the raising of six thousand dollars, by a tax to be levied on all lands lying within two miles of the road, on which they wish the said money to be expended for the purpose of repairing.

The petitioners include within the prayer of their petition a portion of said St. Lawrence turnpike, lying within the town of Wilna in the county of Jefferson, and running to the line of the county of St. Lawrence.

Although it appears that the said road has been abandoned by its original proprietors, and become a public highway, it does not appear that the ordinary mode of taxation has been resorted to, for the purposes of repair ; and that if adopted, it would not be fully adequate to effect the object the petitioners have in view.

It also appears that a law was passed on the 20th April, 1830, authorising a tax for the purpose of repairing that part of the road aforesaid, extending from the ten mile stake in the town of Wilna aforesaid, to the line of the county of St. Lawrence, to be levied on the land adjacent to the said road so to be improved. That the said law has been executed ; and that a portion of the said road embraced in said last mentioned law, is a part of the same included in the petition. That the lands which, under the said act of April 20, 1830, were taxed for the repairs of the road which passes through them, and which said road was repaired, are sought to be again taxed for the repairs of that portion of the road with which it is not connected.

The committee are of opinion, that as the power of taxation should be cautiously exercised, the legislative authority ought not to be exerted, unless it appears necessary, from the fact that the modes of taxation already provided by statute fail in accomplishing the object they were designed to effect ; and that in this case, no such necessity exists.

The committee are also of opinion, that the granting the prayer of the petitioners would subject the lands embraced in the law of 1830 to an unequal taxation, by subjecting them solely by the said law to the burthen of repairs, in which they were interested together with other lands on said road, and from which said burthen those other lands were exempted, and now subjecting them to a rateable proportion of taxation for repairs of a portion of said road with which they are not connected.

Your committee recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 30, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of R. C. Theall, an Inspector of Oil for the city of New-York.

Returns of oil inspected in the city of N. Y. during the year 1831.

Date.	No. of barrels.			No. of galls.	No. of galls. of sediment.	No. of bbls. bad.
	Straits.	Bank.	Shore.			
January, .....	.....	18	74	2,740	29½	
March,	7	5	82	2,789	57½	
April, .....	.....	3	52	1,651	28	
May, .....	.....	5	19	708	4½	12
June, .....	.....	14	23	1,588	5½	
July, .....	.....	37	156	5,643½	29	52
August,	24	43	494	16,885	117½	27
September, .....	.....	68	422	14,797½	144½	
October,	61	52	214	9,568½	128½	
November, .....	.....	54	46	2,934	66	
December, .....	...	2	21	673	9½	
	92	301	1,603	59,977½	620	91

To His Excellency ENOS T. THROOP,

Governor of the State of New-York.

You will perceive by the above returns, there have been inspected in this city during the year, 1831,

1,996 bbls good oil, which at 20 cents per barrel for inspectors fees, amounts to..... \$399 20

The expenses attending the same for the same period, amounts to 75 31

Leaving a balance, of \$323 89

R. C. THEALL, Ins.

No. 96.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 30, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Hiram Scofield, an Inspector of Fish for the city
of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State, to provide for the inspection of fish, the undersigned would respectfully report, that since the 1st January, 1831, to 1st January, 1832, inclusive, he has inspected the following fish, to wit :

196 barrels No. 1 mackerel at 1 shilling,	\$24 50
28 half barrels No. 1 " 1 "	2 50
114 barrels No. 2 " 1 "	14 25
181 half barrels No. 2 " 1 "	22 62
275 barrels No. 3 " 1 "	34 38
239 " herring, at 1 shilling,	29 87
84 " codfish, repacked at 3 shillings,	31 50
56 " shad, at 1 shilling,	7 00
68 half barrels shad, repacked, at 1s. and 6d ..	12 75
419 tierces salmon, at 1 shilling,	52 37
563 barrels " 1 "	70 38
	<hr/>
	\$303 12
Deduct for labor hire and other expenses,	109 25
	<hr/>
	\$193 87

All which is respectfully submitted,
HIRAM SCOFIELD.

New-York, 25th January, 1832.

No. 97.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Jacob Shumway, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
the city of New-York.**

SIR,

In conformity with the requisitions of the inspection laws of this State, annexed herewith, I send a report of provisions inspected by me during the year 1831.

Yours respectfully,

JACOB SHUMWAY.

To ENOS T. THROOP,

Governor of the State of New-York.

**Report of provisions inspected by Jacob Shumway, inspector of
beef and pork in New-York, for 1831, viz:**

1,069	barrels and 3 half barrels	mess pork.
3,049	" and 21 "	prime pork.
18	"	cargo pork.
2,041	"	not brandable pork.
146	"	mess beef.
407	"	prime beef.
33	"	cargo beef.
91	"	not brandable beef.

Total, 6,854 bbls. and 23 half bbls. provision, valued at \$68,547

Fees for inspecting and cooperage of same,..... \$1,718 10

JACOB SHUMWAY,

Inspector.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Samuel Rowell, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city and county of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned begs leave to submit to your honorable body, the returns of the survey and inspection of lumber of the past year, for the city and county of New-York, with the probable prices set thereto, as follows, from 1st January, 1831, to 31st December, 1831.

Live oak timber,....	3,114 cubic feet, at	\$0 75	\$2,335 00
Locust "	11,532 "	1 00	9,340 92
Oak timber short,...	14,749 "	25	3,687 25
Red cedar " ...	1,813 "	37½	679 87½
Oak plank,	359,400 ft. inch mea. at	35 00	12,579 00
Yellow pine,.....	202,065 "	25 00	5,051 62½
Pine sheathing,.....	344,975 "	14 00	4,829 68½
Ships knees,.....	4,254 inches at 50 cents,...		2,127 00

Bill of sales,..... \$40,630 35

Fees,..... \$613 08

SAMUEL ROWELL.

New-York, 25th January, 1832.

No. 99.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Philo Lewis, an Inspector of Beef and Pork for
the city and county of New-York.**

**An account of provisions inspected by Philo Lewis, in the city
and county of New-York, from 1st month 1st, 1831, to 1st month
1st, 1832.**

4,490	barrels	mess pork.
912	"	thin side pork.
8,006	"	prime pork.
12	"	cargo pork.
174	"	soft mess pork.
488	"	soft prime pork.
2	"	measly mess pork.
3	"	measly prime pork.
14	"	rusty prime pork.
34	"	soft cargo pork.
606	"	refuse pork.
26	half barrels	mess pork.
20	"	thin side pork.
200	"	prime pork.
216	barrels	mess beef.
2,468	"	prime beef.
93	"	cargo beef.
20	"	refuse beef.
Total of pork,	15,241	barrels.
"	246	half barrels.
Total of beef,	2,797	barrels.

The average sales of pork in barrels of the above, supposed to amount to.....	\$174,366 00
The average sales of pork in half barrels of the above, supposed to amount to.....	1,722 00
The average sales of beef in barrels of the above, supposed to amount to.....	17,164 00
Fees, &c. for inspecting 18,038 barrels and 246 half barrels, amounts to.....	2,730 30
	<hr/>
	\$195,982 30

I ever remain with due respect,

PHILO LEWIS.

To ENOS T. THROOP,

Governor of the State of New-York.

New-York, 1st mo. 28th, 1832.

No. 100.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 31, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Isaac Ingersoll, an inspector of Beef and Pork for
the county of Madison.**

Returns of beef and pork inspected by Isaac Ingersoll, in the county of Madison, State of New-York, from 1st January, 1831, to 1st January, 1832.

1,302	barrels	prime pork,.....	worth	\$8 00	\$10,416 00
481	"	mess pork,		11 00	5,291 00
5	"	soft prime pork,		7 00	35 00
78	"	prime beef,.....		6 00	468 00
22	"	mess beef, ..		8 00	176 00
					<hr/> \$16,386 00

Fees at 2 shillings per barrel,.... \$472 00

**I certify the above to be a true account of beef and pork inspected
by me.**

**ISAAC INGERSOLL,
Inspector.**

Dated, Cazenovia, January 25, 1832.

[A. No. 100.]

No. 101.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 7, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From the Secretary of State, accompanying the Annual Report of the Directors of the N. Y. Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**

Albany, February 7, 1832.

The Secretary of State, in presenting to the Legislature the annual report of the directors of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, which has been transmitted to him for that purpose, begs leave to say, that he visited the school in October last, and that the character of the teachers, and the system of instruction, are such as to entitle this Institution to the entire confidence of the public, and to a continuance of the favorable countenance of the Legislature.

The annual report required of the Superintendent of common schools, by title 3, of chap. 15, will be presented to the Legislature as soon as it can be prepared.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG.

CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Directors of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, to the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the year 1831.

The directors of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, under a grateful sense of the favor of divine providence, beg leave to present to the Legislature, their thirteenth annual report of the condition of the Institution, and its operations for the year 1831.

The receipts from the first of January, 1831, to the eighteenth of January, 1832, as will appear from the treasurer's account, which is hereunto annexed, amount to seventeen thousand two hundred and three dollars and twenty-nine cents, and the drafts upon the treasurer during the same period, to seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighteen cents, leaving a balance against the Institution of five hundred and forty-sevendollars and eighty-nine cents.

By comparing the treasurer's account for 1830, with that for 1831, and a part of January, 1832, it will be seen that the disbursements, during the latter period, exceed those of the former, by one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-six cents, and this too, without any reduction of the permanent debt of the Institution. This has been owing in part to the alterations and repairs which were deemed indispensable in, and about, the asylum and work-shops, and the clearing, draining, and fencing, of a neighboring field, termed the Bush lot, which has been leased by the Institution ; but principally by the payment of all out-standing debts, contracted prior to the year 1831, amounting to three thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars, which go to swell the disbursements of this year. This fact is alluded to, in order to account for the apparently increased expenditure, and to show the reason why a further reduction of the debt has not been made. The practice of making purchases on credit, however judicious it might have been, is now discontinued, and a system of most rigid inspection and economy pervades every department of the Institution.

The success which attended the efforts of the directors to increase the number of well-qualified instructors, and to elevate the standard of education, was briefly alluded to in their report of the last year. As was then anticipated, the principal removed his family, and entered upon the duties of his office on the first of February.

Desirous of contributing, to the extent of their means, to the comfort, and intellectual and moral improvement of those intrusted to their care, the directors early availed themselves of his experience to effect such alterations as would secure this important end.

From the comparatively short period which had elapsed, since the erection and occupancy of the asylum edifice, many things were required to be done, which were not embraced in the general plan, because they could not be foreseen. As soon as they were found to be needed, the directors cheerfully set about their execution.—The alterations which have been made are chiefly within the building, such as the painting of floors, the introduction of water into the basement story, for the purpose of washing and bathing, and the division of rooms to accommodate the classes, and the instructors, and physician. The solicitude, which was felt after the first unsuccessful attempt to obtain a supply of pure water, has yielded to the most gratifying conviction, that this important good is now permanently secured.

Not only have the comfort and convenience of the pupils received proper regard, but becoming attention has also been paid to their intellectual and moral wants. They have been divided into five classes under their respective instructors, and their attainments have been such, as to prove the wisdom of the arrangement, and to satisfy, it is believed, the reasonable expectations of their friends.

In the daily exercises of the classes, the use of large slates has been adopted, and the trial thus far confirms the testimony of others in favor of their utility. The number procured for the Institution, consisting of eighty, of an excellent quality, four feet four inches long, by two feet two inches broad, was imported from Wales, the cost of which, delivered in New-York, exceeded only by a few dollars, the expense attending the annual consumption of stationary, the greater part of which, by the present arrangement, will hereafter be saved.

Ideas are communicated to the deaf and dumb in the language of natural signs, which are translated into written language. The lessons thus given by the instructor, are immediately transferred by the pupils to the slates, arranged on three sides of a parallelogram, in characters so large that they can be read at the distance of several feet, and the corrections which follow can be made, in most instances, without obliging the instructor to change his position; and if two or more of the class fall into the same mistake, a single correction will suffice for all; whereas in the use of small slates, the examination must be made in detail, requiring more than double the amount of time occupied in the former case. The translations which are made by the pupils, must be wholly their own, and the certainty of detection in any attempt at plagiarism, throws them upon their resources, and is not without its effect in forming habits of attention and despatch. Besides the saving of time, and the formation of correct habits, other facts might be mentioned, to show the superiority of large, over small slates, but these are more than sufficient to justify the measure.

Another improvement which has been introduced into the department of instruction, is to furnish each pupil with a book, in which there is a continuity of thought, as soon as, or even before he is able to understand, of himself, the meaning of words in simple, connected phrases. - Its advantages are, that it will render the instruction more uniform and systematic, not depending upon the state of feeling in the mind of the instructor which circumstances may produce, inspire a thirst for knowledge, by creating a fondness for reading, and supersede, to a considerable extent, the necessity of copying lessons, which is attended with no small expense of time and writing materials.

A chapel has been fitted up in a neat and appropriate manner, in which prayers are attended, in the presence of the pupils, morning and evening, preceded by the explanation of a short passage of scripture, and also religious worship on the Sabbath: all of which are conducted by the principal, wholly in their own language of signs. No influence which can be exerted to restrain the excesses and rectify the obliquities of human conduct, is half so efficient as that which proceeds from the sanction of religion. The value of this improvement in the system of education, by means of which this influence can the soonest and most effectually be exerted—the offspring of that wisdom and philanthropy to which the country is indebted for the

introduction of the system itself—may be estimated from the fact, that previous to instruction, no deaf mute has any idea of his moral accountability, or the existence of a Supreme Being. How interesting then, the spectacle, to behold this company of young immortals in the attitude of devotion, daily offering up their mute supplications and praises to the great Father of their spirits, or in that of devout attention, receiving impressions from the truths of revelation.

The mute instructor, of whom very creditable mention was made in the last report, left the Institution at the close of the term of his engagement. The directors are happy to have it in their power to state, that, in accordance with the liberal policy which they have adopted, they have engaged the services of Mr. Dwight Seward, a graduate of Yale College, who, in his qualifications, and attainments in sign-language, promises to meet their high expectations. With this exception, the instructors have been the same as stated in the report of the last year.

During the past year, the management of the concerns of the Institution has been greatly improved. An executive committee, consisting of three of the directors, and holding their office for three months, now meet at the asylum every week to examine weekly bills of wants, prepared by the steward, and approved by the principal, and to authorize the purchase of the necessary stores.—They keep minutes, and submit them to the directors every month. The treasurer pays no bills, except by the order of the directors or of the executive committee; and he presents, in addition to his annual report, a monthly report of his accounts and of the funds. A finance committee suggest ways and means, to increase the society's revenue. The committee of instruction, in addition to their other duties, attend to the preservation and increase of the library and the cabinet. The cabinet comprises many articles, useful and instructive to the pupils, and the library, obtained chiefly by donations, contains more than seven hundred volumes.

The principal, instead of residing several miles distant from the asylum, now occupies rooms in the building, and has the general direction and control of all its concerns. He conducts the correspondence of the Institution; performs religious services for the pupils every day; keeps a journal, a register, and other books, designated by the directors; and pays over to the treasurer all moneys received by him on account of the Institution. The principal instructors

are entitled professors ; and the principal, the professors, and the teachers, all eat at the same table with the pupils. A physician resides in the building, procures medicine for the sick, with the counsel and advice of the principal, has charge of the library and cabinet, keeps a journal, and presents to the directors a monthly report. The steward keeps regular books of accounts, and purchases all stores, by order of the executive committee. Pupils are received and dismissed only by the principal, with the sanction of the executive committee, and such as are honorably dismissed receive a certificate, signed by the president and the principal. There are to be stated public examinations of the pupils on the last Wednesday in April, and on the second Wednesday in August.

The number of pupils returned to the last Legislature was eighty-five. During the year 1831, fifteen have been admitted, and eleven dismissed. The whole number remaining in the Institution on the thirty-first day of December, as will appear from the annexed list, was eighty-nine. It may be proper to state that two, who are embraced in this enumeration, have not actually arrived, but are expected daily. Should there be much delay in the time of their arrival, their places will be supplied from the applications already on file.

The system of government and discipline is strictly parental, embracing a supervision of the pupils during their hours of relaxation and labor, as well as those of study, and so constant and uniform, as to supersede almost wholly, the necessity of resorting to severe measures. Its good effects are already abundantly manifest, in the punctuality, order, and correct deportment of those who are subject to its operation. It is still incomplete in some of its details ; but were it as perfect as the one adopted at the agricultural school at Hofwyl, there can be no doubt, that its influence upon deaf mutes would prove as salutary, as it is found to be upon those who can hear and speak.

In the mechanical department the number of trades has not been increased, owing to the difficulty in making a selection of those which could be advantageously prosecuted without loss to the Institution. In conducting those already introduced, viz : shoemaking and tailoring, the income falls short, by a small balance, the amount of expenditure. The directors however, have no intention of abandoning them, for, taken independently of the means of future sup-

port, the manual labor has upon the health and habits, outweighs the consideration of pecuniary deficiency. The kind of employment which has been assigned to the pupils is the result of their own choice, and that of their friends, and those, who do not wish to become mechanics, have the opportunity of being well instructed in the business of gardening, the knowledge of which will be of great service in the event of their becoming farmers.

The female pupils have also been instructed in such household duties as are generally embraced in a good domestic education.—Great pains have been taken to teach them needle-work, and in this department much has been accomplished. The hours of work are so arranged as not to interfere with the business of instruction ; indeed, the experience of this, and kindred institutions, clearly establishes the fact, that the introduction of manual employments, as a part of the system of education, does not retard the intellectual progress of the pupils.

There are in the State of New-York, about seven hundred deaf mutes. If from this number be deducted those, to whom, by reason of age, and other circumstances, the benefits of instruction cannot be imparted, and those, who have already, to some extent, enjoyed them, there will remain probably not less than three hundred who are proper subjects for instruction. The funds contributed by the State, by county supervisors, and private individuals, provide only for the education of about one hundred. If the period be limited to five years, and the present provision be continued, it is obvious that fifteen years will be required to meet the wants of the present generation. During this period, many will have passed the age most favorable for intellectual attainments, or will have formed such connections, that the opportunity will be lost to them forever.

Much is done in various ways to meliorate the condition of man ; and while we would tender our tribute of admiration for the sacrifices and efforts which are made to effect a change in his moral constitution, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret, that the benevolence, which is a prominent trait in the character of the present age, is not sufficiently expansive to embrace, and relieve the wants of all those, who, by a mysterious dispensation of providence, are deprived of that medium, through which are conveyed to others the rays of intellectual and moral light.

To every other child in the State the means of education are furnished; is it not a matter of equal justice that the same liberality should be extended to these, doubly unfortunate? The advantages cannot be less than to others, while the value is much greater. The resources of the State are abundant; its political importance, its wealth, and its characteristic munificence towards its public institutions, afford ground of encouragement that it will so increase this provision, as to put it in the power of every deaf mute in the State to obtain the education necessary to render him a useful member of society.

In the erection of the building, and in all their subsequent arrangements, the directors have kept in view the important object of furnishing accommodations, adequate to the demand of this entire class. In following what thus plainly appeared to be the dictate of duty, they have exceeded, by a considerable amount, the funds placed at their disposal for this purpose, as it was evident, after much deliberation, that it could not be effected at a less expense.

The acts, passed by the Legislature, between the years 1822, and 1830, provide for the board and tuition of seven deaf mutes from each Senate district, making an aggregate of fifty-six pupils, supported at the expense of the State. There can be no doubt, that it was the benevolent intention of the Legislature, by their enactments, to bestow the greatest amount of good upon this unfortunate portion of community. Since they have been in operation, however, the experience of the directors serves to convince them, that an additional benefit might be realized, if some modifications could be made in them.

Under existing provisions, the admission of pupils is extremely irregular, scarcely any two of them entering the asylum at the same time. As a consequence the attention of the instructors is divided between those more, and those less advanced; for, as the pupils come in one after another, and all of necessity being required to begin with the elementary principles of instruction, it is found impossible to class them according to their attainments without increasing the number of teachers, and having a very small class under the care of each. The same embarrassment is felt in every successive stage of their progress; for there is the same irregularity in the time of their dismissal, as in that of entering, and when one leaves, and his

place becomes vacant in the class, another from an inferior grade must be selected to supply it. The course of study is interrupted ; the progress of some is always retarded by the backwardness of others, who, in their turn, must from the same cause, at last be kept back, and consequently much time is lost to all.

Another argument in favor of amending the laws, is, that the list of State pupils might then be always full. By the third section of the act of 1822, no selection of pupils can be made, until after public notice of sixty days has been given, in at least two public newspapers, of the number of vacancies which may exist in each Senate district. Vacancies which occur otherwise than by limitation cannot be anticipated ; and as several of this description annually take place, it seldom happens that the generous wishes of the Legislature are met to the fullest extent. Though applications may be on file, no selection can be made, until after the provisions of the statute have been complied with, in doing which there will sometimes be a further delay of ten or fifteen days, especially when notices are to be sent to the interior and remote parts of the State.

... The appropriate remedy for this state of things would be, to have a number sufficient to form an entire class, enter at once.— They would then receive equal and uniform attention from the instructor, pursue together the same course of study, and leave the asylum at the same time. This arrangement might be effected by authorizing the Superintendent of common schools to receive applications for admission, and approve of such number, as would be equal to the number of vacancies which should occur in the several Senate districts in each year, and transmit the same to the principal of the Institution. To provide for unexpected vacancies by death or otherwise, an additional number might be returned, according to mutual agreement, between the Superintendent and the directors, who would be retained as charity pupils on the funds of the Institution, to be entered on the list of State beneficiaries, as openings should be made, and whose period of instruction should be limited to five years from the date of their admission. The Superintendent would give notice to all successful applicants, of the time, when they must join the asylum.

There is now due to the Institution, for clothing furnished to indigent pupils, between nine and ten hundred dollars, the greater part of which, can never be collected. It seems desirable, there-

fore, that some plan should be devised to lessen disbursements of this nature, which are already felt to be a burden. Provision might easily be made to meet contingent expenses, at the time a certificate of admission was issued by the secretary, and a bond, signed by two or more responsible endorser's might be executed, to be placed in the hands of that officer, or with the principal of the Institution. It is believed that such an arrangement would not operate disadvantageously, or prevent a single individual from joining the asylum, who felt desirous of being admitted to the privilege of a participation in the State bounty.

If precedent is wanting to show the wisdom of the proposed alterations, it is found in the course adopted by the Legislatures of all the New-England States, except Rhode Island, for the instruction of deaf mutes in those States respectively, the happy fruits of which have been enjoyed both by the pupils, and the Institution in which they were educated.

In concluding their report, the directors would express their ardent anticipations, in regard to the increasing usefulness of the Institution. The principal, having been for nine years connected with the asylum at Hartford, has much experience in his duties, being well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the education of deaf mutes, his knowledge of this subject is extensive ; and he is mind and manners eminently qualified for the interesting and important station which he occupies. The professors and teachers are well qualified for their respective duties. The asylum is spacious and every way adapted to the objects which it contemplates. And with the fostering care of the Legislature, and the aid of the benevolent in general, they hope by the continued blessing of Divine Providence to promote, more successfully than ever, the good cause in which they are engaged.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Board,

JAMES MILNOR, President.

H. P. PEET, Secretary.

DOCUMENTS.

New-York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in account current with the treasurer, from Jan. 1, 1831, to Jan. 18, 1832.

DR.

For superintendence and tuition,	\$3,489 43
steward, gardener, tailor, shoemaker, and servants,	2,000 74
interest on debt,	560 00
ground rent to corporation,	150 00
provision and groceries,	3,272 43
fuel and light,	543 88
dry goods for clothing for pupils,	802 26
leather and findings for shoe shop,	494 82
insurance,	89 70
printing, advertising, and postage,	256 67
stoves, stove-pipes, grates, and cooking apparatus,	424 02
expenses of delegation to Washington and Albany,	142 63
medicine,	26 34
alterations and repairs at the Asylum, well, pump, ditching, bush-lot, &c.,	2,936 68
slates, books, and stationary,	276 11
furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, &c.,	738 38
soap and washing account,	165 46
garden, for seeds and manure,	93 39
carriage and harness,	290 00
stable account,	467 41
sundries, for carriage hire, expenses for lottery information, hardware, &c.,	590 83
	<hr/>
	\$17,751 18

CR.

Balance of account from 1830,	\$671 51
Received from Comptroller for State pupils,	6,942 68
mayor of New-York for lottery licences,	6,000 00
Regents of the University,	577 43
New-York Eye Infirmary,	100 00
supervisors of New-York, by city comptroller,	1,320 00
life subscriptions and donations,	129 37
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$

Amount brought forward,	\$	
Received from Female Association,		236 79
pay and part pay of pupils,		783 06
sales of shoe shop,		203 40
of tailor's shop,		128 35
of garden,		98 70
elementary exercises,		12 00
Balance due the treasurer to new account,		547 89
		<hr/>
		\$17,751 18
		<hr/>

New-York, 18th Jan. 1832.

JOHN SLIDELL,
PETER SHARPE, } *Committee of finance.*
ROBERT D. WEEKS,

LIST OF PUPILS

In the New-York Institution for the instruction of
the deaf and dumb, on the 31st day of Dec. 1831.

State Pupils. 56.

First Senate District.

William Martin,
James McGowan,
Margaret Ryer,
Clarissa Holland,

Franklin Howell,
Jeremiah Conklin,
Nathan M. Totten.

Second Senate District.

Caroline Kirk,
Charles Westcott,
Rachel Johnson,
Abel B. Baker,

Mary M. Crain,
David Bise,
Maria Eighmy.

Third Senate District.

William P. Field,
Betsey Martin,
Gilbert C. W. Gamage,
Sumner Frizell,

Eliza Stewart,
William Rossman,
Peter Siver.

Fourth Senate District.

Lavinia M. Jewell,
Julia A. Hoffman,
Angeline Peck,
Robert Cummings,

William Phinney,
George Steele,
Joel J. Strong.

Fifth Senate District.

Daniel Johnson,
Ann Reeves,
Rebecca Palmer,
Arad Howard,

Eliza Ann Cornell,
Timothy Pickering,
Lydia A. Atwater.

Sixth Senate District.

Manicia Richards,
Daniel Weatherby,
Caroline Beckwith,
Lovinus B. Taylor,

William P. Cole,
Mary Ann Dickinson,
Juliette Dickinson.

Seventh Senate District.

Caroline Peek,
Andrew R. Schrydu,
Rosetta Crooker,
Lucien D. Wood,

Harriet Armstrong,
Mary Keith,
Mary Lamperson.

Eighth Senate District.

Ransom Driscoll,
Martin Crandell,
Louisa A. Moore,
Ursula Wilson,

Ira McManners,
Thomas Wilson,
Jane Milhench.

Pupils supported by the Supervisors of New-York.

John Harwood,
George W. Swan,
John Shotwelk,
Timothy D. Townsend,
Caroline Bennett,
Francis McCommisky,

Harriet C. Gamage,
Louisa Young,
Mary Trainer,
Sarah Elizabeth Wayland,
Mary Allen Wayland.

11

Pupils supported by the N. Y. Female Association.

James Noe,
James Oliver Clarke,

Daniel Lafferty,
Emily Vandell.

4

Pay Pupils.

James M. Gouverneur,
James L. Harris,
Josiah Jones,
John Toohey,
Mary Dryer,
Elizabeth Webster,
Thomas Bigger,

Ann Maria Mabbett,
Alicia Wilson,
Isabella Wilson,
Susan Swift,
Emmon H. Platt,
Vincent M. Halsey.

13

Charity Pupils.

Mary Smith,
Elizabeth Lafferty,
Robert Leader,

Hannah Webster,
John Larmer.

5

Whole number, 89

Donations received at the Asylum in 1831.

From I. S. B.	\$3 00
“ Mr. Adams,	50
“ Mr. Ward,	3 00
“ John P. Iglehart, Baltimore,	1 00
“ A lady,	25
“ Elijah Spencer,	1 00
“ A lady,	25
“ Mrs. Barf, New-York,	1 00
“ Mrs. Noble and Friends, New-York,	3 00
“ Mr. Talman, Fappan,	50
“ Two strangers,	2 25
“ Professor Davis, West-Point,	3 00
“ Cornelius Hurst, New-Orleans,	5 00
“ Mr. Herbert, Hinesburgh, Vt.	1 62
“ Mr. Glover, Charleston, S. C.	3 00
“ A lady,	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$29 37

Other Donations.

From Mr. Shaw, of trees, estimated at	\$6 00
“ Mr. Beekman, box, do	50 00
“ Dr. Post, medicine, do	13 00
“ Mr. Grenzebach, Lima beans,	1 00
“ Editors of Commercial Advertiser, their paper,	10 00
“ Editors of Courier and Enquirer, do	10 00
“ Editors of the Atlas, do	5 00
“ Hezekiah Kelley, marine productions,	
	<hr/>
	\$95 00

No. 102.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 8, 1832.

REPORT

Of Ephraim Beach, Civil Engineer, made to Peter Collier, Esq. as to the practicability of a rail-road communication, from the contemplated Canajoharie and Catskill rail-road to the Susquehannah river.

To PETER COLLIER, Esq.

SIR—

In compliance with the request of a committee, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a rail-road communication, between the line of the contemplated Canajoharie and Catskill rail-road and the Susquehannah river, at Colliersville, communicated through you, I beg leave to

REPORT:

That I examined the vallies of Cobleskill and Schenevus creek, with a view to that object, and directed the necessary preliminary surveys and examinations, from which I am satisfied of the entire feasibility of the project, at a comparatively reasonable expense, overcoming the entire elevation upon planes of such grades as will admit of the advantageous use of locomotive, mechanical or animal power, superseding entirely the necessity of inclined planes requiring stationary power.

The route pursues the valley of Cobleskill and Schenevus creek, through a wealthy and highly improved agricultural district, embracing several flourishing villages; the valley deep and unbroken, extending from the Schoharie creek to the Susquehannah river, a distance of 39 miles.

[A. No. 102.]

The distance from the summit dividing the waters of Cobleskill and Schenectady creek to the Susquehanna is about 21 miles, and the elevation to be overcome 390 feet ; and, from the favorable circumstance of the ground, the whole may be thrown into an averaged grade of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. From the summit eastward, down the Cobleskill to the line of the Canajoharie and Catskill rail-road, is 18 miles, and the descent 858 feet, which can be thrown into an averaged grade of $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile : but, with a view of better adapting the grade to the circumstance of the ground and the improvements of the country, it may be advisable to divide it into two grades, and upon the first six miles descend 88 feet per mile ; thus overcoming 498 feet ; the residue being divided upon the remaining 12 miles, would make an averaged grade of 30 feet per mile.

Upon an ascending grade of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, (like that from the mouth of the Schenectady creek to the summit,) a locomotive engine of 4 tons weight will draw a train of carriages weighing, with their loads $35\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; allow for weight of carriages 10 tons, and there remains for transportation of commodities $25\frac{1}{2}$ tons, ascending in the direction of the greatest trade. Whereas upon a grade of $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, (like that in the opposite direction,) the same engine will draw $19\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; allow as before 10 tons for weight of cars, leaves $9\frac{1}{2}$ tons for transportation of commodities, which is nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as the descending load, and a much greater proportion than can reasonably be anticipated for the ascending trade. Upon an ascent of 30 feet per mile the same engine will draw $25\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; allow 10 tons for weight of cars, leaves $15\frac{1}{2}$ tons for transportation, &c. : and two engines of the same capacity will propel the same load up the ascent of 88 feet per mile ; the grade being calculated to meet such emergency.* And, as the ascending trade will probably be most fluctuating, occasions may occur when it will be necessary to put much heavier loads upon the ascending train than the regular proportion of trade, which furnishes an additional argument in favor of changing the grade on the Cobleskill division ; in which case, horse power may conveniently be employed to aid their ascent up the 6 miles of steep grade ; or extra locomotive engines may be applied, upon the plan adopted at the Rain-Hill and Sutton plans, upon the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road.

* The experiments, upon which the above calculations are based, were made under the most unfavorable circumstances, when the ways were slightly covered with mud.

The ground being generally favorable, and materials convenient for the construction of a rail-road upon this route, a minute and detailed estimate is thought unnecessary : such estimate will, therefore, be assumed as is applicable to other rail-roads of similar character and construction.

Believing that, for various reasons, the best policy will be consulted in making the first superstructure of this rail-road of timber : 1st, as matter of economy, costing \$2,000 to \$3,000 less per mile than stone : 2d, being much easier adjusted, in case of settling of the road bed, to which a newly graded road is very susceptible : 3d, giving the road bed proper time to settle and be prepared for the reception of permanent materials, by the time a second track is required : and 4th, the great economy in making its advantages available, in the delivery of materials for a permanent superstructure. Therefore, with a view to the accommodation of the country through which this route passes, in connection with the extensive district embraced in that part of the Susquehannah valley, contiguous to its termination, there can be no doubt but that a double track road will be required ; but, add to this the strong probability that the period is not distant when a rail-road will be extended from the termination of this, down the Susquehannah valley and through the southern tier of counties to lake Erie, and its importance is greatly enhanced.* Hence, the calculation for grading is for a double

* It is worthy of remark, that, from the western termination of this route a rail-road may be constructed in a westerly direction, through the southern tier of counties, *and entirely within this State*, without the necessity of resorting to stationary power, to overcome elevation. That the sum of elevation on this is 1,248 feet, and slopes so gradual as to render stationary power unnecessary. The total ascent and descent upon the Canajoharie and Catskill road, between the junction of this and the Hudson river at Catskill, is 1,747 feet, on which one stationary power will be necessary in ascending from Middleburgh to the Vly summit. From thence to the Hudson the average grade is 30 feet per mile, on which stationary power can be dispensed with, thereby requiring but one stationary power between lake Erie and the Hudson river. From Catskill, or a line may diverge from the Canajoharie and Catskill rail-road, in the vicinity of Cairo, and a route pursued *via* Kingston, Newburgh, and through Smith's Clove, to Ramapo works, and thence to New-York, upon which a rail-road may be graded, probably without stationary power ; and, considering its feasibility and the facilities with which materials of every description can be procured, is, (if not the most direct,) probably the cheapest route upon which a rail-road can be constructed from lake Erie to New-York.

track, and for a single track, wooden superstructure, with wrought iron rail plates, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, and a 300 feet turnout per mile, for which we will assume the cost at \$8,500 per mile, and, (making a small allowance for increase of distance in location,) say for 40 miles, \$340,000.

The route passing through a densely populated and fertile district, to the Susquehannah, whose valley, and those of its tributaries, are extensive and rich in agriculture and manufactures, to which is offered by this communication a cheap and expeditious route to market, with which no other can come in competition, being so generally known, renders the importance of the object so obvious, that any further remarks on the subject are deemed unnecessary.

And is, therefore,

Respectfully submitted.

E. BEACH, *Civil Engineer.*

December, 1831.

No. 103.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 9, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the petition of the trustees of school district No. 11, Farmington.

Mr. Granger, from the select committee to which was referred the petition of William McLouth, Calvin Osgood and Epaphras Lapham, trustees of school district No. 11, in the town of Farmington,

REPORTED :

That it appears from the memorial that the petitioners were duly elected trustees for said district for the year commencing in May, 1830; that at a legally warned meeting in the same month of May, a tax of one hundred dollars was, by a majority of the voters present, imposed upon the inhabitants of said district, for the purpose of building a school-house; that on the same day, the commissioners of common schools of said town set off a portion of said district to district No. 10 in said town of Farmington; that an appeal was made from this decision to the superintendent of common schools, at which time the subject of the tax, the collection of which had been suspended by said commissioners, was also referred to said superintendent, who reversed the decision of the commissioners as to the alteration of the boundaries of said district No. 11, and confirmed the legality of said tax: upon which decision the said trustees issued their warrant for the collection thereof; that in consequence of the collection of said tax under the circumstances before stated, the said trustees have been harrassed by divers suits at law, in the defence of which, they have shewn to the committee, they have expended the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-one cents, in addition to their own loss of time and personal expenses.

[A. No. 103.]

The petitioners represent that said district contains twenty-two taxable inhabitants, and it appears that of this number, besides the petitioners, fourteen have signed a statement confirming the facts set forth by the petitioners ; which statement is farther established by the certificates of counsellors at law, who were employed by the parties litigant.

Upon full consideration of the facts set forth, your committee are of opinion that justice requires that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted ; for which purpose they ask leave to introduce a bill.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 8, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on banks and insurance companies, on the petition for the incorporation of the Cayuga County Bank.

The committee on banks and insurance companies, to which was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Cayuga county, praying for the incorporation of the Cayuga County Bank, to be located at the village of Auburn,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

That from the facts submitted to them on behalf of the petitioners, it appears that the capital of the Auburn bank is \$300,000, and is employed in about equal portions between that county and the county of Onondaga ; leaving to the county of Cayuga the advantages of a capital amounting only to \$100,000, and to the county of Onondaga, with the addition of the new bank at Syracuse, the advantages of a capital amounting to the sum of \$250,000. The petitioners ask an additional capital of \$150,000, which will place Cayuga upon an equality in that respect with the county of Onondaga. In respect to soil, productions, local advantages, hydraulic power, manufacturing privileges, general wealth, business and capabilities, Cayuga is not behind its rich, prosperous and better favored neighbor, Onondaga ; and the amount of business done in the former, as evidenced by the capital actually employed, and the operations successfully carried on, at the village of Auburn, seem to entitle them to the same advantages of bank capital with the latter.

It also appears, that the money required for the capital asked for, or a great portion of it, is now in the hands, or at the command, of the citizens of the county, who would willingly embrace the oppor-

tunity of concentrating it at their principal commercial and manufacturing village, if a bank charter was granted by the Legislature to enable them to do so.

It also appears, that the valuation of the county has advanced from \$2,591,720 in 1820, to the sum of \$4,127,134 at the last census, and the population of Auburn from 2,024 to 3,840, within the same period.

The soil and productions of the county are not inferior to any in western New-York, and they represent that in local advantages and hydraulic power, it is not exceeded by any. That in almost every section of the county, to the north and south and west, are valuable water courses, propelling mills, machinery and factories, besides the outlet of the Owasco lake passing along the centre. This latter stream connects with the lake, which extends southward from its outlet or the foot about fourteen miles to the village of Moravia, a flourishing manufacturing village, having an extensive cotton factory and other manufacturing works.

From the foot of the lake, the outlet falls, within the distance of two miles, where it passes through Auburn, fifty feet, and from thence to the Erie canal, a distance of eight miles, there is a fall of two hundred and fifty feet. It is represented as a full, powerful and durable stream, having for its source, and as a reservoir, the lake, 14 miles in length, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles its average width. Upon this stream alone, it is represented that there are (and principally within the vicinity of Auburn) the following erections and works: 8 grist-mills, containing 27 run of stone; 16 saw-mills, of wood, &c.; 1 saw-mill of stone; 3 tanneries; 6 carding and cloth-dressing works; 3 trip-hammers; 1 scythe factory; 2 woollen factories; 1 machine shop; 2 furnaces; 1 oil mill; 1 paper mill; 1 rolling and splitting mill; 1 pail factory; 2 distilleries; 1 extensive cotton factory, and that great work-shop, the Auburn State prison.

It is also represented, that more than one million of capital is annually used by citizens of Auburn in the purchase of produce, and the various departments of profitable employment, viz:

In works connected with the water power, including the works in	
State prison,	\$611,000
The amount of sales at the several stores, excluding the	
preceding business,	\$392,000

In tanneries, distilleries, coach and carriage making, &c. .
 not above included,..... \$57,000

Besides the usual sums in the business of manufacturing, &c. not specified, which occupy and sustain the population of the village.

At the State prison alone, the works carried on enable the citizens to pay annually the whole expenses of the establishment, amounting to \$38,000, at the price of the labour of prison convicts ; upon which amount a reasonable calculation shows the employment of a capital amounting to \$200,000 in that great work-shop alone.

It is further represented that at two sites on this outlet is an unemployed water power, equal to \$20,000 spindles ; and that by a practicable improvement, a navigable water communication with the lake is contemplated, whereby a further power, equal to 100,000 spindles will be created. The petitioners allege, that "when this improvement shall be effected, the village of Auburn may claim, if she cannot now, with perfect certainty, an hydraulic power and manufacturing privileges superior to any other village or 'city of the woods' in the State."

The business and advantages, commercial and manufacturing, of the villages of Moravia and Montville, those along the line of the canal and Union Springs upon the Cayuga lake, all possessing and using hydraulic power, are set forth as advancing the valuation of the county, and as affording a further view of its local advantages and capabilities. The petitioners urge, that with reasonable money facilities, the capabilities and wealth of their county, will be rapidly drawn out, improved and increased, and a grant of a charter will be the means of concentrating the surplus means on hand, and offering to the county these required facilities.

They urge further, that a new bank would afford an opportunity of investing such surplus, which has been long desired ; would relieve their enterprizing producers from expenses paid in procuring discounts, at the banks at Geneva, Ithaca, Palmyra, Syracuse and Utica ; would enable their merchants to purchase and pay for the produce of the farmers, and the millers to obtain and manufacture the grain growed in their vicinity.

The petitioners further urge, that "the flourishing condition of the village of Auburn, its constant and gradual enlargement, its new and beautifying erections, the sound and solvent condition of its

principal dealers, its annual contribution of the means of support of the Auburn State prison, growing out of the employments offered by its citizens, all matters of public notoriety, are illustrations of their claims for '*Old Cayuga*' and its citizens, and commend their application to the favorable notice of your honorable body."

The committee are of opinion, that facts in this case warrant the grant prayed for, and accordingly have prepared and introduce a bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Cayuga County Bank."

No. 105.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 1, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Manly G. Woodbury, an Inspector of Beef and
Pork for the county of Madison.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

In obedience to the Revised Statutes, regulating the inspection of provisions, &c. requiring inspectors to lay annually before your Honorable body, all their official acts in that capacity,

I, as an inspector of beef and pork, in the county of Monroe, beg leave to report; I have inspected from the 1st day of April, 1831, up to 1st day of January, 1832,

Whole No. barrels pork, 1,881	mess, 744	prime, 1,091:	
“ “ beef, 1,905	mess, 773	prime, 1,073	cargo, 59
Whole No. half barrels			
extra mess,	180		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, 3,966	1,517	2,164	59

Inspection fees on 3,786 bbls. at 15 cents,	\$567 90
For flagging, nailing and pickling the same at 10 cents, ..	378 00
Inspection fees on 180 half barrels, at 10 cents,	18 00
Flagging, nailing, salting and pickling the same at 10 cents,	18 00
	<hr/>
	\$982 50

MANLY G. WOODBURY,
Inspector.

Rochester, Monroe county, January 20, 1832.

No. 106.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 1, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Ebenezer Robbins, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
for the town of Western, county of Oneida.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

I the undersigned, inspector of beef and pork of the town of Western in the county of Oneida, in conformity to the Statute in relation to the regulation of trade in certain cases, do

REPORT :

That the quantity and quality of beef and pork inspected by me during the year ending on the first day of January inst. is as follows, to wit :

One hundred and sixty-six barrels and forty-eight half barrels of mess beef, and four hundred and fifty-four barrels of prime beef; one hundred and two barrels and three half barrels of mess pork, and ninety-nine barrels of prime pork ; and that the fees for inspection, during the year ending on the 1st day of January inst. amounts to one hundred and twenty-eight dollars twenty-five cents ; and that the probable value of the provisions inspected by me during the said year, is six thousand four hundred dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted,

EBENEZER ROBBINS,

Inspector.

Dated this 26 day of January, 1832.

No. 107.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 1, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Andrew Russell, an Inspector of Sole-Leather for
the city of Albany,**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Andrew Russell, an inspector of sole-leather for the city of Albany,

REPORTS :

That from the 31st December, 1831, to the 1st January, 1832, he has inspected ten thousand two hundred and eight sides of sole-leather, for which he has received, at 4 cents per side, \$408 32.

Albany, Feb. 1, 1832.

No. 108.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 1, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of B. Van Benthuisen, an Inspector of Pot and Pearl
Ashes for the city of Albany.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned, an inspector of pot and pearl ashes in the city
of Albany,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS :

That from the first day of January, 1831, to the first day of January, 1832, he has inspected as follows, to wit :

	69 barrels	pearl ashes.
	1,400	" pot ashes.
Weight,	24,435 lbs.	first sort pearl ashes.
	2,134	" second sort pearl ashes.
	288,003	" first sort pot ashes.
	159,419	" second sort pot ashes.
	71,135	" third " "
	41,697	" condemned "

The fees received for inspection during the same time, have been
\$586.82.

B. VAN BENTHUISEN.

[A. No. 108.]

No. 109.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 1, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Jeffry Hand, an Inspector of Lumber for the city
and county of New-York.**

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in
Senate and Assembly convened.*

The subscriber, an inspector of lumber in and for the city and county of New-York, begs leave in conformity to the laws of the State of New-York, to submit herewith his annual report of lumber inspected by him, from February 1st, 1831, to February 1st, 1832, together with the average prices, and amount of fees received.

JEFFRY HAND.

[A. No. 109.]

1

Amount of lumber inspected.

	Qualities in feet.	Qualities.	Price per M.
Eastern pine timber,	245,789	mercht. .	\$15 00
" " 	97,317	refuse, ..	7 50
Total,	343,106		
Eastern spruce timber,	286,510	mercht. .	14 00
" " 	92,721	refuse, ..	7 00
Total,	379,231		
Eastern pine boards,	120,375	mercht. .	16 00
" " 	32,184	seconds, .	11 00
" " 	54,517	refuse, ..	8 00
Total,	207,076		
N. R. pine boards measured,	128,713	.....	14 00
N. R. spruce boards and plank, ...	35,460	mercht. .	18 00
" " " ...	10,221	seconds, .	6 50
Total,	45,681		
Albany boards and plank,	27,530	clear, ...	30 00
" " 	48,970	mercht. .	19 00
" " 	16,024	seconds, .	13 00
" " 	18,532	refuse, ..	7 50
Total,	111,056		
S. yellow pine boards and plank, ..	12,643	clear, ...	30 00
" " " ..	68,358	mercht. .	22 00
" " " ..	13,587	seconds, .	11 00
Total,	94,588		
S. yellow pine timber,	2,480	or 62 tons,	28*
Oak boards and plank, &c.	28,592	mercht. .	22 00
" " 	12,139	refuse, ..	11 00
Oak timber,	1,800	or 45 tons,	18*
Total,	42,531		

	Qualities in feet.	Qualities.	Price per M.
Beach and maple lumber,.....	9,475	mercht.	
“ “	3,586	refuse.	
Total,	13,023		
Egg Harbor boards,	41,237	mercht.	
“ “	17,564	seconds.	
Total,	58,801		
Whitewood boards and plank,.....	27,314	meas'd. .	\$15 00
Ash boards and plank,	18,219	meas'd. .	17 00
Cedar boards,	13,945	mercht. .	18 00
“	9,123	seconds,. .	9 00
Total,	23,068		
Locust timber,.....	840	21 tons m.	75*
“	160	4 tons r..	37½*
Total,	1,000		
Mahogany,	4,400	110 tons,	5 cts. to
Cypress shingles,	411,219	.....	40 cts.†
Chesnut timber,	32,842	mercht.	\$3 00
“	12,920	refuse.	
Total,	45,762		

* per square feet. † duty free.

Amount of fees received, \$556 12.

Which I herewith respectfully
submit to your Honorable body,
JEFFRY HAND.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1832.

No. 110.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Ithamar Osborn & Howard A. Simons, Inspectors of Sole-Leather for the city and county of New-York.

Report of sole-leather inspected by the undersigned, two of the inspectors of sole-leather for the city and county of New-York, from the 1st day of February, 1831, to the 1st day of January, 1832.

Number of sides,	203,000
Estimated average weight,	15½ lbs.
Total weight,	\$,095,075 lbs.
Estimated average price per lb.....	21½ cts.
c Total value,	\$665,498 12
Fees for inspection,	\$4,060 00
Expenses,	400 00
Nett proceeds,	\$,660 00

All which is respectfully submitted.

**ITHAMAR OSBORN,
HOWARD A. SIMONS,
*Inspectors.***

New-York, 18th Jan. 1832.

**Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
*Speaker of the Assembly.***

[A. No. 110.]

No. 111.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of John Brace, an Inspector of Beef and Pork for
the county of Monroe.**

I, John Brace, do hereby certify, that the following is a true statement of provisions inspected by me during the year 1831, together with the fees derived therefrom, and the probable value thereof, viz:

171	barrels mess pork,	at \$12 00	\$2,052 00
266	" prime pork,	8 00	2,128 00
1	" rusty mess pork,	8 00	8 00
2	" rusty prime pork,	6 00	12 00
4	" sour prime pork,	6 00	24 00
1	" tainted prime pork,	4 00	4 00
1	" tainted shoulders,	2 00	2 00
2	" refuse pork,	3 00	6 00
1	half barrel mess pork,	5 50	5 50
210	barrels mess beef,	6 25	1,312 50
230	" prime beef,	4 25	977 50
65	" beef hams,	8 00	520 00
3	" beef shins,	3 50	10 50
21	" necks,	3 50	73 50
978			\$7,135 50

Fees for inspecting 977 barrels, . .	at 15 cts.	\$146 50
" one half barrel,	10	10
Cooperage, pickling, &c. &c. . . .	10	97 80
		\$244 40

JOHN BRACE,
Inspector.

Bushnell's Basin, Jan. 21, 1832.

[A. No. 111.]

No. 112.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Henry Salsbury, an Inspector of Lumber for the
city and county of Albany.**

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in
Senate and Assembly convened.*

The subscriber, one of the inspectors of lumber in and for the city and county of Albany, respectfully reports, that he has measured from the 1st January, 1831, to the 31st December, 1831, inclusive, the following lumber.

1st quality clear pine lumber,..	259,459	feet at \$30 00 per M.
2d " " ..	265,442	" 20 00 "
3d " " ..	253,749	" 15 00 "
4th " " ..	1,574,628	" 12 00 "
Whitewood boards,.....	339,595	" 14 00 "
1st quality whitewood plank,...	28,763	" 35 00 "
2d " " ...	24,496	" 20 00 "
Cherry boards,.....	103,608	" 30 00 "
Ash plank,.....	248,561	" 15 00 "
Beam timber,.....	270,086	" 10 00 "
Oak plank,.....	42,021	" 20 00 "
Bass wood boards,.....	12,574	" 10 00 "

3,423,043

Square timber, cubic measure, 24,489 feet at 12½ cents pr cubic foot.

HENRY SALSBUY,
Inspector.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the Canal Commissioners, on the petition of
Augustus Porter and others.**

The Canal Commissioners, to whom was referred by the Honorable the Assembly, the petition of Augustus Porter and others,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

The petitioners represent that they are desirous of establishing the manufacture of cotton and wool, and the machinery for manufacturing the said articles, in the village of Niagara-Falls, in the town and county of Niagara; and also of making a navigable canal from the mouth of Tonnewanta creek, to the Falls of Niagara; and pray that they and their associates may be incorporated and authorised to carry into effect the above mentioned objects, on such terms and conditions as the Legislature may deem proper.

The Commissioners presume that no expression of an opinion was expected from them, upon that part of the petition which prays for an incorporation for manufacturing purposes; but upon that part only which relates to the construction of a canal. Taking this view of the subject, they will state some of the objections which occur to them, against the proposed canal. They understand that it is the intention of the petitioners to commence their canal at the Tonnewanta creek, upon the same level with the Erie canal at that place, and to continue it to the Niagara falls, a distance of about eleven miles without a lock, and then to lock down eight or ten feet into a basin which they intend to make. They also understand that the intention is to feed this canal with water to be drawn from the Erie canal. During the greater part of every season of navigation, the canal from Black-Rock to Montezuma is principally supplied with water from Lake Erie. From the dam at Black-Rock to Tonnewanta

is a distance of about nine miles. When a large supply of water is required for the canal eastward, a current is created in this part of the canal, of from one-half to three-fourths of a mile an hour, which impedes the navigation in proportion to its velocity. Drawing an additional quantity of water from the canal at Tonnewanta, will increase this current.

The Canal Commissioners, under the direction of the Canal Board, have sold water privileges at Black-Rock harbor. The annual rent to the State for these privileges, is now seventeen hundred and sixty-five dollars. By the terms of the leases, the rent is to increase, until it amounts to three thousand two hundred and five dollars annually. Leases for these water privileges have been executed by the Canal Commissioners on the part of the State. Some of the sales were made in the year 1826, and others in the year 1831. The leases last given, are so far subject to the former leases, that if there should not be a sufficient quantity of water for all of the lessees, those holding under sales first made are to be first supplied. These leases contain reservations on the part of the State, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes, of the right wholly to resume the water thereby conveyed, and the privileges thereby granted; and to control and limit the use of the said water and privileges, whenever, in the opinion of the Canal Board, or of the Legislature, the necessary supply of water for the use of any State canal, or the safety of such canal or works connected therewith, shall render such resumption, control, or limitation necessary.

The Commissioners are of opinion, that if any disposition other than for the purposes mentioned in the leases, should be made of the waters of Black-Rock harbor, and the lessees be thereby deprived of their supply, that they would have a fair claim against the State for damages. Whether granting the privilege asked for by the petitioners, would produce any such result, they are unable to determine. The quantity of water that can be spared from the Black-Rock harbor, is a matter of uncertainty. The lessees have not as yet made use of all that they have a right to draw. It is also uncertain what quantity would be required for this canal. It must in a great measure depend upon the manner of its construction, and the soil through which it passes.

The construction of this canal, if its final termination should be at Niagara falls, would not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, operate injuriously to the State in point of revenue; but might have a

tendency to increase business on the Erie canal. If a canal or railroad should be constructed from the termination of this canal, to the navigable water in the Niagara river below the falls, it might affect injuriously the business upon the Erie canal. By an act of the Legislature, passed April 11th, 1823, a company was incorporated, with power to open a navigation from the Niagara river above the falls, to the heights near Lewiston; and to construct a railway from the termination of the canal, to the navigable water of the Niagara river nearly opposite Queenston. Whether it is intended to construct this canal and railway, or not, the Commissioners cannot say.

**WILLIAM C. BOUCK,
JONAS EARLL, Jr.
S. YOUNG.**

February 13, 1832.

No. 114.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

PETITION

**Of merchants and others in the city of New-York,
praying for the repeal of the law creating an in-
specter-general for the inspection of domestic
liquors.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to represent to your honorable body, that the law respecting the inspection of domestic liquors in this city, passed the last session, has not answered the expectation either of its friends or the public, but has, on the contrary, been attended with much inconvenience and vexation, without any of the contemplated advantages.

The office of inspector-general we consider wholly a sinecure office, and as such inspector performs no actual duty, he retards rather than expedites business, without any corresponding benefit for such inconvenience. It is now necessary, in all cases, to send to the inspector-general's office from all parts of the city, and although one of the deputies may be at hand, still it is always required that he shall go to the inspector-general's office for orders, before he is permitted to commence the inspection; thereby unnecessarily causing great delay, and not only greatly diminishing the facility of making and completing sales, but often wholly depriving us of the opportunity of effecting them.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that your honorable body will repeal the present law, and thereby abolish the sinecure office of inspector-general, it being, in our opinion, entirely useless, leaving three inspectors, whose duty it shall be only to ascertain the

strength of liquors, and leaving the gauging to be regulated by the corporation of this city, which your petitioners are confident would afford greater facilities to business, and give more general satisfaction to the public.

New-York, January 14, 1832.

C. & I W. Wood,
 S. H. Herrick & Son,
 John H. Mabbett,
 O. H. Jones,
 Voorhees & Wilber,
 N. T. Hubbard & Co.,
 C. Chenery & Co.,
 Storm, Bailey & Co.,
 Hart, Griffith & Co.,
 John Johnson & Sons,
 R. Wadsworth & Son,
 John Tredway,
 Ralph Mead & Co.,
 Suydam & Wilson,
 John S. Heyer & Co.,
 Van Voorhees & Van Wyck,
 Andrews & Sisson,
 Haven & Co.,
 Lee, Dater & Miller,
 F. Lawrence,
 Smith & Mills,
 Seribner & Hitchcock,
 Cornill, Cooper & Co.,
 Isaac T. Storm & Co.,
 Jacob Rosevelt,
 Richard N. Hayden,
 Henry Ellsworth,
 Mundy, Ayres & Co.
 J. Manning & Co.,
 Manning & Hoffman,
 J. K. Brower,
 G. H. & R. Stanton,
 Phoenix & Co.,
 Havens, Suydam & Co.,
 Elijah Humphreys,
 R. M. White,
 Whitney & Sebor,

Meads & Sprague,
 Kimberly & Co.,
 Abm. G. Valentine,
 S. H. Davis,
 David Wood,
 Spencer & Sharpe,
 Thomas Burlock,
 Hopkins & Hawley,
 Guy M. Hinchman,
 R. G. & N. Day,
 Crooke, Van Vleit & Suydam,
 Clark & Tallmadge,
 Oakford & Baldwin,
 Mills & Denisons,
 Richard Ellison,
 Holmes, Hawley & Co.
 Wetmore, Jessup & Co.,
 Brinckerhoff & Pelts,
 Chs. & O. Wardell,
 Bailey & Holmes,
 J. Q. Bailey,
 Wisner & Gale,
 Robb & Hasbrook,
 Warren & Brintnall,
 Marvin & Devoe,
 Wardell & McCoon,
 Whitney & Storm,
 Van Beuren, Wardell & Co.,
 Jno. Van Nostrand,
 Jos. Ireland & Son,
 Hicks & Smith,
 James N. Cobb,
 Jas. H. Morris,
 John T. B. Ketchum,
 E. & J. Herrick,
 Joseph Martin,
 Read & Sturges,

Henry Harris & Son,
Wm. C. Atwater,
Lyman Allen,
Dyer Brainerd,
Ransom & Spelman,
Berloid & Caswell,
E. G. Drake,
Saml. Tooker & Co.,
Peter I. Nevius & Son,
E. W. Dunham,
Mulford, Martin & Co.,
Thos. Lawrence & Son,
N. Beeckman,
M. H. Wolfe,
Henry Stokes,
Suydam & Reed,
James M. Waterbury,
Lewis & Jenkins,
Howes, Godfrey & Robinson,

Robt. Smith,
E. D. Sprague & Co.,
Charles De Forest,
Isaac Imlay,
Richd. S. Williams & Co.,
Stephen Hendrickson,
Harper, Arcularius & Co.,
Edward E. Farlee & Co.
Wm. C. Taylor & Co.
Peck, Walton & Carly,
Henry H. Panton,
W. E. & J. F. Craft,
Raynor & Wickham,
Gershom Smith,
B. Osborn & Co.,
Clark Brane & Co.,
David Akin,
S. Underhill & Co.,

No. 115.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, for a law to alter the plan of the city.

Mr. Ostrander, from the select committee consisting of the delegates from the city of New-York, to whom was referred the petition of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, for an act to make certain alterations in the map or plan of the city of New-York,

REPORTED :

That they have had the subject under consideration. The petitioners represent that an application has been made to the petitioners in common council of said city, by the citizens and proprietors of land interested, to take the necessary measures to have a certain public place, called Union Place, enlarged. The petitioners further represent, that the application for the proposed improvement was examined by the appropriate committee, which reported favorably, and such report was approved and adopted in common council of said city of New-York. Your committee are of opinion that, from the facts set forth in the annexed report, adopted in common council, together with the reasons urged by the petitioners, that it is expedient, for public good and convenience, to have the said improvement carried into effect ; and in as much as Union Place lies in that part of the city laid out in streets and avenues, by commissioners, by virtue of an act relative to improvements in said city, and cannot therefore be altered except by an act of the Legislature, your

committee are of opinion that the passage of an act authorising the petitioners to carry into effect the proposed improvement, by enlarging Union Place, would be just and reasonable, and that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They therefore ask leave to introduce a bill prepared for that purpose.

No. 116.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Oneida.

The select committee to which was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Oneida, praying for the passage of a law for the protection of salmon trout in certain waters,

REPORT :

That the petitioners represent that the north part of the county of Herkimer, which is bounded on the counties of Lewis and Oneida, is an entire wilderness, interspersed with numerous lakes of the purest water, and which are inhabited by a species of the salmon trout of the richest character, and peculiar to these waters. That owing to the great distance which separates these waters from the inhabited parts of the county of Herkimer, any jurisdiction which the court of common pleas may exercise for the protection and preservation of these fish is wholly inoperative, as the individuals who depredate upon them are generally from the counties of Oneida and Lewis, from which counties alone is there an avenue to gain access to the said lakes ; and that, consequently, any violation of the rules which the court may establish, passes with impunity.

It is further represented, that the fish for which legislative protection is sought, are of the most rich and delicate character, differing from that species of fish in any other lakes, owing probably to the purity and depth of the water which they inhabit ; but that they are not prolific in their propagation. That during the season of spawning, they seek the shallow waters near the shores for the purpose of depositing their spawn ; and that at this season, persons resort there for the purpose of taking them with spears. That the

practice has tended greatly to their diminution, and must eventually lead to their entire extinction. That the spear is found to be peculiarly destructive ; that owing to the power and activity of the fish, the greatest precision is necessary in the blow to secure them, and that but a small portion of the fish struck are taken ; and that the consequence is, that the greater part of them are wounded and killed without benefit to any one.

Fish taken during the spawning season are never so valuable as at any other time ; and as the inhabitants who solicit the preservation of these fish are but poorly accommodated with a supply of that kind of food, the committee are of opinion that legislative protection ought to be extended to prevent a total annihilation of the salmon trout. They have accordingly instructed their chairman to ask leave to bring in a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners.

No. 117.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 3, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Nelson Randall, an Inspector of Leather for the
county of Erie.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned, inspector of leather for the county of Erie, reports, that he has inspected since his appointment in February, 1831, up to January 1st, 1832, four hundred and ninety-three sides, about one eighth of which was stamped best, about the same amount stamped damaged, and the remainder stamped good, valued at about two thousand dollars; my fees for inspecting the same, amounted to nineteen dollars and seventy-two cents.

I think the quality of leather manufactured in this county is improving very much, and the quantity made, might be increased in this section of the country by reducing the toll on raw hides passing westward on the canal.

NELSON RANDALL,
Inspector.

Buffalo, January 31, 1832.

[A. No. 117.]

No. 118.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 4, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on the poor laws, on the petition
of the supervisors of the county of Herkimer.**

Mr. Kemble, from the committee on the poor laws, to which was referred the petition of the supervisors of the county of Herkimer, praying for an alteration of the laws relative to the accounts of certain officers for supporting paupers,

REPORTED :

That the committee have had the subject of the petition under consideration, and have unanimously come to the conclusion, that the evils complained of by the petitioners are not of such a character as will justify an attempt on the part of the Legislature to provide a remedy. The committee further believe that the existing laws relating to the subject of the petition, do not require any modification. The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

No. 119.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 15, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Canal Commissioners, on the petition of Isaac Allen and others.

The Canal Commissioners, to whom was referred by the Honorable the Assembly, the petition of Isaac Allen and others,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

The petitioners represent that they are farmers, residing upon the borders of Sandy creek, in the towns of Clarkson and Murray, south of the Ridge road. That there are extensive meadows occupied by them, which are liable to inundation whenever an unusual quantity of water is let off from the canal. That the waste gates at the village of Holley have been several times opened by the superintendents, to let off the waters of the canal ; and in consequence thereof, those meadows have been overflowed, and the crops growing thereon almost entirely destroyed, and the health of the inhabitants affected. The petitioners state that some of them have made application to the Board of Canal Commissioners for redress, who have decided that it was not within the powers delegated to them to grant in such cases any redress.

The petitioners request that an act may be passed, granting to them such remuneration as shall be deemed reasonable for the damages already sustained ; and that the Canal Commissioners, or others whose duty it shall be, may be instructed to guard them, if practicable, from like injuries in future, by increasing the number of gates upon the western level, for the discharge of the surplus waters of the canal.

Accompanying the petition is an affidavit of appraisal of the damages that the petitioners have sustained during the past season. There are also some affidavits shewing that damages were sustained by some of the petitioners in the year 1830. The petitioners present a statement signed by Joseph Sibley, the superintendent of repairs upon that section of the canal, which shews for what purposes the water was let off from the canal at the west gates in the village of Holley, during the past season.

Ever since the construction of the Erie canal from Rochester to Lockport, there have been waste gates at the village of Holley; at Eagle harbor, about thirteen miles west; and at Brockport, about five miles east of Holley. During the past season, waste-weirs have been built of stone and water lime, at the village of Holley, at the village of Albion about ten miles west of Holley, and at Eagle harbor. The one at Holley is 109, the one at Albion 65, and the one at Eagle harbor 67 feet in length. Those at Holley and Eagle harbor have waste gates in them, to draw off the water from the canal when necessary. The one at Albion is founded upon a rock, with a wall of from one foot to eighteen inches in height. Gates could not be placed in this, so as to draw water from the bottom of the canal, without great expense. It is intended, during the next summer, to rebuild the waste-weir and gates at Brockport. When this is done, it is believed by the Canal Commissioners that it will be as much as the safety of that part of the canal requires. They do not believe that they would be justified in expending any more money in this kind of improvement in the neighborhood of Holley, without the special direction of the Legislature.

In the location of waste-weirs and waste gates, the Commissioners have endeavored to subserve the public interest, with the least possible injury to individuals. From Rochester to Medina, the land is generally very level between the canal and ridge road. At some places there are ravines where the canal passes. At Holley, the ravine through which Sandy creek passes under the canal is deep, and the situation eligible for waste gates. Probably if a selection was now to be made, none would be found more favorable.

The Commissioners have no recollection of any application to them by the petitioners for redress. If any such application had been made, the answer unquestionably would have been, that they were not authorised to allow damages in cases of this kind. According to

their understanding, there is no law that entitles the petitioners to relief.

Complaints are often made to the Commissioners by owners of property near the canals ; sometimes that there is not a sufficient quantity of water let off from the canal to answer their purposes ; at other times, that there is too much. In the case of the petitioners, it does not appear that the officers having charge of the canal were guilty of any neglect or mismanagement ; but that the injury sustained, was the result of accident. Probably in many such cases individuals sustain damages ; but they are exceedingly apt, in their estimate of damages, to keep out of view the benefits that they derive from the canal.

If the Legislature once establish the rule, that damages are to be allowed in cases of this kind, they will probably find applications sufficient to employ their whole time ; perhaps not all as meritorious as that of the present petitioners, but all depending upon the same principle.

From the best view that the Commissioners have been able to take of the subject, they have come to the conclusion that the petitioners have not presented such a case as entitles them to relief.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JONAS EARLL, Jr.

W. C. BOUCK,

S. YOUNG.

February 14, 1832.

No. 120.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 16, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Canal Commissioners, on the petition of Warren W. Case.

The Canal Commissioners, to whom was referred, by the honorable the Assembly, the petition of Warren W. Case, with the following resolution :

“ Resolved, That the committee of claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Warren W. Case, praying remuneration for damages done to his boat and cargo, by the weigh-lock at Rochester, and that the same be referred to the Canal Commissioners, and that they be requested to report to this House their opinion as to the right of the petitioner to relief, and if in their opinion he be entitled, to what amount :”

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

The petitioner represents that he was the owner of a scow-boat, navigating the Erie canal, called the John Dodge, of Geddes ; that on the 18th of June last, said boat took on board, at Rochester, a cargo of flour, lard and bran, and that by order of the collector, the boat was taken into the weigh-lock at that place, where it was so broken and injured as to render it worthless, besides doing great damage to the cargo on board. The petitioner prays that a law may be passed, authorising the Canal Board to pay him such damages as he may be equitably entitled to, under the circumstances. Accompanying the petition is the certificate of the weigh-master, stating that the accident arose, as he fully believes, from the weakness of the carriage attached to the scale on which the boat rested. The carriage sprung in the middle, and thereby broke the boat.

No blame, in his opinion, can be attached to the hands who had charge of the boat.

The Commissioners have no doubt of the correctness of the statement made by the weigh-master. A short time after the boat of the petitioner was injured, a new carriage or cradle for boats to rest upon, was built at this weigh-lock by direction of the acting Commissioner.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the petitioner is entitled to relief. A precedent for making an allowance in a case somewhat similar to this, is to be found in the legislation of 1828. (See a report from the Canal Board, on the petition of Henry Lieber, in the Assembly Journal of that year, page 922. See also, Session Laws of 1828, page 469.)

As to the amount that ought to be allowed to the petitioner, if the Legislature should be of opinion that he is entitled to relief, the Commissioners have no means of determining, except from the affidavits presented by the petitioner.

.All which is respectfully submitted.

February 16, 1832.

JONAS EARLL, Jun.
WM. C. BOUCK.

No. 121.

IN ASSEMBLY, ..

February 15, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on charitable and religious institutions, to which was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the Asylum for Orphans and destitute children in the city of Albany.

Mr. Downing, from the committee on charitable and religious institutions, to whom was referred the memorial and petition of the President and Directors of the Asylum for orphan and destitute children in the city of Albany,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners represent that they have recently established an Asylum for the support and education of orphan and destitute children who may be found in the city of Albany, in which they have, during the last year, maintained and educated upwards of one hundred children ; that finding it indispensably necessary to erect an edifice, properly constructed and arranged, for the purposes of their institution, they have made an appeal to the liberality of their fellow-citizens, which has been met by their cordial sympathy and co-operation, and a sum of money has been raised by voluntary contribution to a considerable amount, for the erection and endowment of an Orphan Asylum ; that the petitioners, relying on such contribution, and on such further charitable aid as may hereafter be obtained, have determined to erect immediately, a suitable edifice for the purposes of their institution, capable of accommodating at least two hundred and fifty children, with their instructors and attendants, in a plain and comfortable manner ; that although the means already obtained by the petitioners are considerable, they are not sufficient to enable them to construct such an edifice and endow such an insti-

tution as they are desirous to establish. They therefore apply to the State for aid, not by the appropriation of money from the public treasury, but by permitting them to obtain from the State prison at Sing-Sing, as a gratuity or donation from the State, sufficient marble, properly prepared, in a plain, substantial way, for the basement, steps and platform, door and window caps, sills, lintels and coping, together with part of the iron work, for their proposed building.

The committee concur with the memorialists in their views of the importance of all institutions, which have for their object the prevention, rather than the punishment, of crime ; which, "instead of cutting off offenders forever from society, by the indelible brand of public infamous punishments, takes them kindly by the hand, leads them out of the way of temptation, secludes them from the haunts and companions of their iniquity, trains them up to useful life, and then restores them to society as valuable members of the commonwealth." Such are the laudable objects of the Houses of Refuge for juvenile offenders, which have heretofore received much aid and support from the Legislature, and are very deservedly popular and favorite institutions. Orphan Asylums and Houses of Refuge are, in the opinion of the committee, kindred institutions, and have equal claims on the public for support. Orphan Asylums are not, indeed, refuges for criminal offenders, but refuges for those who, unless they should be taken from their abodes of misery, want and vice, and trained up in the paths of virtue and usefulness, would soon find their way to the ranks of juvenile criminals, and thence to swell the population of our jails and prisons. To avert such an evil, appears to be the design of the memorialists, and their petition is, in the opinion of the committee, entitled to the favorable notice of the Legislature.

The committee are informed, and believe, that there is not a sufficient demand for plain marble at the Sing-Sing State prison to keep all the convicts employed, who can be most advantageously occupied on that kind of work. And in view of the very laudable objects which the petitioners have undertaken to accomplish, and which, when accomplished, will enure to the public good, in a central and populous part of the State, the committee recommend that the prayer of their petition be granted ; and to that end, they have instructed their chairman to ask leave to bring in the bill which accompanies this report.

No. 122.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 16, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From J. Vanderpoel, Judge of the Third Circuit.

Kinderhook, February 15, 1832.

To the Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

SIR,

I have not kept any account of the legal fees I have received as circuit judge, since my appointment. I regret, therefore, that it is out of my power to comply with the *terms* of the resolution of the Assembly upon this subject. I can, however, safely say that the amount has not exceeded one hundred dollars annually, and has principally accrued from the settlement of cases and bills of exceptions, and from references made to me for the examination of solicitors and counsellors.

As to the latter branch of the resolution, I have to observe, that I have devoted about six months in the year to my circuits and chancery terms, and that the residue of my time has been principally occupied in the investigation and decision of causes in equity. I can form no estimate of the amount I have expended, when absent from home, in the discharge of my official duties.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. VANDERPOEL.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 4, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of George W. and Eliza Cockman.

Mr. M'Keon, from the select committee to which was referred the petition of George W. and Eliza Cockman, praying for the passage of an act to change their names,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners have been represented to the committee as respectable individuals, residing in the city of New-York, and worthy of the consideration of the House. George W. is now of the age of twenty-one years, and Eliza of the age of sixteen years. They are desirous of changing their names to that of their stepfather, Browne. The committee deeming their request reasonable, have directed their chairman to introduce a bill in conformity to the prayer of the petitioners.

No. 124.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 16, 1832

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of the board of supervisors of Cayuga county for a new jail.

The select committee, to whom was referred the petition of the board of supervisors of Cayuga county, for the passage of a law to authorise them to levy a tax, for the purpose of erecting a new jail in said county,

REPORT:

That they have had the same under consideration, and it appearing, as well from the personal knowledge of your committee as from the facts set forth in their said petition, that the jail and court-house is embodied in one building, erected many years ago, principally of wood, which is now much decayed and out of repair, for which considerable sums have of late years been expended for necessary repairs, and from its present condition believe it would be unwise to expend any more money for the purpose of repairing. The present jail of said county contains only two rooms in which criminals are confined. And it is represented to your committee, (which meets their views on the subject,) to construct the new jail with solitary cells and partitions, so as to separate the minor from the senior in crime; with a stone wall to surround the jail, which in the opinion of your committee, would be very proper and judicious.

With these considerations your committee have unanimously come to the conclusion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. The committee have, therefore, prepared a bill, which they herewith ask leave to present to the House.

No. 125.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 16, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on claims, on the petition of
Gideon Castle.**

The committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of Gideon Castle, and the documents accompanying the same,

REPORT:

That by said petition and its accompaniments it appears, that one Robert Gipson was a revolutionary soldier, who enlisted to serve during the war in the New-York line, and died in said service: that afterwards a patent was issued in his name, for lot No. 97, in Camillus, except the State 100 acres; that Orremel Gipson, of Washington, county of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, who was a nephew of the deceased soldier, and his only heir at law, on the 3d day of November, 1807, for the sum of five hundred dollars, released and conveyed his title of that lot to the petitioner. The petitioner afterwards conveyed said lot, excepting two several parcels thereof, which together equalled fifty-six acres; that on the 20th day of June, 1814, the petitioner leased said two parcels of land to Gilbert Rose and his wife, during their natural lives, reserving a small annual rent, and a covenant that the lessees should pay the taxes to be assessed.

On one occasion, as appears by a receipt of the Treasurer of this State, the petitioner paid for taxes that had been returned during ten years, inclusive of the expenses of advertising, &c., the sum of \$53.68, and performed other acts in relation to said land, such as owners ordinarily do. The lessees of the petitioner took possession and continued it until 1819, when an action of ejectment was

brought on the demise of the people, to receive the land so leased to Rose and his wife, upon the presumption that the patentee had died without heirs to inherit, and that consequently said land had escheated to the People. To that action Rose made no defence, but the petitioner having been advised of the action, resorted to the Attorney-General, Thomas J. Oakley, with whom an arrangement was entered into, that the petitioner might obtain affidavits, to be taken before an officer designated, and that if the petitioner could in that manner procure testimony sufficient to satisfy the said Attorney-General of the validity of the petitioner's title, he would thereupon abandon the action commenced to recover the land claimed by the petitioner in said lot No. 97.

The petitioner avers that he obtained the testimony of several respectable witnesses, pursuant to the arrangement made as aforesaid, and delivered it to the Attorney-General about May, 1820. That upon examination of said testimony the Attorney-General declared himself satisfied the petitioner had title, and promised to abandon the farther prosecution of said action. The petitioner alleges, that relying upon such assurance he omitted further to attend to the concern, having no apprehension of any further proceeding on the part of the State, until some time in the spring of 1828. In June of that year, he learned that the land which he had leased to Gilbert Rose was advertised, in behalf of the State, for sale, and that afterwards said land was sold for the sum of \$897. He alleges that he attended the sale of said land, and made known his claim and case to the Surveyor-General, but that officer informed him that he must proceed to sell, and that the petitioner's only remedy would be by application to the Legislature.

The petitioner has sworn to the truth of most of the preceding and other facts, and he is sustained by other persons as to the material facts to which he has himself sworn.

The petitioner also alleges that upon subsequent inquiry and search, he learned the affidavits by him obtained and delivered to the Attorney-General, as aforesaid, had either been lost or mislaid, and that said officer informed him that in consequence, judgment in the action of ejectment was perfected. The petitioner was never able to repossess himself of said affidavits, and he swears but for the belief founded upon the assurance of the said Attorney that said action would be abandoned, he would then have successfully defended the action brought to recover said land.

Rose and his wife, being far advanced in life, surrendered the possession of the land, and the petitioner has received nothing therefrom since the year 1820.

The petitioner therefore prays the Legislature to pass an act by which he may obtain from the State the consideration by it received for the land, the interest since the sale, and an allowance for the costs and charges to which he has been put in producing evidence of his title.

The committee, after an investigation, would have preferred reporting by bill alone, but the claim has been the subject of so much legislative action, the facts requisite to a correct understanding of the transaction are so numerous, and are to be found in divers reports, &c., the committee have deemed it necessary to note the more important of them for the convenience of reference.

The case has been presented to several successive Legislatures. In pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly referring the petition of Gideon Castle to the present Attorney-General, that officer, on the 3d March, 1830, made an elaborate report, detailing facts pertaining to the case, the legal conclusion he had formed thereon, in which he intimates the propriety of affording relief, and if granted, the allowance which in his opinion would, under the circumstances, be reasonable, which is distinguished as No. 233 of the Documents.

On the 29th day of the same month, a majority of the committee on public lands in Assembly, reported also upon the same petition, at great length and with equal ability, and finally concluded in favor of the claim, and introduced a bill to allow the petitioner eight hundred dollars, which, probably from the lateness of the session, did not become a law; which report is distinguished as Document No. 348.

In 1831 the petitioner again presented his claim, and the committee on claims in Assembly made a report on the 12th January, in favor of the petitioner, which is distinguished as Document No. 14, and in pursuance thereof introduced a bill for his relief, and on the 4th February an act was passed for the relief of the said Gideon Castle. (See Laws of 1831, page 33, &c.)

That act authorised the Commissioners of the Land-Office, at the request of the petitioner, to examine and determine whether the said Gideon Castle, in the year 1820, had lawful title in fee to fifty-

six acres of land, part of lot No. 97, in Camillus, which he leased to Gilbert Rose and his wife, derived from Robert Gipson, the patentee of said lot; and if the Board determined that he had such title, the Comptroller was directed to draw his warrant in favor of the petitioner, upon the Treasurer, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 8th day of July, 1828, with the costs and charges which the said Castle had necessarily incurred in establishing his title, which warrant the Treasurer was directed to pay, &c. Or the petitioner might elect to have that question determined by a jury upon an issue to be joined and tried, and time was given to the petitioner within which to elect by which tribunal under that act his right should be determined, and if by jury, in what county the trial should be had, &c. And the petitioner elected to have his claim determined by the Commissioners of the Land-Office; a formal hearing by that Board was had, and on the 19th March last a determination was made, and the petitioner's claim disallowed.

On the 30th March aforesaid, in pursuance of a previous resolution in Assembly, the Commissioners of the Land-Office made a detailed report of the evidence produced before them in relation to the claim of Gideon Castle, their determination thereon, and the grounds upon which that determination was made, which were:

“First, that it was not proved that Isaiah Gipson was the only heir at law of Robert Gipson, the patentee. Second, that it was not proved that Orremel Gipson was the only heir at law of Isaiah Gipson.”

On the first of April ensuing, the report of the Commissioners of the Land-Office having, with the grounds of determination, been referred to the committee on claims, that committee made a second report touching the claim, and the proceedings aforesaid, and introduced a bill to amend the act for the relief of Gideon Castle aforesaid; which last report, that of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, and the grounds of their determination, are distinguished as Document No. 303.

The committee have examined with care the allegations of the petitioner, his written evidence, the reports by various officers and committees, the evidence reported by the Commissioners of the Land-Office, and the doings of its predecessors generally, touching the claim, to which add the lapse of time since the conveyance,

and the whole tenor of the testimony, and it finds very little to be hazarded by concluding that Orremel Gipson, the grantor of the petitioner, was the sole heir at law of the patentee; but supposing that fact otherwise, they cannot resist the conviction to which the committee on claims last year arrived, that if at the time the ejectment was pending, the petitioner had a valid conveyance of the premises in question, derived *from any heir at law of Robert Gipson, though such heir may not have been the sole heir*, the establishment of that fact upon trial must have put at rest the title set up and relied upon by the State, a right without desert, derived by escheat. The consequence would have been, the petitioner, or those holding under him, would have retained possession, and have been in the reception of the uses and profits.

It satisfactorily appears to the committee, by his own admission and otherwise, that Mr. Oakley, then being Attorney-General, did, upon examination of the affidavits submitted to him by the petitioner, give him to understand that he was thereby satisfied the petitioner had title to the land, and that according to the arrangement entered into, the action to recover it by the People would be abandoned. And it is submitted, whether such assurance, coming from that high officer of the government, who was conducting the prosecution to recover the land, would not quiet the apprehensions of almost any citizen under like circumstances; and the committee do not feel authorized to say the petitioner was in fault, and ought, as a consequence, to forfeit his estate, for having confided in that representation of the Attorney-General. Nor is it perceived the petitioner has impaired his claim by laches that ought to bar him of his right.

An advantage obtained by one individual of another, by similar means, would, upon application to a proper tribunal, be heard and relief afforded.

The petitioner insists he had rights, and if he had he was deprived of them without an opportunity of being heard in their defence.

To deny the petitioner relief if he can satisfactorily show title in the premises by a valid conveyance in 1820, derived *from any heir at law of Gipson the patentee*, would be in effect to fasten upon the character of the State, what in truth should never rest upon it, the imputation of retaining without right what had been gained, if not by indirection, certainly by surprise.

No principle seems more uniformly and satisfactorily to be settled, where governments are controlled by laws, than that the acquisition of individuals cannot be appropriated to public use without the consent of the owner, or an adequate equivalent.

The committee have, in pursuance of the views expressed, directed the preparation of a bill to amend the act passed for the relief of the petitioner, and if he had title to the land in question in 1820, derived from any heir at law of the patentee, to afford relief: to introduce which bill they now ask leave.

J. MILLER, *Chairman.*

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 16, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on banks and insurance companies,
on the petition for a bank at Delhi, Delaware
county.**

Mr. Bishop, from the committee on banks and insurance companies, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Delaware, for the incorporation of a bank, to be located in the village of Delhi in said county,

REPORTED :

That the committee have again had the same under consideration ; and after an examination of the facts set forth in several petitions, and the arguments in favor of said application, see no reason to arrive at a different conclusion from the one heretofore expressed.

From the information communicated to the committee, from sources entitled to the utmost confidence, it appears that the county of Delaware, although large in territory and population, is almost entirely agricultural in its pursuits. The population is composed of hardy, independent yeomanry, devoted to husbandry and agriculture. And having but little connection with commercial or other pursuits which your committee deem the legitimate reasons in favor of the incorporation of banks.

The committee, however, are perfectly conscious of the consideration which that county is entitled to, for the uniform patriotism and love of country which have ever characterised its citizens. The committee can not refrain from joining in the tribute which has been justly paid to the gentlemen who represent that county, for their honesty of purpose, high sense of honor, and uniform democratic

principles. The committee also can not avoid adverting to the fact, that other applications which, in the opinion of your committee, are less meritorious than this, were presented at the same time, and by order of the House have been reported by bill. Actuated by these considerations, and also by the fact that a portion of this honorable body have expressed a desire that this application should be submitted to the consideration of the House, your committee have deemed it proper to comply with those wishes, and have accordingly directed their chairman to report by bill.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 16, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of the supervisors of the county of Rensselaer.

Mr. Kemble, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of the supervisors of the county of Rensselaer, for a law authorising the levying, assessment and collection of an additional tax, to complete the court-house in said county,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners represent that the sum of ten thousand dollars will be necessary to be raised, levied and collected, in the said county, to complete the new court-house therein, in addition to the sums heretofore raised for that purpose : that the board of supervisors, with the consent of the common council of the city of Troy, have resolved to petition the Legislature for authority to raise the said sum of ten thousand dollars, upon the said city and county, in the same manner and in the same proportions, as the monies have heretofore been raised for that purpose.

The committee have come to the conclusion that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, and ought to be granted ; and have directed their chairman to report a bill.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 17, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on the division of towns and counties, on the petition for a division of the town of Virgil, in the county of Cortland.

The committee on the division of towns and counties, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Virgil, in the county of Cortland, for a division of said town, ask leave to

REPORT :

The town of Virgil is nearly ten miles square, with near four thousand inhabitants, and if divided, will leave the towns nearly equal as to population. The proposed division will leave one of said towns ten miles east and west, by five north and south ; the other, ten miles east and west, by four and a half north and south. It is represented to your committee that there is a range of mountains running parallel, and near the contemplated division line, rendering the geographical centre of the now town inaccessible for the transaction of town business. The survey, if it may be so called, which is attached to the map, which merely certifies the map to be a general description, which the deponent says may in some measure vary, but in general is correct. The Revised Statutes, chap. 2d, title 6th, sec. 1st, in connection with sec. 6, of the same title, directs that the petitioners shall procure an accurate survey and map of the territory described in such petition.

Your committee would here remark, that the want of proper surveys and maps of the new towns lately erected in this State, has been a subject of great complaint with the Surveyor-General, and others interested. In the opinion of your committee, the Legislature should uniformly require a strict performance of that part of the statute as a

preliminary step, before the merits of the application should be inquired into at all. It would certainly not operate as a hardship to the applicants, and would obviate the evil so justly complained of.—The remonstrance accompanying the petition, merely remonstrates in general terms, not assigning any particular reason why the said division should not take place.

Your committee, from a view of all the facts which appear on the papers, and from the statements made by gentlemen who have argued the question before them, have come to the conclusion to ask leave to introduce a bill, if the House are satisfied that the survey and map comports with the meaning of the statute.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 16, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of Thomas J. Crowe.

Mr. Seymour, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas J. Crowe, of the city and county of New-York,

REPORTED :

That the petitioner, is about to commence business in the city and county of New-York, on his own account, and that he is desirous of having his name changed from Thomas J. "Crowe," to Thomas J. "Crowen," and that his principal reason for wishing his name changed, as aforesaid, is that his present surname of "Crowe," was assumed by his ancestors, whose correct name he is informed was "Crow," and that he wishes to change it before commencing business, as there appears to be a want of uniformity in the spelling of his present surname.

Your committee are therefore unanimously of opinion, that the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted, and have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill accordingly.

No. 130.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 17, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee, to whom was referred the petition
of Hugh Laing.**

**The select committee, to which was referred the petition of Hugh
Laing, for the passage of a law authorizing him to erect and maintain
a dock or wharf, in the town of Westchester,**

REPORT:

**That they have had the subject under consideration, and are of
opinion that the prayer of the petitioner is just and ought to be grant-
ed, inasmuch as it hath been made known to the committee, that it
is important for the individual interest of the petitioner to have a dock
or wharf at the place named in the petition, and if not guarded by le-
gislative enactment, is liable to have the use thereof frequently inter-
rupted by others. Therefore the committee have prepared a bill,
and ask leave to introduce the same.**

[A. No. 130.]

No. 131.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 17, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on colleges, &c. on the petition of John Preston and others, in relation to inspectors of common schools.

Mr. McDonald, from the committee on colleges, academies and common schools, to whom was referred the petition of John Preston and others, of the county of Albany, for the passage of a law to abolish the office of inspector of common schools,

REPORTED :

That the petitioners represent "that they consider the office of visiting inspector of schools, as useless and burthensome to the people ; that the board of examiners of teachers are competent to guard against imposition, and the trustees of schools are capable of inspecting alternately for the time being : " they therefore pray that "the office of subordinate school inspectors may be abolished."

The committee are impressed with the belief that the office of school inspector is one of vast importance, and that the faithful and intelligent discharge of its duties, is intimately connected with the well-being of our country and permanency of our free institutions.

It may be that the office is in some instances abused, or its duties may be negligently or unprofitably discharged. For this difficulty, the frequency of our elections provides ; and acknowledged abuse in a few cases, certainly cannot furnish a good reason for abolishing an office with which are connected interests so important. The petitioners are understood to desire that the commissioners of common schools shall be required to discharge the appropriate duties of inspectors. Upon the inspectors of common schools usually rests the responsibility of deciding the literary competency and moral quali-

fications of teachers, of visiting the schools, advising the course of studies, and exercising a general but controlling influence over the interests of elementary education. Commissioners of schools are ex officio inspectors ; but in practice, at least, their duties are pretty much confined to the creating and altering districts, and the apportionment and distribution of the public money. Hence it is that commissioners are commonly selected without reference to their literary qualifications ; and it would seem to follow, that if we abolish the office of inspector, we abandon one of the most efficient and powerful engines for elevating the character, and advancing the interests of common school education.

By the Revised Laws, the daily pay of inspectors is fixed at one dollar ; but the Session Laws of 1830, Chap. 320, page 384, provides that the rate of allowance to these officers shall be fixed by the town-meeting ; so that if their services are worth nothing, the people are under no necessity to pay for them.

The committee are unanimous in directing their chairman to ask leave to introduce the following resolution :

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

No. 132.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 17, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From A. Gardner, Judge of the Eighth District.

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
In Assembly February, 8th, 1832. }**

“ Resolved, That the clerk of the House be directed to request the circuit judges, the clerks of the supreme court, the registers in chancery, and such other officers as the committee appointed under the resolution of the 3d February inst. shall direct, to furnish to this House a full statement of all the legal fees received by them in their several offices during the years 1830 and 1831, together with the disbursements and losses connected with their offices.

“ By order.

“ FR. SEGER, Clerk.”

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, I have the honor to submit the following statement :

Legal fees received in 1830, estimated at,	\$150 00
do 1831, do	250 00
Making the estimated aggregate for those years,	<u>\$400 00</u>

I have no account of fees received, and the above estimate is conjectural merely. The difference in the receipts of 1830 and 1831, is accounted for by the fact that during the latter year there has been no supreme court commissioner, or county judge of the degree of counsel, in the village where I reside.

The disbursements connected with the office of circuit judge, during the years above mentioned, were for rent of office where the special terms of the court of chancery for this circuit are held, fuel, stationary and other incidental expenses, in all 90 dollars per year, making for the two years, \$180 00

Travelling expenses. Of these I have kept no account.

The distance necessarily travelled to hold the courts in my district, twice a year, will exceed 750 miles; of which 200 must be accomplished by private conveyance. I estimate the expense at 5 cents per mile, which is probably a fair calculation. This for the two years will be, 75 00

The time occupied in holding the circuits in nine counties twice a year, amounts to 16 weeks, or 112 days in all; from which deduct 12 days for the Monroe circuits, the county where I reside, there will remain 100 days I am from home, at an expense of from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Taking the former sum, it will make this for the two years, 250 00

Aggregate amount of disbursements during the years 1830 and 1831, \$505 00

The whole amount of receipts for fees during the same period, as estimated, are less than this sum by \$105 00

A. GARDINER.

No. 133.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 18, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of the supervisors of Westchester county relative to the surrogate's office.

The select committee, to whom was referred the petition of supervisors of Westchester county, praying for the passage of an act to locate the office of surrogate in the fire proof building adjacent to the court-house, in the town of White-Plains, in said county,

REPORT :

That very near said court-house is situate a fire-proof building, belonging to the people of said county, with separate rooms convenient for the offices of clerk, sheriff and surrogate, the offices of clerk and sheriff now being kept in said building; and it appears that, of the twenty-one supervisors of said county, fifteen of them, representing twenty-one thousand seventy-nine inhabitants, have subscribed the petition. The remaining six who have not subscribed, represent fifteen thousand three hundred seventy-seven; the whole population of the county, by the census of 1830, being thirty-six thousand four hundred fifty-six. All the supervisors of towns, including and south of White-Plains, have joined in the prayer of the petition, except that of Eastchester, (in which the office of surrogate is at present kept,) containing one thousand and thirty inhabitants. The towns of North-Castle, New-Castle, Bedford, South and North-Salem, are situate to the north of the town of White-Plains, the supervisors of which are amongst the petitioners.

It is deemed proper to represent that the only document upon the subject, within the knowledge of the committee, is the petition;
[A. No. 133.]

and that the committee are not prepared, in the absence of every other written data, to say it contains a full and conclusive expression of a large majority of the people of Westchester county in favor of the law prayed for. But, inasmuch as that paper does contain an advisory measure, by a majority of authorized guardians of the public weal, representing in annual meeting a considerable majority of the people; the building fire-proof, and well adapted for the preservation of official records; its situation convenient for public accommodation; and the petition publicly signed, on the 17th of November, 1831, at the annual meeting of the supervisors, fully attended, thereby becoming, in all the towns, matter of early notoriety; sufficient time having elapsed for adverse representations, and none having been made, seems to imply a tacit approbation, on the part of the people, of the measure recommended; and to indicate that it ought to be carried into effect.

In connection with the foregoing, the propriety of a near locality of those offices, hath induced, in the minds of a majority of the committee, the opinion that the prayer of the petition is reasonable, and ought to be granted. Therefore ask leave to introduce a bill, in conformity therewith.

No. 134.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 17, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From Daniel Moseley, Judge of the Seventh District.

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
In Assembly February 8, 1832. }**

“Resolved, That the clerk of this House be directed to request the circuit judges, the clerks of the supreme court, the registers in chancery and such other officers as the committee appointed under the resolution of the 3d February instant shall direct, to furnish to this House a full statement of all the legal fees received by them, in their several offices, during the years 1830 and 1831, together with the disbursements and losses connected with their offices.

“By order,

“FR. SEGER, Clerk.”

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the honorable the Assembly of this State, of which the above is a copy, this day received by me, I do respectfully furnish the following statement, which includes the legal fees “received” by me, and also those charged or legally due, during the years 1830 and 1831, in virtue of my office as circuit judge, supposing the resolution, in its spirit, embraces the one as well as the other portion.

First—Amount of fees received during the year 1830, is...	\$80 00
do do in the year 1831, ...	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$140 00
	<hr/>

Second—Amount legally due and unpaid for both years, . . . \$30 00

**Third—Disbursements for travelling expenses and board,
when absent from home on official duty, in the
in the year 1830, was \$200 00
do do in the year 1831, 180 00**

\$380 00

Understanding the term disbursements, as applicable to this office, to extend only to expenses incurred while actually engaged abroad, in the duties of the office, nothing is set down for office rent and its contingencies; and it is believed that the term *losses*, in the resolution, is applicable only to another class of officers embraced therein.

DANIEL MOSELEY.

Onondaga, February 14, 1832.

**To the Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.**

No. 135.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 18, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From Robert Monell, Judge of the Sixth District.

GREENE, Chenango County, }
February 14, 1832. }

Hon. C. L. Livingston,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

SIR,

In obedience to a resolution of the honorable the Assembly, requesting the circuit judges, and other officers of the State, named in the resolution, "to furnish to the House of Assembly, a full statement of all the legal fees, received by them, in their several offices, during the year 1830, and 1831, together with the disbursements and losses connected with their offices"; I state for the information of the honorable the Assembly,

That I entered upon the duties of the office of circuit judge, for the sixth district, on the second day of March, 1831. From that period to the present time, nearly one year, I have received for fees as circuit judge, vice-chancellor, and as performing the duties of commissioner, under the law conferring certain powers in the circuit judges, in all not exceeding the sum of \$80.

On examining my books, I find charged to gentlemen of the legal profession, residing in different parts of the district, and in small amounts, the further sum of \$37.18, for like services, as stated above. There is probably due to me, from the same source, for granting injunctions as vice-chancellor, and which I cannot ascertain without reference to the clerk's book, a sum not exceeding fifteen dollars.

[A. No. 135.]

The whole amount of legal fees received and due to me, does not, I am confident, exceed the sums stated, and which, in the aggregate, it will be seen, amount to the sum of \$82.18.

The latter part of the resolution of the honorable the Assembly, has probably more reference to some of the other officers mentioned therein. There are, however, necessary disbursements, growing out of, and appertaining to the office of circuit judge. In this district there are seven counties, in which circuits are held twice a year, and four equity terms are required to be holden each year. The time necessarily occupied, (taking into account the travelling,) is about one week to each court, making for the year, eighteen weeks, or one hundred and twenty-six days. Not residing in the county town, I am necessarily from home at all the courts.

It is believed the most prudent judge cannot avoid an expense or disbursement (exclusive of stage fare) equal to ten shillings a day, or \$157.50 per year.

The distance travelled, from my residence, to attend the different courts, going and returning, is 853 miles, and the stage fare usually charged is four cents per mile, making thirty-four dollars and twelve cents.

The losses connected with the office are all those small items of fees not paid for down, from inconvenience, and not recollected afterwards ; and the unpleasantness of asking for small items, of from one shilling to a dollar, prevents future collection.

Under the general terms "disbursements" and "losses," I am somewhat at a loss to determine what is meant by the honorable the Assembly. There are others, than these stated, which the legal gentlemen of the House will be able to add, and which I deemed unnecessary to mention.

With great respect, I am,

Sir, your most ob't serv't,

ROBT. MONELL.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 7, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on towns and counties, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Cameron in the county of Steuben.

Mr. Tilford, from the committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Cameron in the county of Steuben,

REPORTED :

That they have had the same under consideration, together with a remonstrance on the same subject ; and from what your committee can discover, there is not any necessity for the division asked for ; but on the other hand, it appears that at present it only contains some fifty or sixty voters. It appears also from the remonstrance, that the said town has been settled fifteen or twenty years ; and at present there is only about 600 acres of land improved. Under these circumstances, together with a large portion of the petitioners remonstrating, your committee have unanimously agreed to adopt the following resolution :

***Resolved,* That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.**

No. 137.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 20, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee appointed on behalf of the Senate to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth-day of Washington.

The select committee appointed on behalf of the Senate to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth-day of Washington,

REPORT:

That the object of the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, has been to give to the day a celebration worthy of the occasion.

In every section of our country we behold a desire evinced to testify the gratitude and respect of the American people for the memory of the illustrious man whose character has thus far been without parallel, and whose name will ever remain a beacon light to the friends of liberty and the rights of man.

In making the necessary arrangements, the joint committee concluded it would be proper to unite with the municipal authorities of the capital of our State. The same course has been pursued in another section of our country, where the Legislature of the State is in session. The most appropriate manner of celebration was, in the opinion of the joint committee, the delivery of an oration, and they have accordingly appointed the Honorable Oran G. Otis, of the Assembly, the orator of the day. Desirous also of accommodating the citizens of the city in which we now are, the joint committee deemed it proper to select some commodious building for the delivery of the

address. The Assembly chamber would contain but a small number of those who wish to attend, and would tend to an odious system of exclusion. The North Dutch Church in North Pearl-street, which has been kindly offered for the occasion, has been selected, and will accommodate a large auditory.

The joint committee have also resolved, that the two branches of the Legislature, with their respective officers, should unite in the procession which will be formed on that day, and the order of which will be published. Both Houses will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 22d instant, at the Capitol, and take such place in the procession as may be assigned them.

It is also recommended, that the Capitol should be illuminated on the evening of that day.

No. 138.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 20, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on trade and manufactures, on two petitions of merchants and owners of vessels navigating the East river, &c.

Mr. Morgan, from the standing committee on trade and manufactures, to whom was referred two petitions of merchants, masters and owners of vessels navigating the East river, Hell-Gate and Long Island Sound, from Troy, Albany and New-York, for a repeal of the law passed April 16th, 1830,

REPORTED :

The committee have had said petitions under consideration several times; have heard all the evidence in support of the petitions which was brought before them; have examined one of the Hell-Gate pilots; sent to New-York a set of interrogatories, to be answered officially by the master and wardens of the port of New-York, which has been received, and answered as requested.

The petitioners pray to have the law repealed, passed April 16th, 1830, imposing half pilotage on vessels not taking pilots; they state that many of their masters are pilots, and brought up in the trade, and that it is unjust to compel them to pay when no services are rendered; they also state, that on one line of New-York packets, the amount of half pilotage, if collected, would amount to the sum of \$2,237.61 in one year; and for the above reasons request the Legislature to repeal the law.

In answer to the above, the committee will state the questions proposed, and the answers received from the master and wardens of

the city of New-York, under whose control and direction the Hell-Gate pilots act.

Question 1st. Is the pilot law, as it now stands, oppressive on the public or on the pilots?

Answer 1st. It is oppressive on the Hell-Gate pilots, inasmuch as the justices and jurors in our courts have decided differently, which has caused the pilots to incur great expense and trouble in traversing the judgments. To protect their legal privileges, the statutes should be revised and made more explicit.

Question 2d. Can the pilot law be altered for the better? If so, in what manner?

Answer. As the laws regulating East river pilots is in part of the statute law of 1819, and in two subsequent acts, they would be much better consolidated into one act, less difficult of explanation and construction.

Question 3d. Ought the half pilotage to be taken off or continued?

Answer. The half pilotage ought not to be taken off vessels (of certain tonnage,) coming to the port of New-York from the eastward, when the pilot offers his services to go on board and take charge of the pilotage to the eastward of Hell-Gate; he should be paid for his labor, as it would otherwise in a great measure render his appointment nugatory, and deprive him of being supported in his lawful occupation.

Question 4th. Any suggestions for alterations which your experience may propose, is asked for?

Answer. The present laws do not give the pilot a remedy to prevent intruders piloting without authority, in consequence of our humane, mild laws not allowing imprisonment for debt. They have incurred heavy expense and much trouble in prosecuting offenders, without effect; having the costs of the courts in most cases to pay, for the want of means in the defendants. The half pilotage is their only hope to protect their profession. It is a question if vessels sailing from New-York should be charged half pilotage when bound to the eastward. The wardens are in favor of the opinion they ought not to be made to pay, unless they employ the pilot; but should it be deemed proper to include this description of vessels in the law,

it might be well to make the act in conformity with the clause passed 1822 for the benefit of the Sandy-Hook pilots' charitable fund, which imposes the half pilotage on all registered or square-rigged vessels going out of the port of New-York by the way of Sandy-Hook, and allows the pilot to be a good witness in the case. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the board of wardens,
JOHN WEBB, *Master Warden.*

In addition, the committee have had rendered to them, under oath, an account kept by the collector appointed by the master warden to collect fines and half pilotage for the last year.

From this, it appears that the whole of the fines collected from persons acting as pilots without license, is	\$131 99
Half pilotage collected, is.....	74 00

Costs of court and expenses incurred by the pilots and paid by them, in prosecuting offenders acting as pilots without a license, has amounted to 637.63. To account for this heavy expenditure, the committee are informed that many persons in New-York, and among others, the line of packets alluded to by the petitioners as having paid \$2,237.61 half pilotage on their line, are in the practice of employing men for their vessels as pilots, and not belonging to the vessel, who are not licensed, thereby preventing the lawful pilot from performing his duty. These persons when prosecuted, generally go on the limits for fourteen days, and then return to piloting for their friends, till again prosecuted and again released, thus heaving the costs of court on the pilots.

The committee cannot account for the great difference of amount of half pilotage stated in the petition, and the amount sworn to have been collected, viz. \$74.00, in any other way than by supposing the petitioners to have made a mistake.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that the different laws now in force relative to Hell-Gate pilots, ought to be revised and consolidated into one act; they have prepared a bill accordingly, and ask leave to introduce the same.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 20, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From Nathan Williams, Judge of the Fifth District.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the State of New-York.

In compliance with the request of your honorable body, expressed in your resolution of the 8th of February instant, the undersigned, circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the fifth circuit, would respectfully state :

That the fees received by him in the years 1830 and 1831, for chamber services, will not exceed in each year the sum of \$130.
Viz :

For taxing costs and allowing injunctions,.....	\$70 00
For settling cases, allowing orders, taxing costs in supreme court, and acknowledging deeds,	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$130 00
	<hr/>

It ought to be noted, that he is absent from home about one half the year ; and there being other officers, with the same powers as to chamber duties, not only where he resides, but in every county of the State, who are generally to be found in their offices, attornies, solicitors and agents are almost of course in the habit of applying to them for the performance of chamber business.

As an evidence of this, he can state with safety, that previous to the year 1830, he did not receive annually, for chamber fees, to exceed \$25.

The undersigned, having for the last few years kept no account of disbursements or losses connected with his office, would respectfully state, that for the years 1824 and 1825, in which he did keep an account of all his considerable expenses, (and he has no reason to believe that they have diminished in any year since,) they were nearly as follows, viz :

Personal expenses while on duty, together with horse and carriage hire, and keeping horse,	\$370 00
Office rent \$75 ; wood and light 20,.....	95 00
Stationary, (to say nothing of books,)	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$480 00
	<hr/>

The extra expense of clothing, considering the necessary wear and tear in travelling during all seasons and weathers, might justly be added, to the amount of \$40 or \$50.

The undersigned is aware that the foregoing may be considered as embracing all the information called for from him by your honorable body ; but he would beg leave to suggest, that without a further statement, the losses connected with his office may not appear sufficiently plain to some. He therefore takes the liberty of stating further, that during one of the years (the least expensive) above alluded to, the amount of his expenditures (with rare economy) was, exclusive of house rent and office rent,

exclusive of house rent and office rent,	\$1,488 37
Add house rent, \$250 ; office, \$75,.....	325 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,813 37
Deduct salary,	\$1,250 00
Fees received,	130 00
	<hr/>
	1,380 00
	<hr/>
	\$433 37
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

N. WILLIAMS.

Utica, Feb. 16th, 1832.

No. 140.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 8, 1832.

. ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Ebenezer Higgins, an Inspector of Sole-Leather
for the county of Genesee.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

In compliance with the act of the Legislature, in such cases made and provided, I, Ebenezer Higgins, an inspector of sole-leather for the county of Genesee, do make report as follows:

That during the time from the 1st day of January, 1831, and ending on the 1st day of January, 1832, I have inspected

Bearing the mark good,	1,449 sides.
Damaged,	58
	<hr/>
Whole number of sides,	1,507
Fees, at	4 cts. per side.
	<hr/>
Amount,	\$60 28

The weight of 1,507 sides, is.....	26,220 pounds.
At	23 cts. per lb.

Probable value,	\$6,030 60
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Given under my hand at Perry, Genesee county, Jan. 23, 1832.

EBENEZER HIGGINS,
Inspector.

No. 141.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 8, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Benjamin C. Capron, an Inspector of Lumber for
the city of Albany.**

To ENOS T. THROOP,

Governor of the State of New-York.

**Return of lumber inspected by me, Benjamin C. Capron, an in-
spector of lumber for the city of Albany.**

Cherry boards,	12,356 feet.
Ash boards,	18,110 "
Pine boards,	113,834 "
Shingles,	232,148

376,448 feet.

BENJAMIN C. CAPRON,
Inspector.

[A. No. 141.]

No. 142.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 9, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on grievances, on the petition of
J. R. Keeler & Co.**

Mr. Granger, from the committee on grievances, to which was referred the petition of J. R. Keeler & Co.

REPORTED :

That the petitioners represent that they are merchants in trade, residing in the town of Mina in the county of Chautauque ; and that great injustice is done them by the assessors of said town, in assessing them for personal property to the amount of three thousand dollars, while merchants of other towns of said county, and who are possessed of more personal property, are assessed a sum much less than the petitioners.

The petitioners do not pretend that they are assessed for an amount greater than they possess, or that they are taxed proportionably higher than those residing in the same town.

Without stopping to inquire by what means the petitioners are enabled to judge of the wealth of others, and without swelling the journal with a labored view of this subject, it is enough to say that the law for the assessment and collection of taxes, puts it in the power of an aggrieved party to bring the assessment upon his personal property to such valuation as his conscience may dictate ; and if he fails to avail himself of the remedy provided, the fault is with him, and not with the Legislature.

That great comparative injustice is often done in the valuation of property, will not be denied. When such cases arise, the evil is not in the law, but in those who have been appointed to execute it. If

corruption exists, the law points out the remedy ; if the error arises from defect of judgment, the ballot boxes must correct it ; but the Legislature can never be constituted a board for the equalization of assessments even between counties, much less between individuals. They have directed their chairman to report the following resolution :

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of J. R. Keeler & Co. ought not to be granted.

No. 143..

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 10, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Thomas Moore, an Inspector of Fish in the city
and county of New-York.**

Number of barrels of fish inspected by me, Thomas Moore, an in-
spector of fish for the city and county of New-York, from 1st Janu-
ary, 1831, to 1st January 1832.

40	barrels	No. 1	mackerel.
84	"	No. 3	mackerel for bounty.
295	"	No. 3	mackerel, no bounty.
69	"	cod	fish.

488 barrels.

THOMAS MOORE,
Inspector.

New-York, February 4th, 1832.

[A. No. 143.]

No. 144.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 10, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of John Betts, an Inspector of Fish in the city and
county of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Number of barrels of fish inspected by me, John Betts, an inspector of fish for the city and county of New-York, from 1st January, 1831, to 1st January, 1832.

60	barrels	No. 1 mackerel.
85	"	No. 3 mackerel for bounty.
285	"	No. 3 mackerel, no bounty.
69	"	pickled cod.
31	"	salmon.
47	"	dry salted herrings.

577 barrels.

JOHN BETTS,
Inspector.

New-York, February 4th, 1832.

[A. No. 144.]

No. 145.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 10, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Stephen W. Johnson, an Inspector of Domestic
Spirits for the city of Albany.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York,

**A report of domestic spirits inspected by the subscriber from the
first of February, 1831, to this date.**

No. of hhds, 458

No. of barrels, 3,683

No. of gallons, 172,240

Whole amount of fees, \$447 76

Deduct assistant's fees, 273 25

Balance, \$174 51

STEPHEN W. JOHNSON,
Inspector.

Albany, Feb. 1, 1832.

[A. No. 145.]

No. 146.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 11, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of John K. Townsend, an Inspector of Flaxseed for
the city of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The former inspector of flaxseed, for the city of New-York, reports, that he had inspected 4,529 casks and 499 half casks seed, from 1st to 30th January, 1831.

Value,	\$60,000 00
Fees for inspecting 4,529 casks at 5 cents, .	\$226 45
“ 499 half casks at 3 cts.	14 97
	<hr/>
	\$241 42
Expenses,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$191 42

Errors excepted.

JOHN K. TOWNSEND.

New-York, January 25, 1832.

[A. No. 146.]

No. 147.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 23, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From Esek Cowen, Judge of the Fourth District.

Saratoga Springs, Feb. 20, 1832.

To the Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

SIR,

In answer to a resolution of the Honorable the Assembly, requesting an account of my official fees, disbursements and losses during 1830 and 1831:

I have kept no account of fees during any part of the time embraced by the resolution; and remember few instances in which I received any. All being paid, my receipts would probably have amounted to \$50 per annum.

As to disbursements and losses: I held twenty courts in the course of the year, travelling for that purpose more than fifteen hundred miles; the whole occupying one half of the year, at an expense (I have no doubt) of at least \$500. The residue of the year I devoted principally to the examination and decision of chancery and vice-chancery cases, the holding of semi-monthly courts and chamber business.

My other sacrifices were mainly the annual interest of \$10,000 vested in an adequate judicial library, and the annual value of a proper building used as an office, and for the safe keeping of the library, both amounting to about \$800 per annum.

With the greatest respect,

E. COWEN.

No. 148.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 24, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on canals and internal improvements, on the petition of William Harris, Daniel Burt and George Burt.

Mr. Howell, from the standing committee on canals and internal improvements, to whom was referred the petition of William Harris, Daniel Burt and George Burt, praying for a re-appraisal of damages upon the Champlain canal,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS :

That the petitioners presented their petition to the Legislature at its last session, setting forth the same matters, and praying the same relief set forth and asked by the petition referred to your committee ; that the said petition was referred to the then standing committee on canals and internal improvements of this House, who made a report thereon, which is hereunto annexed ; that your committee, after a deliberate examination of the subject, have unanimously concurred in the correctness of that report, to which they beg leave respectfully to refer.

The committee have therefore prepared a bill for the relief of the petitioners, and directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the same.

REPORT

Of the committee on canals, &c. on the petition of William Harris, and others.

The committee on canals and internal improvements, to whom was referred the petition of William Harris, Daniel Burt and

[A. No. 148.]

George Burt, praying for a re-appraisement of damages upon the Champlain canal,

REPORTED :

That at the time of the erection of the Saratoga dam across the Hudson river, the petitioners were the owners of a mill and site at the foot of Fort Miller falls on that river, with a fall of six or seven feet, and that in consequence of the dam, the water was so raised as to reduce that fall to about two and a half feet.

The damages of the petitioners were duly appraised at \$1,839, which sum was received by them without attempting to appeal from or reverse that appraisal.

It is now averred that the sum thus awarded, was not sufficient to cover the actual injury sustained by the petitioners, and that this deficiency arose from the belief, entertained and avowed by the appraisers, that a water power was still left to the petitioners, which could be rendered entirely effectual, by means of a reacting water-wheel.

It is in testimony before the committee, that such a belief was avowed by one of the appraisers, at the time of assessing the damages—that it influenced the decision then made, and that no doubt was then entertained, that such a wheel would be entirely effectual with the power that was left.

The petitioners however, allege that such a belief was not well founded, and the weight of testimony before the committee, would induce them to give credit to the allegation. It clearly appears to the committee, that, if the water power of the petitioners has been entirely destroyed, they have not received an adequate compensation for the injury sustained by them; and the committee are not, and probably will not, be able to say that any available power is left to them.

If then, all their water privilege has been taken from them by the State, if they have been hindered from receiving full remuneration, by an erroneous opinion of the officers of the State, and they have been induced to sleep upon their rights by the full faith they have given to the expression of such an opinion, it seems to the committee right and proper that justice should be done to them.

That can only be done by the Legislature. The canal appraisers having once passed upon the case, their power is spent, and the Canal Board cannot entertain the matter, because the petitioners have omitted to appeal, until their right to do so, has escaped.

The committee have therefore prepared a bill for the relief of the petitioners, and have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the same.

No. 149.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 24, 1832.

MESSAGE

From the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Attorney-General, in relation to the claim of John Jacob Astor.

TO THE ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I transmit to you, herewith, a communication from the Attorney-General, relative to the litigation on the claims of John Jacob Astor to lands in Putnam county. It will be perceived, by this communication, that three of the five suits, which were ordered to be prosecuted to test the validity of the claim, have been terminated by final judgments in the supreme court of the United States, uniformly in favor of the plaintiff's claim.

E. T. THROOP.

Albany, February 24, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

Of the Attorney-General, in relation to the claim of
John Jacob Astor.

Albany, February 22, 1832.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR THROOP,

SIR—

It has become my duty to inform you of the further progress of the litigation under the act entitled "An act to extinguish the claim of John Jacob Astor and others, and to quiet the possession of certain lands, in the counties of Putnam and Dutchess," passed April 16, 1827: and the act "to revive and amend" that statute, passed April 19, 1828. Laws, 1827, p. 333. Laws, 1828, p. 330.

Pursuant to the first mentioned act, five of the suits that had previously been commenced in the circuit court of the United States, for the southern district of New-York, were selected for trial by Mr. Astor, as a test of the real merits of the claim. Three of those suits were brought against James Carver, Nathaniel Crane and Samuel Kelly. In relation to the final determination of the case of James Carver, it will be sufficient to refer to my former communications on this subject. Legislative Documents of 1830, No. 5 and 347.

In June, 1830, the suits against Nathaniel Crane and Samuel Kelly were tried, and the judgment of the circuit court, in both suits, was rendered for the plaintiff. On those trials exceptions were taken to several decisions of the court, and particularly to the charges delivered to the jury. When the bills of exceptions were settled by the presiding judge, the charge in each case was stricken out on motion of the plaintiff's counsel. In consequence of this decision an application was made to the supreme court of the U. S. in February, 1831, for a mandamus to the circuit court, to correct the settlement of the cases. A more full account of that matter may be seen in the Senate Documents of 1831, No. 2, 24 and 28.

The motion for a mandamus was denied. Immediately on learning that fact, and on the eleventh day of March last, I addressed a

letter to the committees on the judiciary in the Senate and Assembly, to whom this subject had been referred, informing them of the result of the motion; and stating that the prospect of ultimate success in the litigation was greatly diminished by the failure of the effort to have the charges placed upon record. That, under the existing laws on this subject, I had no duty to discharge, but to go forward with the litigation, to the final judgment of the supreme court of the U. S. in at least three of the five suits. That I had thought it proper to keep the Legislature advised of the state and progress of the controversy, to the end that further instructions might be given, or the progress of the suits be arrested, should the Legislature, at any time, deem such a course expedient. And it was suggested that I should attend the committees charged with the subject, at such time as would suit their convenience, and lay before them copies of the bills of exceptions and all such further information as I possessed, to the end that they might be able to decide upon the expediency of a treaty for a compromise, or such other course as the public interests might require.

The reason for adopting this, instead of the usual public mode of making communications, was to avoid giving information to the opposite party, which might prejudice the interests of the State in any effort which might be made for a compromise, or in the further progress of the suits, should the Legislature not deem it expedient to interfere.

The Legislature having adjourned without making any order on the subject, nothing remained but to proceed upon the cases as they had been settled by the judge. The bills of exceptions were engrossed and signed, and writs of error to the supreme court of the U. S. were brought, and made returnable in January last. The causes have been argued, and I have just received information that both judgments have been affirmed.

For the purpose of obtaining a decision of the court on the question whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover possession of the lands in controversy without payment for the buildings and permanent improvements thereon, a proper suggestion of the facts was agreed upon by both parties in the case of James Carver, and entered upon the record. The supreme court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to the possession, without paying for the improvements. As the merits of this question was the same in relation to

all the tenants, it was not thought necessary again to bring it before the court; and nothing was said on that subject in the cases of Nathaniel Crane and Samuel Kelly.

It will be seen, by reference to the first mentioned statute, that the plaintiff was to prosecute five suits to judgment in the circuit court, and that the judgment in the five suits respectively should be presented, by writs of error, to the supreme court of the U. S. for review and final determination; and that the judgments and decisions in any three of the five suits, in favor of either of the parties, should be decisive upon the title. As the final judgments rendered in three of the five suits have been uniformly in favor of the same party, it is not perceived that any possible advantage could result from the trial of the two remaining suits.

I am Sir,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

GREENE C. BRONSON,

Attorney-General.

No. 150.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 24, 1832.

REPORT

**Of the committee on Indian affairs, on the petition
of Peter Augustine, an Oneida Indian.**

Mr. Head, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Peter Augustine, an Oneida Indian, praying for an act to enable him to sell real estate,

REPORTED :

That it appears by a treaty, dated the 8th of October, 1829, between the then acting Governor of this State and the first christian party of the Oneida Indians, it was stipulated that fifty acres of land should be granted to the said Peter Augustine, provided that he should first pay to the owner of the improvements on said fifty acres the appraised value thereof; and whereas he has signified his intention of removing to the newly made settlement of his red brethren at Green Bay, and in consequence thereof is desirous to dispose of said land, which he cannot do without legislative authority, which he prays may be granted to him; and your committee believing the prayer of the petitioner is just and reasonable, and ought to be granted, they therefore ask leave to bring in a bill for his relief.

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Vol. 100
Part 1
1970

Edited by
J. H. REES

Published by
The Royal Anthropological Institute
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

Subscription prices (which include postage)
are as follows: Single copies 10s. 6d.
Three copies 30s. 6d.
Five copies 50s. 6d.
Ten copies 95s. 6d.
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No. 151.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 24, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on Indian affairs, on the petition of sundry individuals for a ferry across the Allegany river, in the county of Cattaraugus.

The standing committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Sexton and Anson Gibbs, and also that of Andrew Merrit and Elias Stone, of the county of Cattaraugus, praying the Legislature to grant them the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Allegany river, at or near the junction of Tungroout creek with the said river, in the county of Cattaraugus,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS :

That it appears to the committee, from the statements of the petitioners and other sources of information, that the establishment of a ferry at the aforesaid place, or some other place in the county of Cattaraugus, is necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants residing on each side of the river, and the public generally; that travellers are often compelled to travel from 10 to 20 miles to a fording place or bridge, to arrive at a point on the opposite side; that the land on each side of the river is owned by the Indians.

The petitioners further represent, that they are willing to establish a permanent ferry across said river, and to keep the same faithfully attended at all times.

The two first named applicants have connected with their application for a ferry, that of a grant to keep an inn or tavern on the Indian reservation, which your committee think would be improper, and might have an injurious effect on the morals of the Indians.

Andrew Merrit and Elias Stone represent that they reside on a lot of land adjoining the Indian reservation, and will give their personal attention to the ferry, which the committee think the two first named applicants would not do, as they are informed they reside in remote sections of the county. The committee would recommend that Henry Sexton and Anson Gibbs have leave to withdraw their petition, and that Andrew Merrit and Elias Stone be authorised to keep a ferry over the said river for the term of 10 years, at such place as the court of common pleas of Cattaraugus county shall designate, with the privilege of renting so much land of the chiefs as in the opinion of said court may be necessary, not exceeding 50 acres.

The committee have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.

No. 152.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 11, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Isaac Leonard, an Inspector of Sole-Leather for
the county of Monroe.**

**To the Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
*Speaker of the Assembly.***

SIR,

The inspector of sole-leather for the county of Monroe, respectfully reports, that during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1831, he has inspected within said county four thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight sides of sole-leather, of the various qualities, viz :

4,414 sides stamped good.	
496	" damaged.
28	" bad.

4,938 sides inspected, weighing 68,760 pounds, worth on the average 21 cents per pound, \$14,439 60.

The amount received by me for my services as inspector, is \$197 53

I would further report that I am not at present in possession of any information that would tend to the improvement of the quality, or increase the quantity of the article subject to my inspection.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC LEONARD,
Inspector.

Rochester, 24th January, 1832.

No. 153.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Sylvanus Russell, Inspector of Beef & Pork and
Staves & Heading in the county of Erie.**

Amount of staves, heading and beef inspected by Sylvanus Russell, Buffalo, 1831.

1831, June, inspected for H. Root,	3-6-2-11	pipe staves.
July, " R. Sears,	15-4-1-25	"
" " Smith & May, ..	23-0-2-21	

Total, 42-1-2-27

December, inspected for S. Burton, 100 barrels mess beef.

SYLVANUS RUSSELL.

Buffalo, January 29, 1832.

[A. No. 153.]

No. 154.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of William F. Brown, Inspector of Leather.

The amount of leather inspected under my seal, up to the 1st of January is as follows :

Good,	4,980 sides,	70,733 pounds,	average value	21 cents.
Damaged,	329	" 4,788	" "	18 cents.
Bad,	13	" 195	" "	15 cents.
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	5,322	75,716		

Fees received for inspection, \$130 38

WILLIAM F. BROWN,
Inspector.

[A. No. 154.]

No. 155.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 27, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on roads and bridges, on the bill from the Senate to incorporate the Catskill and Athens turnpike road company, and a remonstrance against the same.

Mr. Juliand, from the committee on the establishment and improvement of roads, bridges, and the incorporation of turnpike companies, to which was referred the engrossed bill from the Senate entitled "An act to incorporate the Catskill and Athens turnpike road company," also the remonstrances against the same,

REPORTED :

That the bill provides for the incorporation of a company to construct a turnpike road from the north side of the road leading through Main-street, in the village of Catskill, along the west bank of the Hudson river, on the most eligible route, till it strikes the Albany and Greene turnpike road, at a place called the Clay hill, in the town of Athens.

In support of the application, the petitioners allege that the making of a turnpike road along or near the west bank of the river, on the route designated by the bill, would be a work of public utility, and greatly facilitate the travelling between the said villages; that the whole extent of the contemplated road is about four miles, and can be made so as to avoid all the hills, and furnish a level road nearly the whole distance; that the present road between the two villages runs a considerable distance from the river and passes over several steep hills, and the soil being clay, is difficult to travel upon at some seasons of the year; and that the proposed new road will not be subject to these inconveniences.

The president and directors of the Albany and Greene turnpike road company remonstrate against the passage of this bill, and allege, that in case the new company is incorporated they will be under the necessity of abandoning their road, which extends from Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, to Catskill, in the county of Greene, a distance of thirty miles. That they have expended in the construction of the road the sum of \$40,100. The receipts from tolls at the four gates on their road amount in the aggregate for the last twenty years, to \$23,831.32; and there has been expended during the same time, in repairs and incidental expenses, the sum of \$18,528.76; leaving a balance of \$5,302.56, which has been divided among the stockholders—being an income on the capital invested of less than three-fourths of one per cent per annum.

It is also stated, that the contemplated new road, from the point where it intersects their turnpike, runs nearly parallel with it the whole distance, not diverging from it more than half a mile at the southern termination.

The Albany and Greene turnpike company have one gate on their road south of the proposed point of intersection, which would be destroyed by the new road. This gate is represented as being decidedly the most profitable gate on the whole extent of road, the receipts of which have exceeded the amount of dividends among the stockholders for the last twenty years.

In confirmation of the facts set forth in the remonstrance, a statement has been exhibited to the committee, showing the aggregate amount of receipts at the gate between Catskill and Athens, for the last three years, to have been \$1,285.03. The aggregate amount received at the three other gates during the same time is \$1,639.13.

The commissioners of highways of the town of Coeymans, in the county of Albany, also remonstrate against the passage of this bill, on the ground that it would oblige the Albany and Greene turnpike company to abandon their road, and in that event it would become necessary to raise money by tax to rebuild and support three large bridges in said town, which are now supported by the company.

In coming to a conclusion upon this subject, your committee have been actuated by a desire to consult the interests of the public, as well as to protect the rights of individuals.

The alteration in the route of the road, proposed to be effected by the new company, would be a desirable improvement, inasmuch as it would avoid the hills; but it is not pretended that the distance can be shortened. On the contrary, it appears by a map furnished to the committee, that the new route is thirty-one chains the longest.

Those interested in the old turnpike have represented to your committee that they have had this improvement in contemplation, and still intend to carry it into effect, as soon as their funds will warrant the undertaking.

The great improvements recently made in the science of engineering, and particularly that branch which relates to laying out and constructing roads, has probably suggested the alteration proposed by this bill. The difficulty complained of in the old road is an evil very generally experienced in the location of roads laid out at a time when the subject was but imperfectly understood, and is the result of ignorance.

Your committee are of opinion that the public interest does not require the destruction of a company that has constructed and now maintains thirty miles of road, for the purpose of improving a section of four miles. Nor would it be just to deprive the Albany and Greene turnpike company of the most valuable part of their road, and place it in the hands of a new company. The right of the Legislature to do so might well be questioned.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Catskill and Athens turnpike road company" be rejected.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 27, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on roads and bridges, on the petitions and remonstrances relative to a repeal of the law authorising the opening of a road from Bennett's Corners in Herkimer county, to Fort Plain in Montgomery county.

The committee on the establishment and improvement of roads and bridges and the incorporation of turnpike companies, to which were referred the petitions, remonstrances, affidavits and documents relative to a repeal of the law of last session, authorising the opening of a road from German Flatts at Bennett's Corners, in the county of Herkimer, to Fort Plain, in the county of Montgomery,

REPORTED :

That the committee have given to the subject referred to them, that consideration which the interest which it has created on the route of the proposed road, seemed to require of them; that in addition to the documents laid before the committee, the respective parties, favorable and adverse to the repeal of the law in question, have appeared before them, and the time occupied in these investigations and discussions has rendered these meetings of the committee, in that respect, not unlike "protracted meetings." The committee, however, deem it unnecessary to enter into the minutia of all the reasons and arguments which were urged before them, and they will, therefore, only present such prominent matters as they conceive essential to a correct comprehension of the subject.

The law of last session, authorising the construction of this road, appears, by the Journals, to have passed without objection; how far this ought to preclude that portion of the public who are most inte-

rested in the matter, from endeavors to procure its repeal at this time, the committee deem it unnecessary to inquire; the bearings and consequences of the law were probably not foreseen, and many of the petitioners for the law allege that they were induced to sign the petition under the supposition that the road was to be made and paid for by the State, and that others forbore their opposition to the measure, from the same reason. During the preliminary operations of carrying the act into effect, public attention became, for the first time, particularly directed towards its merits, and the result has been that a large number of the citizens of the towns through which the road is to be opened have petitioned for a repeal of the law.

The town of Minden, as appears from an affidavit made by twenty-five of its inhabitants, will suffer severely by carrying the law into effect; the expense to that town will not fall short of four thousand dollars, and the work when accomplished, can be of but little public benefit, inasmuch as the distance from Mindenville, one of the points at which the new road is required to pass, will be as great from Fort Plain, the eastern termination of the proposed road, by the new route, as by the road now in use between these two places. It also appears, from the same affidavit, that there will be nothing gained, in distance, by the said new route between Newville, in the town of Danube, another point at which the road is required to touch, and the village of Fort Plain. It is conceived that, to burden these towns with heavy taxation, when the benefit to be derived from the imposition, is at least doubtful, is unnecessary if not unjust.

Mr. Higby, one of the commissioners appointed by the law of last session to lay out the said road, represents the route fixed upon by the commissioners as the most eligible and direct that can be selected. In this statement Mr. Ayers, another commissioner, virtually concurs, but adds, that he is unable to say whether the advantages of the road will counterbalance the damages to be sustained from it. The third commissioner, appointed by the act, it appears took no part in the proceedings.

The petitioners represent that the supervisors and commissioners of highways, of the several towns through which the road has been laid out, have omitted to cause it to be opened; and that the boards of supervisors, of the counties of Herkimer and Montgomery, have not ordered the damages assessed to be included in the tax lists. The remonstrants, on the other hand, represent that considerable progress has been made in the work, and that they can not perceive

the propriety of repealing the law for the reason that officers sworn to the performance of certain duties neglect those duties. Your committee, however, discover, in these dilatory proceedings to execute the law, a disposition to evade it, probably with a view to the present application for its repeal.

Your committee do not consider the State at all concerned in the continuance or repeal of the law in question. The proposed road is to run collateral with the canal, consequently the State can not have the beneficial interest in its construction, that it would have were it to lead directly to the canal.

The committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They have accordingly instructed their chairman to ask leave to bring in a bill.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of E. L. Boynton, Inspector of Beef and Pork, in
the county of Rensselaer.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

I, Ebenezer L. Boynton, an inspector of beef and pork in the city of Troy in the county of Rensselaer, do certify and report, that since the 1st day of February, 1831, I have inspected 5,251 barrels of beef, as follows:

3,808	barrels prime,.....	value \$5 25 per barrel.
1,266	“ mess,	8 50 “
166	“ cargo,	3 75 “
11	“ neck,	2 50 “
<hr/>		
5,251		

And that during the time as aforesaid, I have inspected 1,228 barrels pork, as follows, viz:

805	barrels prime,	value \$11 50 per barrel.
319	“ mess,	15 00 “
60	“ thin mess,	14 00 “
7	“ rusty mess,	12 00 “
1	“ soft mess,	11 00 “
26	“ rusty prime,	8 50 “
5	“ soft,	9 00 “
3	“ sour,	7 00 “
2	“ cargo,	8 50 “
<hr/>		
1,228		

In the whole of beef and pork, 6,479 barrels, at 15 cents per barrel for inspection, amounts to \$971 85.

E. L. BOYNTON,

Inspector.

Troy, Feb. 1, 1832.

No. 158.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 13, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Andrew Wilson, Inspector of Beef and Pork in
the city of New-York.**

New-York, 6th February, 1832.

SIR,

I beg leave to report for your information, that I have inspected in this city, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 31st of December, 1831, the undermentioned provisions.

	497 barrels and 60 half barrels mess beef.
2,115	" prime beef.
15	" cargo beef.
70	" unbrandable beef.
113	" mess pork.
250	" prime pork.
42	" unbrandable pork.

Amount of fees received, \$471 30

I remain sir, respectfully,

Your ob't. servt.

ANDREW WILSON,

Inspector.

To ENOS T. THROOP,

Governor of the State of New-York.

[A. No. 158.]

No. 159.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 14, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on cities and villages, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the village of Saratoga-Springs.

Mr. Ostrander, from the committee on the incorporation of cities and villages, to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of the village of Saratoga-Springs, praying for an amendment to their charter,

REPORTED :

That they have had the subject under consideration, together with the remonstrance against the same. Your committee are of opinion, that inasmuch that the petitioners have not given notice of application to the Legislature, as the law requires, together with the reasons set forth in the remonstrance against any alteration of said charter, that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted ; therefore offer the following resolution :

***Resolved,* That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.**

No. 160.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 15, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Commercial Bank, in the city of Albany.

*Statement of the Funds of the Commercial Bank, Albany, February
14, 1832.*

Bills discounted, and other securities, all of which are considered good,	\$780,922 64
“ “ considered as doubtful, ...	1,888 71
Bond and mortgage on property at Buffalo, worth more than double this sum,	11,889 34
Notes of other banks, and drafts at sight, all of which are considered good,	145,655 27
Specie,	45,576 06
Due from other banks in good credit,	89,887 30
Certificate of the receiver of the Franklin bank, New-York,	2,367 11
	<hr/>
	\$1,078,186 43
	<hr/>
Capital stock paid in,	\$225,000 00
Nett profits on hand,	34,253 18
Interest due to the State, the Albany Savings Bank and Montgomery county Bank, now deducted from gross profits,	7,381 14
Balances due to other banks,	112,066 34
Treasurer of the State of New-York,	88,656 33
Commissioners of the Canal Fund,	100,000 00
Chemung Canal Fund,	752 03

Montgomery county Bank,.....	90,000 00
Albany Savings Bank,.....	101,999 76
Bank notes in circulation,.....	221,841 50
Dividends remaining unpaid,.....	1,370 50
Individual credits,	94,865 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,078,186 43
	<hr/>

Albany county, ss.

Joseph Alexander, president, and H. Bartow, cashier, of the Commercial Bank of Albany, being sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a full and true account of the funds and property of the said bank; that the nominal capital of said bank, is 300,000 dollars, of which 225,000 dollars only is paid in, and that the specie above mentioned, viz: 45,576 ⁶/₁₀₀ dollars is bona fide the property of the bank, and has not been borrowed or in any wise obtained with a view to make this report.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER,
H. BARTOW.

Sworn before me, the 15th day of Feb. 1832.

R. J. HILTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 161.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 14, 1832.

STATEMENT

Of the Funds and Property of the New-York Chemical Manufacturing Company, Feb. 1, 1832.

DR.

Chemical manufactory,	\$100,000 00
Due from factory,	56,762 91
Bonds receivable,	950 00
Bills discounted,	829,925 51
Sundries, counted as cash,	2,869 74
Notes of city banks,	48,123 30
Due from city banks,	38,344 14
Due from foreign banks,	14,748 52
Fixtures of banking-house, bank note plates, paper, &c.	4,000 00
Specie,	37,098 42
Profit and loss,	19,951 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,152,774 46

CR.

Capital stock,	\$500,000 00
Due to city banks,	27,945 62
Due to foreign banks,	16,704 68
Dividends unpaid,	51 07
Bills in circulation,	227,872 00
Depositors,	380,201 09
	<hr/>
	\$1,152,774 46

E. E.

JOHN MASON, *President.*
ARCH. CRAIG, *Cashier.*

New-York, Feb. 1, 1832.

[A. No. 161.]

Stateb. 1831, to 1st Feb. 1832.

1832. February 1, To Re		Copperas and epsom salts.	Nit. acid and refined borax.	Spiritus nitri dulcis and brown salts.	Aqua ammonia and ether.	Refined camphor.	Sal. tartar, white vitriol, sal nitre and nitrate of lead.	
Chemical manuf.....								\$17,238 38
Stock as per i.....								16,962 05
								17,848 89
								3,472 89
								6,279 55
Due by factory.....								7,309 37
Less, debts du	4,676							980 04
		7,819						2,033 77
			4,638					499 88
				1,419				336 76
					9,105			4,006 18
Deduct factory						313		48 08
	4,676	7,819	4,638	1,419	9,105	313		\$77,015 84

Accepted.

JOHN MASON, *President.*
ARCH. CRAIG, *Cashier.*

No. 162.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 14, 1832.

ADDITIONAL REPORT

**Of Abraham Dally, Inspector-General of Domestic
Distilled Spirits.**

After report of the inspection of domestic spirits, made from two
returns received from Joel Hart, from the 10th day of September,
1831, until January 1, 1832, viz:

503 barrels proved and guaged,	at 7 cts.	\$35 21
74 hhds.	9	6 66
260 hhds. and barrels proved,	3	7 80
		<hr/>
		\$49 67
Inspector-General's fees, 25 per cent,		12 41
		<hr/>
		\$37 26

5,346,869 gallons proof liquor.

ABRAHAM DALLY,
Inspector-General.

[A. No. 162.]

No. 163.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 14, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Henry Leek, John P. Haff and Isaac Sherwood,
Inspectors of Sole-Leather in the city of New-York.**

In compliance with the Revised Statutes, passed December the third, 1827, chapter the seventeenth, title the second, article the twelfth, section 185, we the undersigned, three of the inspectors of sole leather for the city and county of New-York, present our report of the number of sides of sole leather by us inspected, from the first day of January, 1831, up to the first day of January, 1832, and as nearly as may be, the value of the same, together with the fees or emoluments arising from said office.

The whole number of sides inspected by us are, 230,951.

Of which were stamped good
and best, 169,631

Average weight, 15 pounds the
side, 2,544,465

Average value, 21 cents the lb.
will be \$534,336 65

Of that stamped damaged and bad, 61,320

Average weight, 15 pounds the
side, 919,800

Average value, 16 cents the lb.
will be 147,168 00

Number of sides, 230,951

The whole amount of weight, 3,464,265

Total value good, best, damaged, and bad, \$681,504 65

Amount of fees for inspecting 230,951 at 2 cents the side,	\$4,619 02
From this amount we have paid for labor hire,	758 37
	<hr/>
	\$3,860 65

This balance divided among us three will be \$1,253.88 each.

The above is respectfully submitted.

HENRY LEEK,
JOHN P. HAFF,
ISAAC SHERWOOD.

No. 164.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 14, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of Abraham A. Slover, an Inspector of Lumber of
the city of New-York.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Agreeable to the Revised Laws, chapter 17, I, as an inspector of
lumber, make the following returns, from 1st January, 1831, to 1st
of January 1832.

1,800	feet of ash,	worth from \$20 00 to \$30 00 per M.	
2,500	" of oak,	25 00 30 00	"
503,000	" common pine boards,	12 00 14 00	"
60,000	" clear pine boards,	25 00 30 00	"
3,500	" whitewood boards,	15 00 20 00	"
5,400	" maple joist,	15 00 20 00	"
1,009	" beach,	25 00 35 00	"
7,934	" basswood boards,	8 00 9 00	"
52,000	" mahogany,	8 25	a foot.
27,300	" Spanish cedar,	5 7	"

Earnings, \$957 59

ABRAHAM A. SLOVER.

No. 165.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 15, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of George Charles, an Inspector of Sole-Leather for
the city of Albany.**

**To the Hon. CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON,
*Speaker of the Assembly.***

**The report of George Charles, an inspector of sole-leather in the
city of Albany, is respectfully submitted.**

**Amount of leather inspected by George Charles, from the 1st day
January, 1831, to the 1st day January, 1832.**

13,733 sides sole-leather,.....	at 4 cts.	\$549 32
1,854 sides harness “	and skirting,. 2 cts.	37 08
		<hr/>
		\$586 40
Deduct, paid for labor,....	....	73 29
		<hr/>
		\$513 11

No. 166.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 28, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York.

Mr. Ostrander, from the select committee consisting of the members attending this House from the city of New-York, to whom was referred the petition of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, to procure a supply of pure and wholesome water,
REPORTED :

That they have had the subject referred to them under consideration: the petitioners represent that the introduction of a supply of pure and wholesome water in the city of New-York, for the use of the inhabitants, has long been a subject of deep interest, and no doubt a desirable object by all persons who have experienced the want of this most important commodity; the petitioners further represent that the subject has been deliberated upon and discussed in common council of said city, and that the petitioners have, after due consideration, come to the conclusion to make the present application, for the passage of an act authorising the corporation of said city to raise by loan two millions of dollars, for the purpose of carrying into effect the supplying of the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water. The majority of your committee are of opinion that, from the facts set forth in the annexed report, adopted in common council of said city, herewith submitted, together with the reasons urged by the petitioners to carry into effect this most important object, deserves the favorable consideration of this Legislature. Your committee deeming the object contemplated of great importance to the city of New-York, are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted; therefore ask leave to introduce a bill prepared for that purpose.

No. 167.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 28, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of the trustees and other inhabitants of the town of Rotterdam, in the county of Schenectady.

Mr. Seymour, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of the trustees and other inhabitants of the town of Rotterdam, in the county of Schenectady,

REPORTED :

That by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to erect certain parts of the city of Schenectady into separate towns, and for other purposes," passed April 14th, 1820, commissioners were appointed for the purpose of making a division or partition of the estate, real and personal, debts, rents, income, funds and effects then belonging, or due or owing to the corporation of said city, between the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, as intended to be constituted by the said act, and the towns of Rotterdam and Glenville; and by the twenty-fifth section of the said act, the corporation of said city were authorised, without the aid of the said commissioners, to divide the said common property between the said city and towns, in the manner mentioned in the said act: that the common lands belonging to the said city were divided between the said towns and city, by the said commissioners, and conveyances were duly executed in conformity thereto, but that the debts, rents and other personal property and effects were divided between them without the aid of said commissioners, and that a list or schedule, which was upon such division delivered to the trustees of the said town of Rotterdam, of the share intended to be allotted and set apart to them on such division of said debts, rents and other personal pro-

perty and effects, is the only evidence thereof to be found, the conveyance thereof, if any was ever given, having been lost or mislaid, and that by reason thereof difficulties are apprehended in the collection of the said debts and rents set apart as the share of the said town of Rotterdam, and for the removal whereof legislative aid is deemed necessary.

There is also a resolution accompanying the petition, which passed the common council of the city of Schenectady, February 11th, 1852, authorising the mayor of said city to subscribe to said petition in behalf of said board.

There is likewise a certificate of John J. S. Van Eps, the town clerk and treasurer of the town of Rotterdam: he states that he has served in that capacity since the 14th day of April, 1827, and is still in the same service; and that, upon diligent search by him made, at different times during his said service, he is fully satisfied that the said trustees do not possess any assignment of their proportion of counterpart quit-rent leases, received by them at the division of the common property; nor did he ever see any such assignment among the records and papers belonging to said trustees; and further, that he caused diligent search to be made of the records of the said county, and that the clerk awarded a certificate, setting forth that no assignment of the property above mentioned could be found in his office, and he thinks said leases have been held during said term by said trustees, without any right in them to collect the rents reserved in them, and that in consequence thereof the inhabitants of the said town of Rotterdam are annually deprived of so much of their revenue, whereby to satisfy the expenses of said town. With the facts that are set forth in the petition, corroborated as they are, your committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted, and have prepared a bill, and ask leave to introduce the same.

No. 168.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 28, 1832.

COMMUNICATION

From Ogden Edwards, Judge of the First District.

New-York, 25th February, 1831.

SIR—

The whole amount of fees received by me, as circuit judge, during the years 1830 and 1831, did not exceed, in each year, three hundred and fifty dollars. My fees as vice-chancellor, during the year 1830, amounted, according to the best estimate I am able to make, to about one thousand dollars; and from the first of January, 1831, to the 1st of May last, (at which time I ceased to act as vice-chancellor,) to about three hundred and fifty dollars.

Respectfully yours,

OGDEN EDWARDS.

MR. SEGER,

Clerk of the Assembly.

[A. No. 168.]

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J
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1832
V. 2

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 17, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on towns and counties, on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins.

Mr. Tilford, from the committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, to whom were referred the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins, praying for the erection of a new county,

REPORTED :

That they have bestowed much attention upon the matters set forth in said petitions, and in the remonstrances thereto opposed ; and have heard the statements of the friends and of the opponents of the measure. They have endeavoured carefully to weigh the facts urged on both sides, with their probable consequences ; and thus to determine whether the proposed change would result in effects so beneficial to the territory contemplated, as would counterbalance the disadvantages to the several counties. Where such a state of things exists, or is very probable, the committee deem it proper that the wishes of the inhabitants should be complied with ; but they would not disturb the quiet organization of several counties, and hazard the accommodation of their population, or subject them to renewed taxation, for the certain convenience of a few, or the doubtful benefit of many. Applications of this nature are, they are aware, frequently got up by individuals interested in the growth of some village, or by the owners of lands, without much reference to the effects upon other places, or even upon the adjoining inhabitants. Such persons, and some otherwise interested, may be benefited, but the public good not promoted.

The charges upon a new county, and especially a small one, for the erection of its court-house, jail, clerk's office and poor-house, and for the maintenance of the long list of county officers, are by no means small ; and when imposed upon a district of country recently settled, are peculiarly onerous : and persons are often induced, by the influence or importunity of those interested, to lend their names to memorials, without duly weighing the consequences in relation to themselves and to others. The committee would not intimate that such is the fact in the case before them ; but aware that such things are not unusual, they feel admonished to proceed with caution.

To constitute the county petitioned for, it is proposed to take from Steuben, four towns ; from Tioga, three ; and from Tompkins, one ; with nearly an equal number of inhabitants from each county. By this means a new county might be formed, on the head waters of the Seneca lake, which, calculating upon the increase of population, would no doubt be entitled to one representative at the next apportionment, and in which the seat of justice would be nearer to most of the people than it at present is. It appears, however, that few, if any of them, have now to travel much more than twenty miles for that purpose, many only about half that distance, and some even less ; and that therefore they are now, in general, as well accommodated in this respect as most of the inhabitants of the remoter parts of our counties.

The committee are satisfied that a compliance with the prayer of the petitioners would operate severely upon the county of Tioga, and still more injuriously upon Steuben. The former is now divided into two jury districts, with court-houses, &c. apparently with a view to an ultimate separation. The loss of territory would leave the population of the western jury district small, and, unless repaired from some adjacent county, might affect the organization of the whole. Steuben is now remarkably well situated : Its county buildings are new and costly, and located nearly in its geographical centre. To withdraw from it the towns proposed, would leave the court-house near the east line, and probably be the means, in a few years, of disturbing the whole arrangements of that county. The county of Tompkins would be less injured by the proposed plan ; although its representation would unquestionably be reduced, and its internal arrangements very considerably affected.

The committee are likewise not satisfied that the inhabitants of the parts of Tioga and Tompkins proposed to be set off, do, very generally, approve of the measure.

The country around the head of the Seneca lake, and in the immediate vicinity of the spot designated as the centre of the proposed county, is conceded to be very unhealthy, and likely so to remain, until the waters of the lake are reduced.

Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion that the time for the erection of a new county there, if ever proper, has not yet arrived ; and believing that, if granted, it would not greatly benefit its inhabitants, and that it would very seriously injure the several counties, and excite a restlessness in them to repair their losses, which will not speedily terminate, they are unanimously of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

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No. 170.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 17, 1832.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Pursuant to an act incorporating the Brooklyn Savings Bank, the managers beg leave to present their fifth annual report, as follows:

They have received during the period from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1831, from 452 depositors, the sum of \$26,98.70, viz:

In January,	from	26 depositors,	\$1,339 00
February,	"	18 "	647 00
March,	"	23 "	1,220 00
April,	"	36 "	2,232 65
May,	"	46 "	2,731 00
June,	"	57 "	3,538 05
July,	"	50 "	2,837 00
August,	"	36 "	1,639 00
September,	"	46 "	2,450 00
October,	"	26 "	2,624 00
November,	"	42 "	2,744 00
December,	"	46 "	2,197 00
<hr/>			
452			\$26,198 70

Of which are new accounts, 154

Re-deposits, 298

— 452

The sum of \$10,823.24 has been paid to 196 depositors, 82 of whose accounts are closed.

The sum of \$1,000 is invested in stock, and \$50,440.19 in cash, uninvested.

The deposits have been made by persons of the following professions and occupations, viz :

Carpenters,	8	Moulder,	1
Cabinet-maker,	1	Morocco dresser,	1
Cartmen,	2	Nurse,	1
Clerks,	2	Ostler,	1
Counsellor,	1	Preacher of the gospel, ...	1
Cooks,	2	Porter-house keeper,	1
Cooper,	1	Hopemakers,	4
Curriers,	3	Sailors,	2
Blacksmiths,	4	Servants,	17
Block tin worker,	1	Ship joiners,	3
Distiller,	1	Stonecutters,	4
Farmers,	6	Shoemakers,	6
Fisherman,	1	Tailoress,	1
Furriers,	2	Teachers,	4
Glass blowers,	2		—
Grocer,	1		47
Hatter,	1		62
Japanner of leather,	1		—
Laborers,	19		109
Mason,	1	Not described, being minors,	
Milkman,	1	&c.	45
Milliner,	1		—
	62		154

Of whom are the following descriptions, viz :

Minors, male,	11	Single women,	17
female,	4	Blacks,	7
Widows,	9	Trust accounts,	16
	24		—
			40

And in the following amounts, viz :

From \$1 to \$5	40	From \$50 to \$60	18
5 to 10	66	60 to 70	16
10 to 20	64	70 to 80	8
20 to 30	80	80 to 90	4
30 to 40	21	90 to 100	29
40 to 50	40	100 to 200	31
	311		—
			106

From \$200 to \$300	19	From \$700 to \$800	1
300 to 400	7	800 to 900	1
400 to 500	4		—
500 to 600	3		2
	<hr/>		311
	33		106
			33
			<hr/>
			452

All which is most respectfully submitted.

A. V. SINDEREN, *President.*

JAMES S. CLARK, *Secretary.*

Brooklyn, January 11, 1832.

*Brooklyn Savings Bank in account with Abraham Vanderveer,
Treasurer.*

1831.

DR.

January,	To cash paid depositors,	\$1,200 71
	expenses,	\$35 25
February,	To cash paid depositors,	286 33
March,	" "	1,430 86
	expenses,	25 00
April,	To cash paid depositors,	1,851 63
May,	" "	804 69
	expenses,	4 60
June,	To cash paid depositors,	116 24
	expenses,	24 50
July,	To cash paid depositors,	813 10
	expenses,	80 00
August,	To cash paid depositors,	219 00
September,	" "	632 37
	expenses,	25 00
October,	To cash paid depositors,	2,108 58
November,	" "	737 12
	expenses,	6 00
December,	To cash paid depositors,	622 61
	Profit and loss,	1 99
		<hr/>
		200 35
	Balance,	50,440 19
		<hr/>
		\$61,465 77
		<hr/>

1831.

CR.

January,	By balance of account as rendered,	\$25,898 44
	By cash rec'd from depositors,	1,339 00
February,	" " "	647 00
March,	" " "	1,220 00
April,	" " "	2,232 65
May,	" " "	2,731 00
June,	" " "	3,538 05
July,	N. Y. city 5 per cent stock paid off,	\$7,300 00
	Interest on stocks,	212 50
	Rec'd interest on balances from Long-Island Bank,	718 37
	By cash rec'd from depositors,	2,837 00
August,	" " "	1,639 00
September,	" " "	2,450 00
October,	" " "	2,624 00
November,	" " "	2,744 00
December,	" " "	2,197 00

1832.

January,	interest on stocks,	30 00
	" on balances from the Long-Island Bank, .	1,106 51
	gained in recp't of deposits,	1 25
		<hr/> 9,368 63
		<hr/> \$61,465 77

1832, January, By balance of account, being cash in the Long-Island Bank to the credit of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, \$50,440 19

ABM. VANDERVEER, Treasurer.

Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1832.

No. 171.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 28, 1832.

REPORT

Of the committee on medical societies and colleges.

Mr. Milledoler, from the committee on medical societies and colleges,

REPORTED:

That the subject of the medical profession, involving the interests of an useful and extensive class of our fellow-citizens, and intimately connected as it is with the safety and comfort of every individual in the community, claims the serious consideration of this honorable body.

From the circumstances, that much of the science embraced in the study of medicine, and almost all of its practical application are necessarily unintelligible to such as have not made them special subjects of investigation, it happens that the unreflecting and superficial are inclined to doubt the claims of the profession to respect and confidence, and manifest an indifference to its concerns proportionate to their improper estimation of its utility. This indifference however, always decreases as society progresses in knowledge and refinement.

In our own country, pervaded as it is by a spirit of general inquiry, we may certainly anticipate the time when correct views of this, shall not lag behind the advance of knowledge in other subjects of interest and importance to the community. At present, an evil of great magnitude prevails, in regard to the medical profession, arising out of its peculiar character, which tends to introduce and perpetuate abuses in it. Many intelligent and influential members of society, who properly appreciate its practical value, are nevertheless apt to

suppose that inasmuch as they are unacquainted with its details, they are not competent to form a correct and independent opinion as to the best mode of regulating it, in order to elevate its character and promote its usefulness. This idea produces a disinclination to reflect on a matter of this kind, and renders them liable to be unduly influenced by the representations of such as are active in forestalling opinions in favor of measures for personal advantage, although such measures may interfere with the rights of others, and the dignity and prosperity of the profession.

These thoughts have been forcibly impressed upon the mind, in adverting to the existing laws of this State, regulating the practice of physic and surgery. The attention of the committee has been directed thereto, by the memorial of the medical society of the city and county of New-York, who petition this Legislature for an alteration of the law, particularly as it refers to medical education. This memorial is entitled to consideration, inasmuch as this society represents the regular profession of that city and county, consisting of nearly four hundred members; for it must be remembered that the present statute compels every physician and surgeon to join the medical society of the county in which he resides, and that the penalty for neglect, is the forfeiture of his professional privileges.

There is another reason why importance should be attached to the petition, arising out of the circumstance, that in such a locality, where many of the profession are congregated, the defects of the present system, are likely to be best understood, most strikingly illustrated, and most deeply felt. The committee do not however, intend to confine their attention solely to the subject of medical education, but shall propose such alterations of the existing laws, as shall in their opinion tend to promote the interest of medical science, the honor of the profession, and to accord with the dignity of the State.

The committee would also wish to impress upon the minds of this honorable body, that much of the difficulty of this subject is rather imaginary than real. The same manly sense and intelligence which enable us to form just opinions as to the best modes of regulating other branches of industry and useful occupations, can be applied with equal effect to the profession of medicine. We need only inquire, how shall the public good be promoted in legislating on this subject? And how shall the rights of physicians be equalized and

protected? To the first question we would answer: by securing to the public the greatest possible amount of medical skill and acquirement. This is to be accomplished by insisting upon an adequate quantity of time to be devoted to the study of medicine, and a proper test of the qualifications and attainments of those who would be introduced to the community as the guardians of their lives and health. To the members of the profession, every proper inducement should be offered to stimulate them to excellence; every unnecessary obstacle should be removed, that might impede their progress, and every facility afforded them of gaining a correct public opinion of their merits. Whatever legislative acts shall in any measure contribute to the above results, shall in the same degree tend to the public welfare. The answer to the second inquiry is equally obvious. The privileges of those, who, in accordance with legal acquirements, have expended their time and money in preparing themselves for the important relations to society, which, as physicians, they have assumed, are to be protected against monopolies in their professional avocations. This is not only due to them, but also to the public; for experience has ever confirmed the rule, that if any branch of trade or any occupation be advantageous to the community, the more free and general the competition, it will always be the more so. It is to be remarked however, that the medical profession should not be exposed to a legalized competition, with such persons as have not undergone the necessary labors, or made the necessary sacrifices, in order to prepare themselves for a conscientious discharge of its incumbent duties.

Having premised this much, we shall be more particular, and shall proceed frankly to state some of the defects of the present laws in reference to the medical profession. And in the first place would protest against that act by which quackery is legalized within the bounds of this State. The committee would not recommend any severe or positive enactments against this miserable system of ignorance, fraud, and cupidity; for they are satisfied that the general intelligence of the community, is the only safeguard against its deceptions. And although there are many even in this enlightened age who sometimes suffer their admiration of the wonderful to get the better of their sense and judgment, yet the progress of knowledge, and the increase of rational science shall in time, banish from society the belief in medical magic and witchcraft, and it shall share the fate of other follies, that are rapidly passing away. But your committee would inquire whether it comports with the dignity of this State, to

to give character to such a system by continuing in its statute book an act to encourage it? So long as the State government recognizes the learned profession as legitimate, legislates for its interests, and defines its requirements, does it not also, by legalizing quackery, commit an act of injustice to those of its citizens, who, in good faith, enter the said profession, accord with the laws for its regulation, and make great sacrifices for the attainment of such knowledge as shall enable them to perform with honor to themselves, and advantage to the public, the duties which it embraces? We would ask for the repeal of the act alluded to, and make the request not only in justice to the medical profession, but for the credit of the government whose good faith and intelligence are implicated in the mode in which it shall legislate on this subject.

The attention of this honorable body is also directed to that portion of the Revised Statutes which compels members of the profession to join, within a limited time, the medical societies of the counties in which they respectively reside, and in case of their neglect so to do, they are to be deprived of the professional privileges which, as regular physicians, had previously been guaranteed to them. It is now too late to complain of this law as harsh and oppressive. Nor would we investigate the motives, or impugn the wisdom of those, who by their exertions, accomplished this sacrifice of the dignity and freedom of their profession. The intention of the law has been answered, and although obnoxious to them, yet have the physicians of the State, like good citizens, accorded with its injunctions. But not to dwell on this point, it is respectfully suggested whether, whilst this act continues in force, the State should not proceed a step further and limit the medical societies in the amount of charges which, in the form of initiation fees and yearly dues, they impose upon those who offer themselves for membership. In the city and county society of New-York the initiation fee is ten dollars, and that society has the same right, by altering its by-laws, to charge any higher amount, that it has to demand this sum. By recognizing a principle of this kind we may subject a portion of our fellow-citizens to an unequal and burdensome taxation. For this power may be so abused as to present the spectacle of the civil authority, on one hand, forcing men into the medical societies, and these societies, on the other, excluding them by exorbitant demands. Between the two, private rights may be trampled upon; an aristocracy of medical wealth set up in a free government, supported and encouraged by a democratic State. It is confidently expected that the members

of this Legislature shall not hesitate to correct an evil, as offensive to their feelings as men, and abhorrent to their principles as politicians, as it is subversive of private rights, and opposed to the spirit of our liberal institutions.

There remains another important subject, which we would submit to this Legislature, and request for it a candid consideration. Reference is made to the present system of medical education. At the period when the idea of a State college originated amongst us, the degraded circumstances of the profession, the high literary, personal and professional character of the gentlemen applying to be formed into a faculty, and, above all, the modesty of their demands, all tended to justify its introduction. A memorial was addressed to the Regents of the University, in the year 1791, praying that Sir James Jay, Samuel Nicoll, William Moore, Nicholas Romaine, Benjamin Kissam, Samuel L. Mitchell, Richard S. Kissam, Samuel Bard, John R. B. Rodgers and William Hammersley, be incorporated into a college of medicine, with the privilege of recommending to the University for medical degrees such of their students as, in the *presence of the Regents*, shall pass, with credit, the several examinations which are appointed in the most celebrated universities in Europe, &c. The memorialists observe, "that they ask no salaries or emoluments of the Regents or the public. They rely solely on their own industry and success. Neither do they wish for an *exclusive* right to teach: let any man teach who will: your memorialists are not unwilling to enter into a competition that must necessarily tend to promote literature and the public good." So much for the pretensions of men whose names have done credit to their State and Country. At the period mentioned above, medical science in this State was very limited, and the means and inducements to cultivate it but small. These gentlemen having accomplished themselves by foreign instruction, by their superior industry, and by facilities for acquiring information, not possessed by the mass of the profession, solicited the dignified offices of public professors, as the principal remuneration for their labors, in imparting knowledge to those by whom it could not otherwise be readily obtained. The plan of this proposed college met, however, with opposition, and many years elapsed before the Regents determined upon the expediency of forming an institution entirely devoted to medical instruction.

Not to pursue the history of the medical college in the city of New-York, through all its details, we would merely observe, that

after the resignation of the faculty, in the year 1826, and the appointment of the new professors, the laws of the State have excluded all competition with the latter. And this has happened when the days of ignorance have passed, and the circumstances of the medical profession have been entirely changed. Knowledge and experience are now no longer confined to the few. Many have drank deeply at the fountains. Aspirants are ready to contend for professional honours, and eager for the race. The arm of the law alone withholds them from competition. And how, it may be asked, shall our country take her stand among the nations of the earth for her contributions to science, if the cold touch of government shall wither the buds of talent, and paralyze the efforts of struggling genius? The existing law of the State, as far as regards medical science, produces this effect to the full extent. Let us analyze it, and discover its principles. A number of gentlemen are appointed as Regents of the University, of whose number but one belongs, at present, to the medical profession. This board is empowered to select a small number out of this profession and appoint them professors of medicine, in the only two incorporated medical colleges within the State. It is thus virtually said to the remainder, these persons thus selected, are placed at the head of the profession. They hold their situations for an indefinite time. From them the students of medicine in this State must derive their instruction, if they wish to shorten their term of study by one year, or to connect the honorary degree with the license to practise. This last bounty produces the effect of creating a monopoly of public teaching. As a further benefit conferred upon these institutions, the students are required to attend two full courses of each of the professors. Now in the appointment of these gentlemen, inasmuch as under the present system no inducements are held out to other members of the profession to display their talents as public lecturers, the Regents must of necessity be influenced in their selection by their general notoriety, their urgent solicitation, or that of their friends, or else by the representations of some individuals of the profession, to whose judgment they are accustomed to yield their opinions in matters of this kind. Errors are very likely to be committed in this way, by those who do not comprehend upon what accidental circumstances, or even false foundations the reputations of medical men often rest. The man, for example, who, by his manual dexterity as a surgeon, has gained that kind of celebrity, known by the name of common fame, may be appointed a professor, when his knowledge may be deficient, and he incompetent to convey instruction with

clearness and effect to the minds of others. Another may have acquired a reputation from a successful practice, in some one branch of the profession, and may hence be appointed to teach another requiring much talent and experience, and which may be far removed from his ordinary sphere of operations, and for which he may not be at all calculated.

Again, if the urging influence of a man's overweening vanity pushes his claims beyond his merits, it is probable that he shall be appointed a professor, in the case of a vacancy, rather than another whose manly pride, often the concomitant of a truly great mind, forbids the sacrifice of self-respect to inordinate attempts at personal aggrandizement. If the appointment to the few honors of the profession, depends in a great measure upon the influence of a few medical men, who may chance to be among the Regents, we would remark that it is a difficult and trying situation to be placed in ; and it is due to them, as well as the public, that they should be afforded a criterion by which to judge correctly of the capability of those whom they would select for the responsible stations of public instructors of youth in medical science.

Having thus noticed the difficulties to which the appointing power is subjected under the present arrangement, we shall next consider what advantages it confers upon those selected from, and placed at the head of the profession. And in the first place, there is indirectly conferred upon them large pecuniary emolument, which they are privileged to receive for tickets of admission to their lectures. It matters not what may be their character as teachers, in a large city like New-York, possessing so many local advantages, independent of their instructions, a class of one hundred and fifty or two hundred students can always be collected. Every member of the class pays from \$15 to \$20 to each of the professors for his ticket, which yields a very respectable income. Moreover, these gentlemen engross a large portion of the private instruction of medical students. These youth are induced to enter their offices from one or more of the following considerations :

1st. If we become students of the professors, when we apply for degrees, the risk of rejection will not be so great as if we belong to other offices. This feeling is known to prevail extensively, and is very natural with young men, particularly when it is understood that the examinations are held in private, and conducted by the professors themselves.

2d. If these physicians are recognized by authority as the most capable of teaching publicly, we can derive more information from their private instructions than from other members of the profession.

3d. There is more credit attached to the student of a professor, than to those educated by others.

Here then is another fruitful source of emolument presented ; for it must be remembered that every private student pays as an office fee from \$250 to \$300 to the professor. Moreover, the fact of the appointment of these gentlemen, produces an impression on the public mind, that they possess superior skill and experience in those branches of the profession which they undertake to teach. This introduces them to a large share of lucrative practice. Now when it is considered, that all these advantages may be unworthily obtained, and inconsiderately and gratuitously bestowed, is it not intolerable that they should also be secured by an exclusive monopoly ?

An act will be presented to the Legislature, accompanying this report, which contemplates liberalizing the medical profession as it respects its system of education, opening the door to competition, and removing the most odious feature of the present system, to wit, an *exclusive State patronage of individuals*.

There is nothing of selfish design in this act. Its object is general, and its tendency it is believed, shall be to raise the character of the profession, and to afford talent and genius, now depressed, an opportunity of being publicly manifested. It seeks not to withdraw the patronage and rational support of the government from its scientific institutions. The professors in these must always enjoy superior advantages over external competitors. There is much of dignity attached to their offices, emanating as they do from the highest literary authority of the State. They have facilities to aid them in their duty provided at the public expense. They already have the start of rival lecturers. Their foundation has been laid, and superstructure erected. Time has been given them to improve and adorn the work of their hands. The Regents of the University have made character for the professors, by the act of their appointment. Other teachers must establish reputation for themselves, which must be real and not factitious. If, then, professors, possessing such advantages, should require the aid of an exclusive monopoly to sustain them against competition, would the institutions over which they are placed, be creditable to the State cherishing them, or to the Regents, the guardians of their interests ?

The proposed modification of the system of medical education is more in accordance with the democratic character of the State, than the present arrangement. By the latter, the honors, and a large portion of the emolument and patronage of the profession, are conferred upon a privileged few. Its tendency is to collect around these individuals personal and interested friends, to whom, whatever can be spared of unappropriated dignity and profit is extended, for which the last are expected to pay in an active support of those enjoying the monopoly. Hence men may always be found to support exclusive privileges, and ready to protest against opening the profession to competition. They will be more determined in this opposition by the consideration that if any of the professorships shall become vacant, all the college influence will be exerted in bringing forward those who have gone the full length in supporting the existing order of things. The chances of drawing these literary prizes will therefore be greater in proportion to the degree of servility and want of independence of the candidates. It is to be distinctly understood that the remarks made in this report, have reference to abuses growing out of the existing system of medical education in this State, and are not to be considered as personal, or as alluding to any set of individuals.

But to proceed. It is believed that the act submitted, will, if passed into a law, be highly instrumental in promoting medical science. At present no rivalry is tolerated. In the process of time, those to whom is granted the exclusive right of teaching, feeling secure in their situations, and not being stimulated to exertion will become careless and sluggish. The youth who derive their education from such sources, will be subjected to stale and commonplace lectures; will imbibe partial and contracted views, or receive deficient instruction. In the mean time, those of the profession, who might have become learned physicians and eloquent teachers, being offered no opportunities, sink into an obscurity nature never designed for them, and which has only become their lot, by a necessity imposed upon them by the enactments of the public authorities.

Finally, the State Medical Colleges will be much benefitted by a liberal act, though it may interfere with the interests of individuals, who may not be able to compete with external talent.—Should it happen that professors are appointed, who, upon trial, are

found not calculated for public teachers, when brought to the test of a comparison, from a consciousness of inferiority, or induced by the persuasion of friends, they would resign situations in which they neither do credit to themselves, nor advance the interests of science. The Regents of the University might then appoint successors from amongst those whose reputation as public lecturers now generally known, would reflect credit upon the institutions to which they might be transferred. There would thus be presented a prospect to cultivated talent of advancement to the highest literary and professional honors. All reasonable men would be satisfied with such an arrangement, for they could entertain no jealousy of those upon whom the dignity of a professor was deservedly bestowed.—The Regents of the University would then be superintendents of institutions of which they might justly boast. The medical profession would have at its head men whom it would delight to honor; and the State, when asked for her ornaments, among others of her distinguished sons, might point to them and say, “these are my jewels.”

The committee have prepared a bill, which they ask leave to introduce.

No. 172.

IN ASSEMBLY,

March 1, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Livingston and Genesee.

Mr. Patterson, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Livingston and Genesee, praying that commissioners may be appointed to ascertain and establish the line between the town of Leicester in the county of Livingston, and the town of Perry and Castile in the county of Genesee, would

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the petitioners represent, that for the last eight or ten years much difficulty has taken place between persons living on each side of said line relative to encroachments on their lands by their neighbors, and the public. That the commissioners of highways of the towns of Leicester and Perry, have been called together every year, for a number of years past, and some seasons two or three times, to find said line, and the road laid out on the same, and have as often failed to give satisfaction to the persons interested. Your committee are therefore unanimously of opinion, as well from the facts set forth in the petition, as from the personal knowledge of one of your committee, that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the same.

G. W. PATTERSON.

No. 173.

IN ASSEMBLY,

March 1, 1832.

REPORT

Of the select committee, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Somerset, in the county of Niagara.

Mr. Norton, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Somerset, in the county of Niagara, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the obstruction to the passage of fish up the Golden Hill creek,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That they have examined the subject, and that the following are among the principal reasons assigned by the petitioners for granting their application.

The said creek which discharges itself into Lake Ontario, in said town, during the spring season of the year furnishes to the inhabitants of said town and the adjacent towns, large quantities of fish, which proceed out of said lake, and afford to the inhabitants of that new and but partially improved state of the country a very necessary and wholesome sustenance, and that divers persons are in the practice annually of setting nets at the mouth of said creek, and thereby obstructing the passage of the fish up the same, whereby many families are deprived of that delicious and necessary food.

Your committee are of opinion, that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted, and have in conformity thereto prepared a bill and instructed their chairman to ask leave to introduce the same.

H. NORTON.

No. 174.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 28, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Insane Paupers.

Mr. Kemble, from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to insane paupers, submitted the following

REPORT:

The committee have entered into a consideration of the subject referred to them, deeply sensible of its magnitude and of its importance. In its investigation much has been found calculated to excite the most painful emotions, and much to call forth into vigorous exercise, the pure and benevolent feelings of the heart.

That class of human beings towards which the attention of this committee has been specially directed, seems, for a long lapse of time, to have escaped the common charities of the world. Incapable, in most cases, of asking or of estimating the aid of mental and medical science, the victim of insanity has too frequently lingered, without the effort, until he has gone beyond the reach of remedy.

The insane, have usually been considered as individuals, having lost the ties and the kindred feelings which serve as ligaments to bind together the community of mankind. Hence it is that society has adopted measures with regard to them, founded almost entirely upon the principle of self-defence. To guard itself effectually against the violence of the maniac, and to preclude him from the temptations and the means of self-destruction, was the sum of the duty which society felt bound to perform; and as this duty could

not conveniently be accomplished by the mere use of physical force, the artificial power of bolts, and bars, and chains, and massive walls was called into exercise; and the maturity of these measures to protect the common weal, will be found in the history of cells and dungeons.

By reason of the mistaken opinions which so extensively prevailed concerning the cause of insanity and its incurability, little was done to arrest the progress of that disease, or to alleviate the miseries which resulted from it. In the absence of every judicious remedy, the disease, although inconsiderable at first, grew more and more incurable, and its action, being confined to, and operating chiefly upon, the functions of the mind, generally carried the patient as far beyond the wish as beyond the chance of recovery.

The curability of diseases of the mind, is no longer a subject of speculation. It may be considered as an established fact, that derangement of intellect, or insanity, is a disease, yielding as readily to the power of moral and medical sanative applications, as any disease to which the body is subject. The result of every modern experiment may be introduced in support of this position.

Science and benevolence should go hand in hand; so that the spirit of the one may carry into useful channels the discoveries of the other. Since, therefore, the improvements in medical science, and the labours and experiments of enlightened and philanthropic men, have laid open new means by which the sum of human misery may be alleviated, it is the part of benevolence to see that these means be called into active and extensive operation.

The value of reason, the noblest, the distinguishing feature of man, is too great to be calculated. Without reason, or with reason subverted, man becomes an object of pity and terror. Insanity destroys every power of usefulness, and paralyzes every capacity for enjoyment. "It not only saps the foundation of intellect, but it also perverts the moral qualities of the affections of its victim: upon its pestilential approach, love and friendship change into hatred, and every noble virtue, and every generous passion suddenly vanish, and are succeeded by the basest propensities of human nature.—Thus, the pious blaspheme; the brave become cowards; the chaste become obscene; the gentle turbulent; the most sacred obligations are violated; and the claims of kindred and friendship disregarded. The madman acts without motives; he is the victim of the wildest

and most dangerous fancies ; he either broods in sullen and dogged obstinacy over his strange illusions ; or in maniacal fury, attempts his own or the lives of others. Mental disease is confined to no age, or sex, or grade of intellect. Some disappointment or mortification to the man of genius, or some great domestic affliction, storms the citadel of reason, and lays in ruins a brilliant and cultivated mind." In contemplating such appalling results, who will not lend his wishes and his exertions to counteract or to mitigate the calamitous causes which produce them ?

It is not deemed necessary, on this occasion, to go into a detail of the process by which the various degrees of mental alienation are reduced, and the mind restored to health and vigor. On this point, the committee beg leave to refer to the highly interesting report made to the Legislature at its last session, by a committee appointed by a preceding Legislature. That report, it is but justice to remark, is one of more than ordinary merit. It carries with it the imprint of close, discriminating investigation, and is in itself, a rich and most interesting treatise upon the subject under consideration. The committee take pleasure in acknowledging that they have derived much aid from that source.

To the success which has attended the efforts, in the several Asylums in this country, in the cure of insanity, it may not be improper to advert. Dr. White, the intelligent physician and principal of the Lunatic Asylum at Hudson, in this State, makes the following report of the cases which have been placed under his care during the eighteen months, included between the 1st of July, 1830, and the 1st of January, 1832.

Whole number of cases admitted; forty-eight ; of which twenty-six were old cases ; twenty were recent cases ; and two were cases of intemperance. During the time above mentioned, seventeen of the old cases, and seventeen of new cases have been removed from the Asylum. Of the *old cases*, three were cured ; three much improved ; eight continued unimproved ; one continued in the Asylum but two weeks, and two died.

Of the 17 *recent cases* removed from the Asylum, fourteen were cases of perfect recovery ; one was removed in two weeks ; one was removed by death, and one, (a case of intemperance) was, it is believed, effectually reformed.

Fourteen cases remained in this Asylum on the 1st of January, 1832 ; of these, ten are old cases, and four of them were much im-

proved. The four *recent cases* were all deemed convalescent, and little doubt is entertained of a full recovery in all of them.

It will be seen by this statement, that of the recent cases, admitted into this Asylum, eighteen out of twenty, or nine-tenths, have yielded to the power of remedy. In the old cases, the proportion of cures is much less. The propitious results which have followed the exertions of Dr. White, in his treatment of diseases of insanity, are flattering testimonies of his skill, and may well entitle him and his institution to the confidence and the patronage of community.

The paper marked (A.) annexed to this report, contains a statement of the number of patients remaining in the Bloomingdale Asylum on the 1st of January, 1831; the number admitted and discharged during the year ending January 1, 1832, and the nature of their several cases of insanity. By this statement, it appears that of one hundred and forty-one old cases under the charge of this institution the past year, but eighteen have recovered, or have much improved; while of the one hundred and two recent cases placed there, no less than seventy-two have recovered, or materially improved. In the old cases, the cures were but little more than one out of eight; in the new cases they are equal to seven-tenths of the whole number.

No institution in this, or any other country, has been more successful in its treatment of insanity, than the Connecticut Retreat, at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut. Under the special attention and invaluable medical skill of Dr. Todd, physician to that Retreat, the various diseases of the mind, usually termed insanity, have been arrested in their progress, and their victims restored to their friends and to society, to an extent as far beyond precedent in the annals of cures, as it is gratifying to the philanthropic and benevolent mind. Some of the cures which have been performed at this institution, would have been considered, in almost any other age or country, little less than miraculous.

It is now about seven years since the Connecticut Retreat was first opened for the reception of patients. By the "Report of the Medical Visitors," made to the Society in May, 1830, it appears that more than one hundred persons, who were suffering from the delusions of insanity, wretched, and the occasion of immeasurable affliction to their friends, have been restored to health, and to the

exercise of the proud prerogative of reason. The average centesimal proportion of cures up to the time above mentioned, is 51.01. This average relates to all the cases admitted into the Retreat, whether old, recent, or chronic. It is a singular fact, and worthy of particular attention, that while the cures at this institution are, to the whole number of cases, but little more than in the ratio of fifty per cent, the ratio of cures in the *recent* cases, each year since the institution went into operation, is 91.6 per cent, equal to the recovery of *twenty-two out of every twenty-four* cases of this character.

Statement marked (B.), which accompanies this report, contains much statistical information pertinent to the subject under consideration. It is compiled from "Statistical Notices of Lunatic Asylums," by T. Romeyn Beck, M. D. and published in the Transactions of the Albany Institute, Vol. I. No. 3. To this extract the committee beg leave to make particular reference.

In the face of such evidence as the foregoing, it is absurd to doubt the practicability of curing, if the attempt be seasonably made, nearly every case of mental derangement. It is indeed contended by experienced as well as scientific writers upon the subject, that every case of mental disease is susceptible of a cure, unless there be some structural defect, some mal-conformation of the cranium or the brain.

The number of lunatics in the State of New-York in 1825, as returned in the census taken at that period, was 819; and of idiots, 1421; total of idiots and lunatics, 2240, or one in every 721 inhabitants. The population of the State is now about 2,000,000, and the number of lunatics and idiots at this time cannot fall far short of 2800. Of this number, the Report of the Secretary of State, giving an abstract of the returns of the superintendents of the poor in the several counties, made to the present Legislature, shows that no less than 634 have been supported as paupers during the past year. It may be noticed here that 243 have been under the care of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and about 40 in the Hudson Asylum in the course of the twelvemonth just passed. These added to the number supported as paupers, make the sum total of 917. By deducting 917 from the whole estimated number in the State, we find there are yet remaining 1883 individuals labouring under the evils of insanity or idiocy, for whom there appears to have been no provision made by their friends or the public to remove their maladies, and to restore them to that state of health of body and mind, that they may assume

their rank in the scale of rational beings. The hopelessness of idiocy should not preclude efforts towards the cure of lunacy.

If it be admitted, as it must be, that the diseases of insanity are curable, and that the good of society as well as the good of individuals will be promoted by such cures, the question arises, how, and by whom shall these important objects be attained?

As it regards the first proposition contained in this question, how shall these objects be attained? the committee are unanimous in the opinion that the best, if not the only means which promise success, are those which may be made applicable in hospitals and asylums, established, constructed, and conducted solely for such a purpose. All experience, in all countries and in every variety of mental disease, teaches that such diseases are most easily removed when the patient is taken from his usual place of abode, and introduced to a new and untried situation; one expressly adapted to the nature of his malady, where no law shall be known but the law of affection and kindness, and no restraint imposed, save that which is necessary for his self-preservation.

Insane persons who are paupers, are, by the provisions of the laws of the State, either confined in poor-houses, or the keeping of them is annually offered at auction, and struck off to the lowest bidder, by whom they are to be supported on the contract; and from him they receive acts of kindness and attention, or they are unprovided for, or treated with cruelty, as may best accord with his feelings or his interests. That class of insane persons who have property of their own, or have wealthy kindred or friends, to pay for their own support, are, with few exceptions, kept in private families; and that portion of them whose paroxysms are so severe as to cause danger or alarm, are confined in lonely cells or rooms, where recovery can seldom reach them.

It may be safely asserted—for it is susceptible of demonstration—that an instance of restoration is seldom known, where the victim is so violently seized as to excite alarm, and is therefore sent to a poor-house, or confined in some apartment in a private house, securely prepared for that purpose. Yet it is a well authenticated fact, that those upon whom the early attack of insanity is most violent, are most susceptible of cure. But such lunatics are most likely to awaken the fears of their friends or the public, and they are therefore the most liable to be cast into some inhospitable place of con-

finement. To them, whose minds are thus deranged, such solitude and confinement serve only to quicken their sensibility to pain, to aggravate and confirm their disease, until the region of the mind is so laid waste that no subsequent efforts of nature, though aided by the choicest medical skill, will be sufficient to restore these alienated powers to their wonted course of rational action. Enough of pain has been caused, enough of misery endured, by such confinements, to justify the selection of almost any more humane process for the support and cure of the insane.

In hospitals and asylums appropriated to the purpose of curing cases of mental derangement, every thing is conducted with special regard to the welfare of the patient. In the Connecticut Retreat, when the patient is supposed to require it, a separate attendant is assigned him, whose duty it is to remain constantly at his side, to occupy his attention with pleasing themes, to humour his caprices, and by skilfully adapting his own conduct to the fitful moods of madness, to soothe and pacify that portion of the mind which had been excited to phrensy; and so to allow those faculties whose action remains undisturbed, to gain the ascendancy. The patient is conducted into the open air, the fields and the woods, that the restorative influences of nature may strike some chord in the heart, as yet unbroken in the fatal struggle. It is said that, when the case is recent, attentions of this kind, continued for eight or ten days, have seldom failed to subdue the most terrific and fiendlike ferocity.

Public Hospitals for the cure of the insane, furnish the greatest advantages which can be reached in the accomplishment of such purposes. By means of sufficient funds, or plenary income which may be raised by the payments for the support of its patients, the most skillful physicians, the most competent superintendents, keepers and nurses may always be obtained. In the cure of insanity, as in other diseases, experience, as well as a knowledge of the theory of the remedy is considered indispensable; but this experience may be looked for in vain, among the poor-houses and private cells, in any portion of the State.

Considerations of economy also fortify the conclusion which has been taken in giving a preference to public hospitals; for it cannot be doubted that a large number of patients, of the character in question, can be provided with boarding, nursing and medical attendance, in an extensive institution devoted to such purposes, much cheaper than in county poor-houses, or private families.

On the other proposition contained, the question by whom provision should be made for the cure of lunatics? the committee have met with no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory decision.

Regarded as citizens of this State, or as residents herein, there are but two classes of lunatics.

The first class consists of such insane persons as have property of their own, or friends possessing the means and the inclination, to defray the expenses of their support. With this class the State has necessarily very little to do. To afford the protection to which every other citizen is entitled, and to see that the property which this unfortunate portion of society may possess, be not illegally taken from them or improvidently wasted is, perhaps, the sum of the obligations strictly due from the government to them. So much the laws provide for in relation to them. By the provisions of title 2d of chap. 5th of part 2d of the Revised Statutes, the Chancellor is invested with the care and custody of all idiots, lunatics, persons of unsound mind, and persons who shall be incapable of conducting their own affairs, in consequence of habitual drunkenness, and of their real and personal estates, so that the same shall not be wasted or destroyed; and it is made his duty to provide for their safe keeping and maintenance, and for the maintenance of their families, and the education of their children, out of their personal, and the income of their real estates.

The second class consists of insane or lunatic paupers; of persons who exist under two-fold disabilities; who lack not only the means whereby to live, but also the capacity to acquire those means, and to use them if acquired. To this class society owes more than a bare support. Something is due to them on the score of humanity. "One of the strongest, if not one of the first principles of social obligation arises from the necessity of relief and the ability to relieve. And when does a man so urgently require the light of others to direct his steps as when he wanders in darkness? When does he stand in such extremity of need of the knowledge and guidance of his fellow men, as when his own mind is a wild chaos, agitated by passions which he can not quell, and haunted by forms of terror, which the living energy of his nature is continually calling into being but cannot disperse? When does he so strenuously demand their succor, as when his own soul is like a living wound and he has lost all power of distinguishing between the sources of healing and of torture? If the insane have done nothing to forfeit the claim which men who suffer have, by the laws of nature, upon men who are able to

prevent that suffering; they should be treated, not with a sole regard to the security of others, but with a special reference also to their own misfortunes, and in a manner adapted to shorten their duration, or where that is impossible, at least to mitigate their severity. However imperiously the public good may demand the coercion of the insane, it never can be just to cast them into a hopeless dungeon, thereby making the cause of their confinement remediless, and then the confinement itself terminable only by the death of the sufferer. In its practical operation, such a system is a direct consignment of human beings to the long protracted and mysterious horrors of madness."

How much better are the provisions now existing in this State for the keeping of insane paupers, than a "hopeless confinement"—a banishment for life from the pleasures and the honors of society? What are the means ordinarily used in our poor-houses to effect their cure, or to mitigate their mental infirmities? Humanity will blush at the recital which constitutes the answers to the interrogatories.

Whoever has visited a poor-house in which the maniac and the lunatic are secured, must have been pained by witnessing the exhibition. In some lonely cells, fitted to the purpose, in a remote quarter of the tenement, or in an out-building apart from intercourse or communication with other inmates, secured by bolts, and bars, or chains, will be found those whose phrenzies render them objects of fear to others, or induce them, if unrestrained, to do violence to themselves. In another apartment, perhaps in a garret, may be found some five or six or more lunatics, whose prostrate reason, but too plainly expresses the harmlessness of their actions. Thus huddled together, without regard to age or sex, excluded from every medical aid, exposed to unmitigated cold and untempered heat, to the noxious exhalation generated in their dormitory, with a heap of straw for a bed, and a few rags for their covering, through what unheard of avenue, or by what known medium can health or happiness ever reach them? Are they not prisoners without hope? The physician who attends the institution, considers it no part of his duty to minister to the relief of such inmates. He only sees them when called upon to do so, in consequence of some unusual attack of a physical disease. With their mental derangement he offers no interference. In short, the fact that a pauper is insane and sent to an alms-house, is almost universally considered as an evidence that

his disorder is incurable. His necessity, his poverty, is too often supposed to be the *cause* of his insanity, and hence little is deemed necessary to be done for him, as a removal of the effect would not remove the cause, or do away the necessity of supporting him. The converse of the supposition is the truth of the case, and a moment's reflection is all that is required to show that nothing should be left undone to remove the *cause of his poverty*, and of the expense to community which attends it.

There is yet a third grade of lunatics to be found in poor-houses. It consists of such as have a glimmering of reason remaining, sufficient to preserve themselves from harm, and from doing violence to others. These will be found strolling about the yards and contiguous fields of poor-houses, mixing with the children and others belonging to the establishment. No attempts are ever made to restore even this portion of insane paupers to the use of their reasoning faculties.

There are circumstances connected with this part of the subject under consideration which the committee are unwilling to pass by unnoticed. One of them is the heterogenous and mixed character of the paupers which people our alms-houses. Many of them were once respectable and in affluent circumstances; they have been guilty of no crime; their state of penury resulted from sickness, or misfortunes, or other causes over which they had no control. Some are widows whose only error consisted in an alliance with an improvident or dissipated husband. Is it consonant with the principles of justice or humanity, to compel such individuals into an association with lunatics, and maniacs, and idiots, who, if they do not cause terror by their ravings, excite the most painful emotions by the irrationality if not obscenity of their behavior? And is it the part of prudence or wisdom to place even the children which are supported in our poor-houses, amongst a class of unfortunate beings, whose incoherent movements and expressions cannot but make strong and injurious impressions upon the infant mind?

That class of insane paupers whose support is annually disposed of at auction to the lowest bidder, are quite as far removed from the opportunity of being cured, as those confined in poor-houses. Some of them are doubtless exposed to greater hardship and suffering.

The only provisions which have been made by the State for the cure of lunatic paupers, is an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to

the Bloomingdale Asylum. But this asylum is opened only to pay patients, and, besides being beyond the immediate control of the State, is quite inadequate to the wants and necessities of our insane population. That institution has already, and it is believed continually, as many patients sent there from its vicinity as it can conveniently accommodate.

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, the committee believe it proper and expedient to recommend the erection of a new establishment, as an asylum for the insane ; to be constructed at the expense, and managed by the authority of the State. It is contemplated that the whole expense of supporting and conducting the asylum, shall be derived from the sums charged for the boarding and medical treatment of its patients ; that the asylum shall be placed under the management of a board of commissioners, appointed for that purpose, whose duty it shall be to provide suitable medical attendants, superintendents, assistants and nurses ; to regulate the terms upon which patients shall be admitted and supported ; to have power to discharge patients ; to make annual report to the Legislature of the situation of the asylum, of its funds, the number of patients therein, the nature of their diseases, the number of deaths, cures, or discharges, and generally on all matters connected with it. The State also to appoint a board of visitors whose duty it shall be to inspect the asylum, at least as often as once in three months, and to report annually, or more frequently, to the Governor, if in their opinion any change in the situation or concerns of the institution shall appear to be needed.

The only expense to which the State is to be subjected, is the outlay for purchasing a site, and for the superintendence, drafting, constructing and furnishing the establishment. Whenever such asylum shall be erected and prepared for the reception of patients, it should be made the duty of the county superintendents of the poor of any county, and the overseers of any town, to which any person shall become chargeable, who shall be, or become a lunatic, to send such person there ; and the county treasurer should be authorized to pay the expense attending the removal and support of such pauper, after it shall have been allowed, and drawn by the county superintendents ; or in case the pauper be a town pauper, then such expense should be paid by the overseers of the poor of such town.

As to the plan of an asylum, should one be erected, the committee do not consider it necessary for them to express an opinion.—

This question may safely be left to the decision of the commissioners, or committee for building. Accompanying the report made to the Legislature at its last session, to which reference has before been made, were plans of two asylums; the one, of the Wakefield Asylum in England; and the other, of a French Lunatic Asylum. There can be but little difference of opinion, among intelligent men, as to the general outlines of a plan for a lunatic asylum; but there may be much diversity respecting the filling up of the outlines.—All perhaps will accord with the general views expressed in the report above referred to. In that it is contended that the building should be so constructed as to produce a system of easy inspection and superintendence over the patients, by their attendants, and over both by their superior officers. The accommodations for the patients should be cheerful, and afford as much opportunity for voluntary change of place, and variety of scene as is compatible with security. There should be rooms for the occasional seclusion of the noisy and violent patients, and means of easy transmission of the patients from one class to another should be provided. The day-rooms should be so arranged as to present to the patient the strongest incentive to orderly conduct. Water should be supplied to the institution in abundance, and be carried by conduits, or forcing pumps, to every story in the building, and if necessary, to every room. Ample provision should be made for warming and ventilating the apartments, and for the culinary and other operations of the family department.

The Lunatic Hospital now in process of erection in Worcester, Mass. differs from every asylum in this country, in several important particulars. That hospital consists of a centre building and two wings. The centre building is 76 feet long, 40 feet wide, and four stories high. The wings are each 90 feet long in front, and 100 in the rear, and three stories high. Its interior arrangements are somewhat peculiar, and appear to the committee to be in many respects, judicious and convenient.

In regard to the proper site of such an establishment, the committee believe the selection of it should be made by the commissioners or building committee. They however concur in the opinion expressed in a former report; that a central location should be selected, near some navigable communication; and that in the selection, regard should be had to purity and sufficiency of water, salubrity of air, and cheerful and attractive scenery. It may also be of some mo-

ment that reference be made to its contiguity with populous cities or villages.

The report of the Secretary of State shews that no less than 410 lunatic paupers have been supported at the public expense during the past year. The average expense of supporting each insane pauper may be estimated at seventy-five dollars per annum. At this rate the support of 410 insane persons costs \$30,750. If we suppose three-fourths of this number to be old cases, and susceptible of cure in the ratio of one in four, and that the remaining fourth of the whole number are recent cases, and curable in the ratio of 80 per cent, the result will shew the cure of one hundred and fifty-six lunatics out of 410. The annual expense of supporting 156 lunatics at 75 dollars each, is \$11,700. This sum might be saved in one year by the aid of the proposed asylum. But if we carry our suppositions further, and suppose the average life of the 156 insane persons, in case they had remained as such, in the poor-houses, to be 10 years, the amount which may be saved in consequence of the curing of them, will be no less than \$117,000; a sum more than sufficient to establish the asylum in contemplation. If, with these facts, we take into view the great proportion of cures which may be effected in cases of insanity which may hereafter occur, if remedy be seasonably applied, it swells the amount which may be saved by the erection of an asylum to a very large sum.

It will be seen by these estimates that considerations of economy unite with those of humanity, in support of the measure which the committee have recommended; so that the government, while fulfilling its most sacred obligations, will at the same time lessen its own expenditures.

It should be observed that lunatic paupers differ in many circumstances from other paupers. A large portion of the inhabitants of our alms-houses consists of the infirm, the aged, the maimed, the impotent, the habitually dissolute, and also children. With the exception of the children, very few of such paupers ever can, or ever will be able to support themselves. They must continue a charge upon the community so long as they live. But insane paupers are seldom distinguished by any of these disabilities. Their disease is mental. Their constitutions are usually unbroken, their physical powers uninjured; they have not lost their limbs, nor are they overtaken by the infirmity of age. Remove their alienation of mind and they at once become able to take care of themselves, and not that

only, but also to render their portion of assistance towards the support and protection of other members of the common family. From the evidence before the committee, they have every reason to believe that a large portion, at least one half, of all the insane, whose support is now a burden to the State, and must continue to be while they live, might have been restored by timely and appropriate treatment; and this half might have added as much to the resources of the state, as the other would have subtracted from them.

Provision has already been made in Massachusetts for the erection of a public hospital for the especial benefit and cure of the insane. A sufficient appropriation has been made by the State for the purchase of the site and the erection of the buildings thereon. The place selected for the institution is at Worcester. The work has been commenced and will be completed it is believed, so as to be prepared for the admission of patients during the ensuing season.—In addition to the appropriation made by the State, the sum of five hundred dollars has been given by will, by Nathaniel M'Carty, Esq. of Worcester, to the hospital, to be expending in ornamenting, by the construction of walks, and implanting with trees and shrubbery, the public grounds adjacent, or belonging to the hospital, "to the end" (as expressed in the bequest,) "that the said grounds may be made not only an object of tasteful regard to the citizens of the town and to visitors, but of refreshment and gratifying interest to the convalescent patients and inmates of the establishment."

Will the State of New-York linger behind her sister State in her projects of charity and benevolence? Will her citizens be content to make no effort to keep pace with the spirit of benevolence which is abroad in the land? Will the duty which the State owes, and has so long neglected to perform, towards that portion of its population, however small, whose reason is benighted, ever be accomplished, until another and higher effort has been made to dissipate the gloom and the cloud which darkens their understanding? Of what value are dollars and cents when put in comparison with the exercise and enjoyment of reason?

It may said that the State has already made provision for its lunatic population, at the Bloomingdale asylum. True, the State has granted an annual sum of money to that institution; but all who have examined minutely its advantages, concur in the opinion that it is absolutely inadequate to the wants of the insane population of the

State. That asylum is not sufficiently capacious to accommodate the patients which are found in the counties of New-York, and on Long Island. Its location is moreover objectionable, and renders it inconvenient for a State institution.

The committee are firmly persuaded that the measure proposed by them is both necessary and expedient. The Governor has repeatedly recommended some provision of this kind in his annual message to the Legislature. So far as the subject has been presented to the consideration of the people, it has met their decisive and cordial approbation. The welfare of the commonwealth will be advanced by it. The happiness of society and of individuals will be promoted by it. Our poor-houses will be improved by it. The burden of the State will eventually be lessened by it, and the reputation of the State for its wide and extended charitable institutions will be raised to a still higher rank among the States comprising this republic.

The committee have directed their chairman to bring in a bill, which, with the report, is respectfully submitted.

**g in the Bloomingdale Asylum
the year ending December 31,**

	Mono- mania.		Dementia		Idiocy.		Deb'r potu.		Total of each sex.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
R	3	4	24	9	5	3	..	..	52	22	74
	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	9	9	18
									61	31	92
A	5	11	4	3	..	..	6	..	43	24	67
	0	9	..	2	..	..	23	1	59	25	84
									102	49	151
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	80	243
D	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	3	14
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	14	6	20
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
	3	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	13	4	17
									44	18	62
D	9	1	..	..	..	..	22	2	47	15	62
	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10

	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	9

	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
									58	25	83
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	43	145
R	6	9	20	9	4	3	..	..	51	28	79
	..	5	..	1	1	..	3	1	10	9	19
									61	37	98

(B.)

Statistical Notices of Lunatic Asylums, by T. Romeyn Beek.

Lunatic Asylum in connection with the New-York Hospital.

Admitted from January 31, 1795 to July 21, 1821, 1,584. Discharged, recovered, 700; relieved, 241; discharged from various causes, as by request, or eloped, 427; incurable, 11; died, 153; transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, July 21, 1821, 52; total, 1,584.

Causes.—These are not given in the printed reports, with the single exception, that for some years the cases originating in intemperance are mentioned. Thus in 1814 there were 17 from that cause; in 1815, 9; in 1816, 4; in 1817, 5; in 1818, 27; in 1819, 26; in 1820, 27; in 1821, 32—13 males and 19 females; total for eight years, 147, out of about 670 cases, or upwards of one-fourth of the whole number.

Bloomingdale Asylum.

The numbers to the end of the year 1828, will stand thus: Admitted, from the 27th July, 1821, to the 31st December, 1828, 1,043. Discharged, recovered, 436; much improved, 81; improved, 116; relieved, 7; by request, 198; improper objects, 3; eloped, 22; unimproved, 32; died, 59; remaining, December 31, 1828, 89; total, 1,043. From intemperance in 1822, 33 cases; in 1823, 22.

Lunatic Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The following table is the result of a very careful examination of the records of the Hospital since its commencement to the 26th of April, 1828, by Mr. W. G. Malin, clerk of the institution:
Whole number of cases admitted during the above period, . . . 3,487
Of these, there are designated as insanity strictly, 3,245
Delirium tremens, or insanity caused by intemperance 242

Cases of Insanity from February 11, 1752, to April 26, 1828.

TOTAL.	Cured.	Relieved.	Removed by friends	Eloped	Died.	Remained.
Males, 2,418	910	452	444	188	364	60
Females, . . . 1,069	344	250	224	42	162	47
3,487	1,254	702	668	230	526	107

Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Philadelphia.

Admitted from the opening of the Asylum, in May, 1817, to the month of March, 1825, 158. Discharged, recovered, 53; much improved, 23; improved, 17; without apparent change, 9; died, 21; remaining in the house, 35; total, 158.

Connecticut Asylum.

Whole number admitted from April 1, 1824, to April 1, 1829, 196; from intemperance, 22. Recent cases discharged, 96; remaining, 1; total, 97. Chronic cases discharged, 83; remaining, 16; total, 99. Whole number, 196. Recovered, recent cases, 86; chronic cases, 14; total, 100. As to duration of disease, of 97 recent cases, 86 recovered; of 99 chronic cases, 14 recovered.

Brief comparison of the above results, with those deduced from the experience of the principal Lunatic Asylums in Europe.

Proportion of Cured.

	Admitted.	Cured.	Centesimal proportion, or No. cured in every 100.
N. Y. Lun. As. (from 1795 to 1821,) ..	1,584	700	44.19
Bloomington Asylum, (7½ years,) ..	1,043	436	41.80
Penn. Hospital, (from 1753 to 1828,) ..	3,487	1,254	35.96
Friends' Asylum near Phil. (8 years,) ..	158	53	33.54
Connecticut Asylum, (5 years,)	196	100	51.01
Mean,			41.30

According to Dr. Caspar, who has examined the returns from the principal hospitals and asylums in England and France, the mean of cures is as follows:

In France, out of 100 insane..... 44.81 are cured.

In England, out of 100 insane,..... 37.40

There may, however, be some fallacy in these general deductions, and I therefore add distinct returns from various institutions.

	Admissions.	Cured.	Per cent.
Cork Lunatic Asylum, (1798 to 1818,) ..	1,431	751	52.49
Salpetriere and Bicetre, Paris, (1801 to 1821,)	12,592	4,968	nearly 30.00
Aversa, near Naples, (1814 to 1823,)			29.70
Senevra Hospital, Milan, (1802 to 1826,)			58.00
Charenton, Haris, (1826-7-8,)			33.00
Bethlem, London, (1817 to 1820,)			54.00
St. Luke's, London, (1800 to 1819,)			46.00

Proportion of Cured in Recent and Old Cases.

	Admitted.	Cured.	Per cent.
Bloomington Asylum, recent cases,	581	341	58.69
old cases,	422	76	18.00
Connecticut asylum, recent cases,	97	86	88.66
old cases,	99	14	14.14
These may be compared with the result at the			
Retreat, near York, (1796 to 1819,) re-			
cent cases,	92	66	70.65
old cases,	161	47	29.19
Dr. Burrows' Private Asylum, rec. cases, ..	242	221	91.32
old cases, ..	54	19	35.18
Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, recent cases, ..			50.00
old cases,			13.00

